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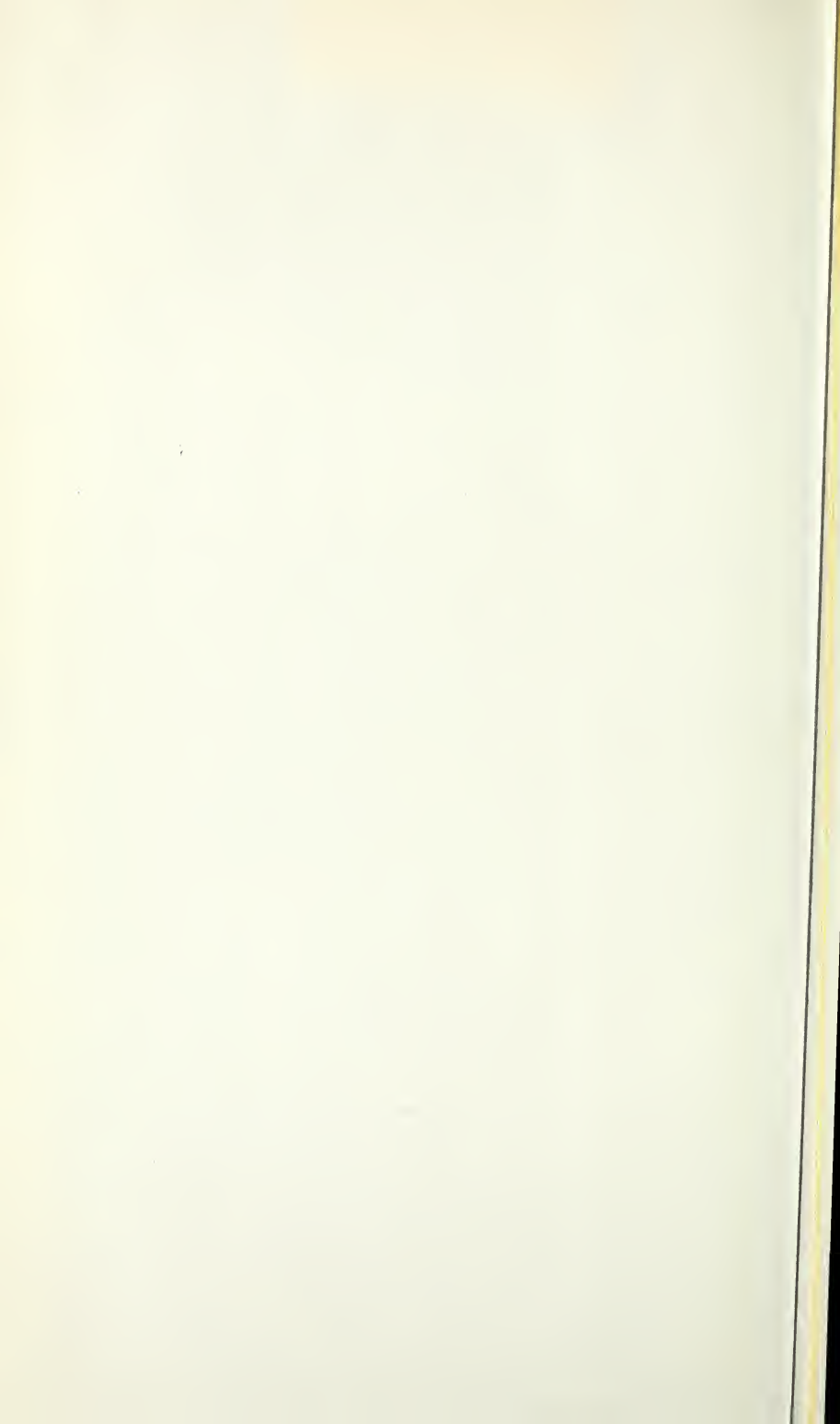
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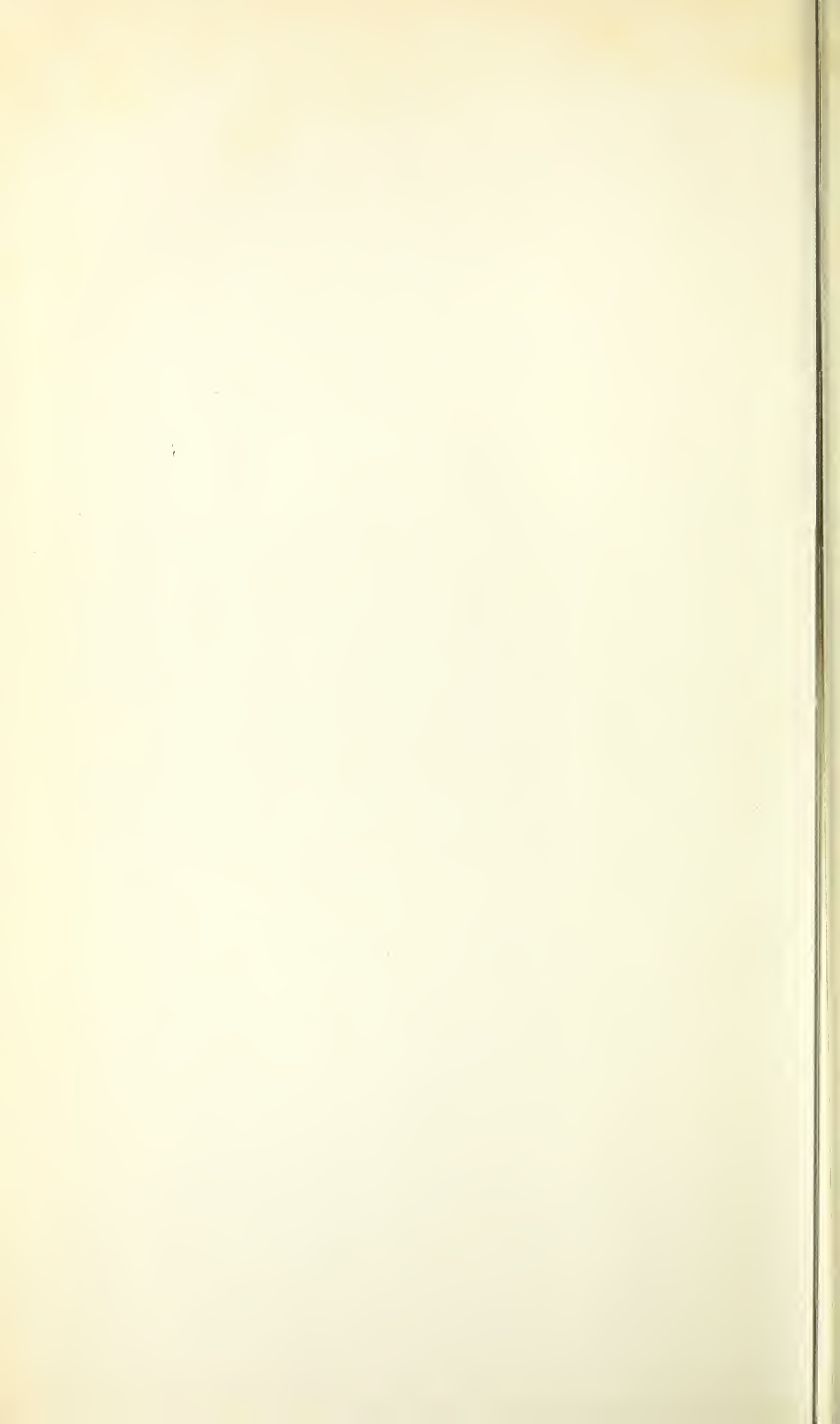


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"ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME."—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

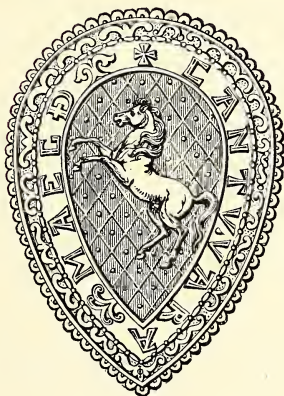
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BEING

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Rules of the Kent Archæological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The funds, securities, and property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by four Trustees, who shall be Members. Any vacancies shall be filled at the next Annual Meeting. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary, Honorary Librarian, the Honorary Financial Secretary, the Honorary Editors, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen, and the Member so appointed shall hold office so long as he in whose place he shall be appointed would have held office. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and on some day in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Honorary Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. The Council shall appoint one of their Members to be the Hon. Financial Secretary. His duty shall be to keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a Statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all moneys due from them. And the Council are further empowered, at any time when they think it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Financial Secretary in making out such Balance Sheets and Account.

5. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

6. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such

Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

7. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then enurrent year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

8. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

9. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

10. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £10 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life, provided that arrears (if any) of Annual Subscriptions are paid up. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council shall remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by the Financial Secretary and not attended to within a month from the time of application; but the Council may reinstate the said Member upon sufficient reason being shewn and upon payment of all Subscriptions due. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Hon. Secretary of his intention to do so, on or before the 1st of January in any year, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's Subscription. Institutions are only admitted to become Ordinary Members.

11. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, to the Hon. Treasurer, to the Honorary Secretary, to the Honorary Financial Secretary, or to the Collector.

12. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of the Trustees. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

13. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and

every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Financial Secretary.

14. The President, Secretaries, Editors, and Treasurer, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

15. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

16. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

18. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and may at any time cancel such appointment.

19. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

20. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

21. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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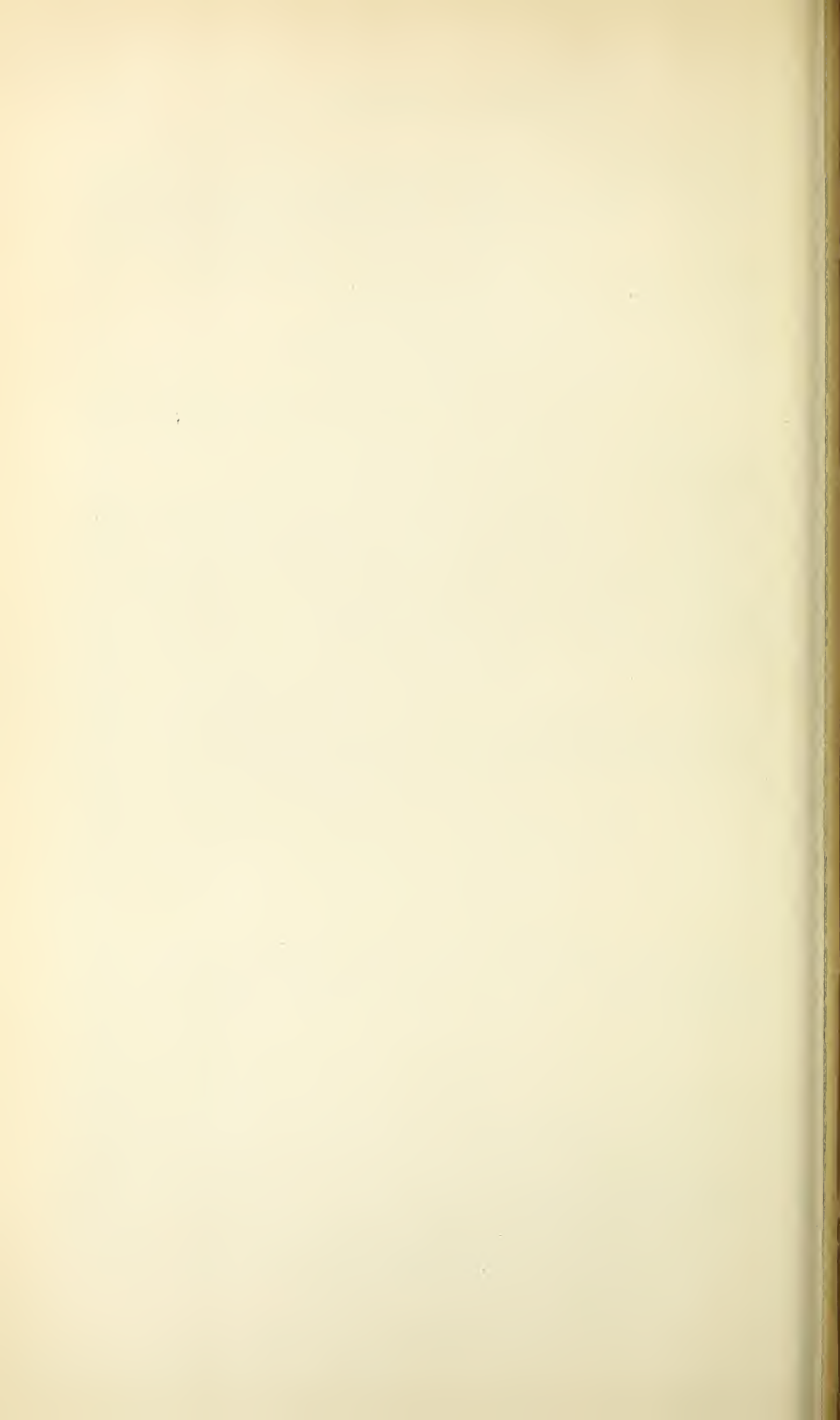
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The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1921-22.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1921-2.

In addition to its annual excursion the Society held meetings during the past year at Canterbury.

In May the Society met at Canterbury for the purpose of inspecting the excavations in progress at St. Austin's. For the annual two days' excursion in July the centre chosen was Sittingbourne. Lord Northbourne presided at the business meeting in the Town Hall.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.—On Thursday, 19 May 1921, some 150 members of the Society and their friends met at St. Augustine's to see for themselves the result of the very interesting recent excavations there. The railway strike no doubt tended to reduce the numbers, especially of those living at a distance. Amongst those present were the President, Lord Northbourne, Lady Northbourne, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid James, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Randall Davidson, Bishop Knight, Warden, Miss Knight, Canons Gardner and Mason, and about twenty members of the Council of the Kent Archæological Society.

Bishop Knight, in welcoming the Society, spoke of the indefatigable efforts of the Rev. R. U. Potts to make these excavations a complete success. Money help was most essential, as the College funds could not be used for this purpose. The Warden impressed on those present the necessity of not only excavating, but as far as was possible preserving what was left of this once magnificent building.

The Rev. R. U. Potts then, with the help of ground plans, described what had been done during the last year.

Lord Northbourne impressed upon his hearers how important it was that those places in which was laid the foundation of English Church history should be preserved for the instruction of all ages, and he hoped that all present would use their influence to help on the excavation and preservation of what time and destroyers had left to us and to future generations on this interesting site.

For the third time the Kent Archæological Society held its Annual Meeting in the town of Sittingbourne, attended by the President and Lady Northbourne.

The meeting took place in the Town Hall, the President alluding in feeling terms to the great loss sustained by the Society in the deaths of Sir W. St. John Hope and Mr. George Payne. He welcomed the appointment of an Advisory Committee for Canterbury Diocese.

A valuable find of Roman coins, bowls, etc., was reported recently from Dartford. Lady Hope was thanked for a valuable gift of her late husband's MSS. now deposited in the Society's room at Maidstone.

St. Michael's Church at Sittingbourne was visited under the guidance of Aymer Vallance, Esq., F.S.A., before lunch.

After lunch Newington Church was visited. The Vicar, the Rev. Percy Hunt, who is at present engaged in writing its history, described the building, drawing attention specially to its font and cover, iron banded chest, and mural paintings.

Lower Halstow Church was next visited, chiefly with a view of seeing the lately-disclosed lead font, which Professor Eeles of the Victoria and Albert Museum describes as a priceless treasure.

The Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff described Upchurch Church, the least satisfactory feature of which is the tower. Attention was specially drawn to the mural paintings on the wall of the south aisle.

The party afterwards drove to Tunstall, where members were most hospitably entertained at tea by the Rev. and Mrs. Woodruff in the beautiful gardens of the rectory. Many visited the Church opposite, but time did not permit of any formal description.

The second day's excursion was entirely spent in the Isle of Sheppey. Minster Church was the first place visited, the building being described by Mr. Elliston Erwood. Dedicated to St. Mary and Sexburga it forms part of the ancient buildings of the nunnery founded about 676. The Shurland tomb was alluded to, and also

the peculiar feature of a fifteenth-century door in the east wall. After drawing attention to the tombs of Sir Thos. Cheney, Jordan de Shepey, and an unknown Yorkist, Mr. Erwood was followed by Dr. Cock, who, in the absence of Mr. Ralph Griffin, read the latter's paper on two brasses representing, it is supposed, Sir John de Northwood and his wife Lady Joan de Badlesmere.

Mr. Aymer Vallance said that Eastchurch Church was all of one date, 1432, owing to the collapse of the former church due to weak foundations. He spoke of the rood screen, which extends across the church 47 feet 7 inches in length, and drew attention to the unequal spacing of the bays of the screen.

Shurland Castle, close by, was next visited. Mr. Erwood described it as a Manor House consisting of several courts. The present Gatehouse was probably not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII.

A visit to Harty Church in the extreme south-east of the island ended the excursion. Mr. Aymer Vallance said in his description that close examination proved the building to contain twelfth if not eleventh century work. The rood-screen and the "Flanderskist" were pointed out as objects of special interest.

Reports have been received from most of the Hon. Local Secretaries, and to these gentlemen the Council is indebted for much valuable information.

Rochester Cathedral.—Mr. Cobb reports that interesting work is going on under his care in the south choir aisle. He hopes to furnish a full account on the completion of the operations.

Chertsey Gate.—During repairs considerable remains of the original timber structure were found, including two posts which originally formed the jambs of a four-light window with traceried heads. One cusp of the latter still remains at each end. The rafters and collars of the roof are of the original oak, but the overhanging eaves on the north side were removed long ago on account of a building removed in its turn about forty years ago.

Canterbury.—Rev. R. U. Potts describes the work at St. Augustine's. Dr. Cotton drew attention to St. Mary, Queeningate, at the time of its recent re-discovery.

Faversham.—Mr. Whiting hopes to give his account of work in Ospringe in the form of a lecture on March 9 at Maidstone, assisted by Dr. Bowes with respect to similar finds at Reculver.

Sittingbourne.—Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff reports the finding, during road alterations near Highsted, at about two feet below the level of the ground, of a small vessel of fictile ware, a few bones of animals, including the detached teeth of a horse, but no human bones. The vessel, rather clumsily made, he would describe as Romano-British, sometimes now

called late Celtic. It is of dark colour, kiln-baked, 6 in. high, widest diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the mouth.

Dover.—Mr. Mowll reports that repairing work at the Castle has been going on under proper supervision. The hall in which John Wesley used to preach being threatened with demolition, Mr. Mowll had it photographed as a record, though one which scarcely comes within the range of archæology.

Mr. Amos, of 12 Snargate Street, though not a member of the Kent Archæological Society, has contributed 41 pages of MS. with photographs, drawings, and an ordnance map, in which are noted the sites of finds in Dover during the past year:—

Site of Fountain Hotel.—Mr. Amos describes the nature of the different soils penetrated in the course of the operations, and reports the finding of a roof tile stamped with the initials C L, B R; hypocaust tiles; many pieces of tufa and Roman masonry of flint and chalk; tufa with greensand stone with white mortar; a few fragments of Upchurch ware; a peculiar piece of green material resembling leather, with bronze studs; and a brick well with domed top.

Church Street.—In the new sewer works were found a great wall of flint and hard white mortar; quantities of Roman pottery; part of a millstone, and another of Andernach lava; a portion of an oolite shaft $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; a tile inscribed C I; another C L, B R; and one other, of which the conjectural reading N D has been suggested; and a few coins found by the workmen.

New Post Office, Priory Street.—There have been found several Roman lamps; four vessels in fragments, now loaned to the Dover Museum; a curious stone with hollows, which Mr. Frampton suggests may have been a cresset-holder for two candles.

5 Cannon Street.—Discovered a fragment of tile, Br. bond, roofing and capping tiles; pieces of Samian and Upchurch ware; and thick cinerary urn.

15 High Street.—Slight remains found here.

Hotel Metropole Garage.—A large mass of masonry, presumed to be Roman, 6 ft. thick by 16 ft. long. This proves to be a wall faced on the west side with squared tufa blocks, laid in somewhat poor mortar. Lower down a set-off was brought to light, but the base of the wall was not reached, nor its thickness determined. This wall, like that in Market Lane, consists largely of Roman material re-used. Further finds on the spot comprised bonding and flue tiles; plaster, with traces of colour—blue, white, yellow, pink, and red.

Mr. Amos also says that he has learned, by report, of the discovery of another skeleton at St. Margaret's, and alludes also to Roman finds at Eastwear Bay, Folkestone, which, however, should come rather within the province of the Curator of the Folkestone Museum.

Several members have drawn attention to the need of preserving and recording any discoveries that may be brought to light in making the new road from Dartford to Rochester, which will apparently follow somewhat closely the line of the old Roman road.

The Hon. Secretary has written to the Hon. Local Secretaries of Dartford, Gravesend, and Rochester, asking each of them to do his best to preserve anything of interest and record the same.

Our member, Mr. Whiting of Ospringe, has been busy excavating graves in his own neighbourhood, of which he hopes to give an account at Maidstone on 9 March.

The erection, in Canterbury Cathedral precincts, of the County Memorial to the men belonging to Kent who lost their lives in the Great War, seemed to offer an opportunity for the recovery of the ground plan of the long since demolished Church of St. Mary at Queeningate; but although the site was thus established with a fair degree of accuracy, the foundations of most of the walls had been so thoroughly cleared away that it proved impossible to plan the building, as it had been hoped.

It being reported to the Council that the private residence and grounds surrounding Canterbury Castle on three sides were likely to come into the market, the Hon. Editor was instructed to write in the name of the Society to the local papers, drawing the attention of the public to the importance of securing the property immediately adjoining the Castle, and of saving it from falling into the hands of the speculative builder.

Nothing has been done further at the Grey Friars, Canterbury, but as the property is reported to be "for sale," it is much to be hoped that it may come into the hands of someone interested in the history and antiquities of the place.

Ashford Archæological Society has been affiliated to the Kent Archæological Society.

During the past year the Society has made the following grants of money:—

To the excavations in progress at St. Austin's, £75.

To the printing of the Inventory of Parochial Records of the Diocese of Canterbury. This work was initiated by Lord Northbourne at the Diocesan Conference held at Lambeth in 1912. The book will have an introduction and an appendix of original documents, etc., edited by Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff. It will be issued to the general public at 10s., but may be obtained by members of the Kent Archæological Society for 7s. 6d. Grant of £50.

The Council report with deep regret the death, which occurred in January 1922, of Mr. Walter Stunt of Lorenden, Ospringe, for many years a member and Honorary Auditor of our Society.

Number of members elected during 1921.

Membership of the Society:—

Life Members	. . . 121	Loss	4
Ordinary Members	. . . 593	+	44
Honorary Members	. . . 2		

716 against 674 Dec. 1920.

New Members who have paid during 1921	. 54
Members who have died during 1921	. 10
Members who have resigned during 1921	. 11
	<hr/> 21

Net gain . 33

The following members of Council retire by rotation in 1922:—
T. Colyer Fergusson, Esq., F.S.A., H. Mapleton Chapman, Esq.,
Sir W. Martin Conway, F.S.A., Arthur Hussey, Esq., Herbert
Monckton, Esq., Hon. H. Hannen.

Honorary Auditors: C. H. Drake, Esq. By the death of the
late W. C. Stunt, Esq., a vacancy has been caused which it will be
necessary to fill.

By order of the Council,

RICHARD COOKE,

Hon. Sec.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1922-3.

During the year ended 31 December 1922 our Society held three General Meetings. In March, at Maidstone, Mr. William Whiting, with the aid of lantern slides, gave a lecture on the Roman remains discovered by him in the parish of Ospringe, and Dr. Bowes spoke about similar graves near Reculver. This was followed by a lecture on the Anglo-Saxon Invasion of Kent, based chiefly on the evidence of the map, by Colonel Godfrey Faussett, C.B., C.M.G.

In May the excavations on the site of the Abbey Church of St. Austin at Canterbury were visited, and the various discoveries described by the Rev. R. U. Potts, F.S.A.

In July two days were spent in Cranbrook and its vicinity. The weather was extremely favourable for our excursions, and the meeting throughout was much enjoyed by the members present. It will, however, be memorable chiefly for the sad fact that it was the last General Meeting of our Society over which the late Lord Northbourne presided. He was present on the first day, though evidently not in his usual health, and at its conclusion left for Harrogate. His death, which occurred early in the present year, 1923, is deeply deplored by all with whom he had been brought into contact, and to our Society the loss is a very severe one. An obituary notice of our late President will be printed in the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Further losses through death have to be recorded and deplored. Mr. John Churchill passed away in December last, and the Rev. Thomas Shipden Frampton, F.S.A., in February 1923.

Mr. Churchill was a member of the Council, and of the Committee of the Records Branch of our Society, of which he was indeed one of the founders. Mr. Frampton had been a member for upwards of sixty years, and for a considerable part of that time served on the Council. He was a man of much amiability of character, deep learning and sound judgment. By the generosity of his widow a selection of Mr. Frampton's antiquarian books have been presented to the library of our Society.

With regard to the financial position of the Society, the Council are pleased to be able to report that there has been a considerable increase in membership during the past year, the actual number of new members elected in the twelve months ended 31 Dec. 1922

being 94, a larger number than any recent year can boast. The high cost of printing, however, still makes it necessary to limit our publications to the somewhat meagre dimensions that were adopted during the great War, but we hope that this may be a temporary reduction only, and that it may be possible in the immediate future to issue a volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* of more portly proportions and at more regular intervals.

Our Meeting at Ashford on 25th July 1923 (the fourth visit of our Society to the town) has the distinction of being the first occasion on which we meet under our new President. At a General Meeting held in March last Sir Martin Conway, F.S.A., was elected by the unanimous vote of the members present, and it was a subject for much satisfaction to learn later that Sir Martin was able to accept the office.

The Council believe that the varied attainments of the newly-elected President, especially his critical acumen, artistic insight and profound knowledge in several branches of Archæological study, will be of the utmost value to the Society, and that fresh impetus will be given to its activities by his stimulating personality.

Number of Members during 1922:—

Life Members	.	.	.	.	124 + 3
Ordinary Members	.	.	.	.	632 + 39
Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	2
					<hr/>
					758 against 716 (1921).
New Members elected 1922	.	.	.	.	94
Deaths	.	.	.	.	19
Resignations	.	.	.	.	28
					<hr/>
					47
					<hr/>
Net gain					33

The members of the Council who retire by rotation are:—Charles Stokes, Esq., Dr. Randall Davis, C. W. Morland, Esq., Miss Churchill, Dr. Cock, F.S.A., W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A. The Honorary Auditors are:—C. H. Drake, Esq., Arthur Smith, Esq.

By order of the Council,

RICHARD COOKE,

Hon. Sec.

ACCOUNTS
AND
BALANCE SHEET

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1921.

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Corporation of Maidstone for rent of Library						
accrued	22	10	0			
Provision for outstanding Accounts	10	0	0			
Records Branch	1	0	0			
Annual Subscriptions paid in advance	27	10	0			
Canterbury Wills	4	2	0			
				65	2	0
Research Fund, as per last Balance Sheet.....				29	6	9
Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.....	2194	11	8			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for						
the year	145	2	4			
				2339	14	0

£2434 2 9

W. J. KING AND SON

Chartered Accountants.

GRAVESEND.

21st February 1922.

31st December 1921.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd. (Maidstone), Current Account	305	4	5			
Cash in hands of Collector	3	0	0			
Petty Cash in hand	9	10	1			
				317	14	6
Investment in 5 per cent. National War Bonds 1928 (as last), £200 at 94½ (value about £200 at market price)				189	0	0
Investment in Consols (as last) £1963 14s. 5d. at 44 .	864	0	9			
Purchased during year £118 13s. 7d. at cost	60	0	0			
				924	0	9
£2082 8s. 0d. (Value about £1020 at market price.)						
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum (as last)				1000	0	0
Insurances paid in advance.....				3	7	6
(Subscription Arrears, as per List, £30 10s.)						

 £2434 2 9

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

CHARLES H. DRAKE, *Hon. Auditor.*

11th May 1922.

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account :—						
Cash at Maidstone Bank—Current Account ...	225	8	5			
Cash in hands of Collector	2	10	0			
Petty Cash in hand	3	13	9			
				231	12	2
„ Annual Subscriptions received, including arrears .				271	10	0
„ Records Branch				3	10	0
„ Sale of Publications				17	8	6
„ Dividend on Consols (<i>less</i> Tax)				35	12	4
„ Subscriptions (excess payments by Subscribers) ...				0	14	1
„ Entrance Fees				28	0	0
„ Life Compositions				60	0	0
„ Interest on War Bonds				10	0	0
„ Income Tax recovered to 5th April 1921				14	11	6
„ Miscellaneous Receipt (Balance—Annual Meeting)				0	4	10
				£673	3	5

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants
GRAVESEND.
21st February 1922.

1st January to 31st December 1921.

Gr.

PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Porter's Wages		6 12 0
„ Curator's Salary		40 0 0
„ Printing, Stationery and Postages		39 8 10
„ Rent of Rooms.....		30 0 0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance		3 7 6
„ Employers' Liability Insurance		0 12 0
„ Accountancy and Disbursements (1920)		8 13 6
„ Subscription to Archæological Congress		2 0 0
„ Subscription to Harleian Society		2 2 0
„ Expenses of Production of Publications :—		
Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, on account of Vol. XXXV.	50 0 0	
Hudson and Kearns, for other publications ...	18 12 1	
	<hr/>	68 12 1
„ Miscellaneous Expenses		4 7 6
„ Subscription to Records Branch		2 10 0
„ Collector's Commission on collection of Subscrip- tions		7 3 6
„ Invested in Consols (£118 13s. 7d.).....		60 0 0
„ Grants in aid of Research Excavations :—		
<i>Re</i> St. Augustine's Abbey	75 0 0	
<i>Re</i> Roman Cemetery, Ospringe	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	80 0 0
„ Balance carried forward :—		
Cash at Maidstone Bank—Current Account ...	305 4 5	
Petty Cash in hand	9 10 1	
Cash in hands of Collector	3 0 0	
	<hr/>	317 14 6
		<hr/>
		£673 3 5
		<hr/>

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

CHARLES H. DRAKE, *Hon. Auditor.*

11th May 1922

Dr.

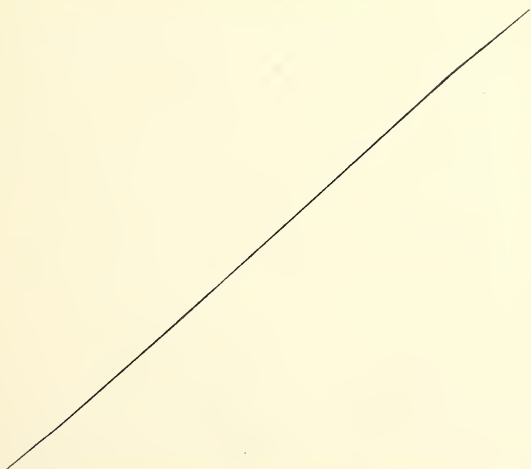
Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent of Library and Council Chamber at Maidstone.....				30	0	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Porter's Wages				6	12	0
„ Fire and Employers' Liability Insurance				3	19	6
„ Printing and Stationery				39	8	10
„ Subscription to Archæological Congress				2	0	0
„ „ Harleian Society				2	2	0
„ Accountancy :—						
W. J. King and Son, Fee and Disbursements, 1920				8	13	6
„ Volume XXXV. :—						
Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, on account of cost of production.....	50	0	0			
Hudson and Kearns for other publications.....	18	12	1			
				68	12	1
„ Miscellaneous Expenses				4	7	6
„ Collector's Commission				7	3	6
„ Grants in aid of Research Excavations :—						
<i>Re</i> St. Augustine's Abbey	75	0	0			
<i>Re</i> Roman Cemetery at Ospringe	5	0	0			
				80	0	0
				292	18	11
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year carried to Accumulated Fund, <i>vide</i> Balance Sheet				145	2	4
				£438	1	3

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
 GRAVESEND.
 21st February 1922.

*for Year ended 31st December 1921.***Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Annual Subscriptions received, including Arrears				271	10	0
„ Entrance Fees				28	0	0
„ Life Compositions				60	0	0
„ Sale of Publications				17	8	6
„ Dividend on Consols (<i>less</i> Tax)				35	12	4
„ Income Tax repaid to 5th April 1921				14	11	6
„ Subscriptions. Excess payments by Subscribers .				0	14	1
„ Interest on War Bonds				10	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Receipt (Balance—Annual Meeting)				0	4	10

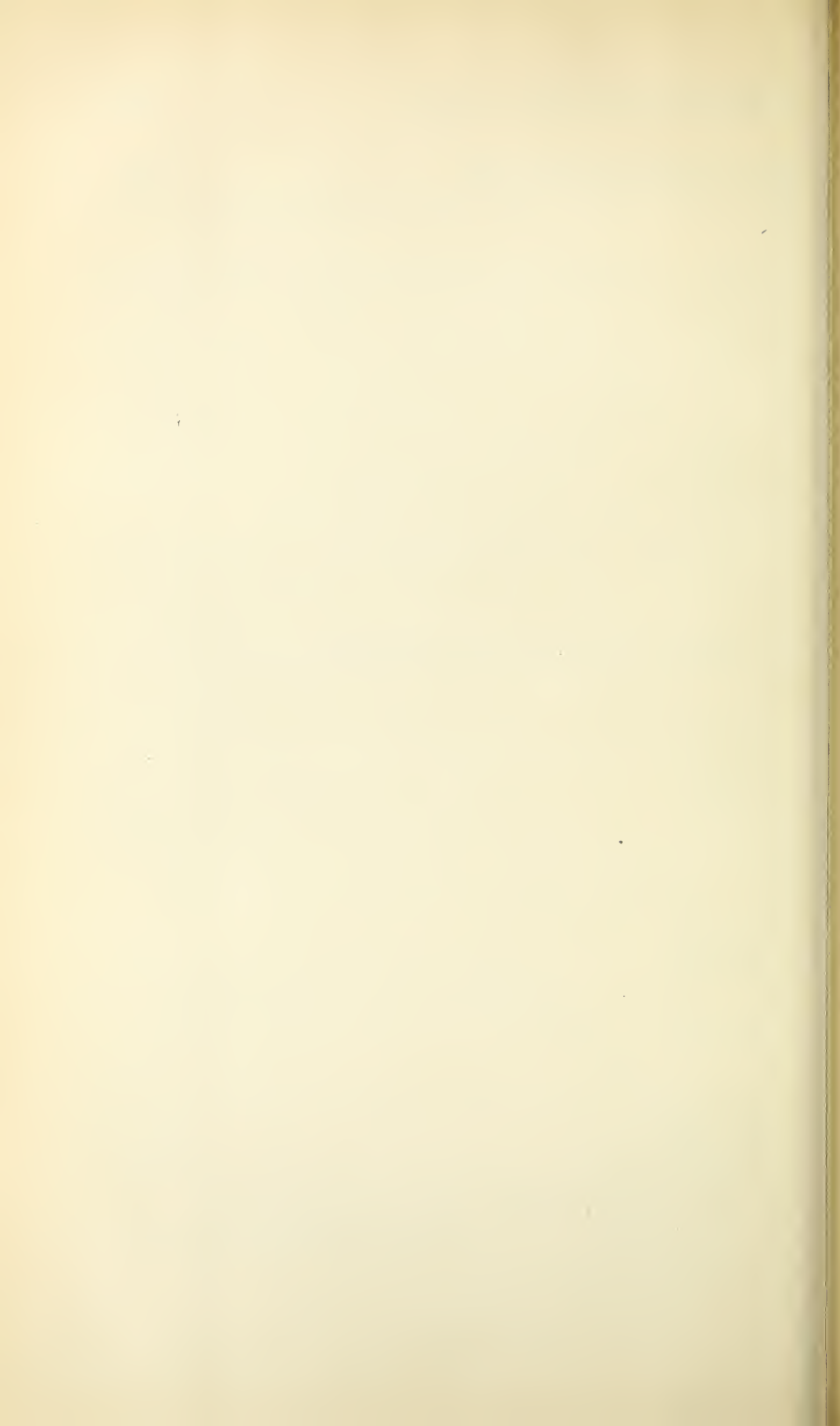


£438 1 3

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

CHARLES H. DRAKE, *Hon. Auditor.*

11th May 1922.



ACCOUNTS
AND
BALANCE SHEET

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1922.

Dr*Account of Receipts and Payments,*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account :—						
Cash at Maidstone Bank—Current Account ...	305	4	5			
Cash in hands of Collector	3	0	0			
Petty Cash in hand	9	10	1			
	—————			317	14	6
„ Annual Subscriptions received, including Arrears	305	11	0			
„ Records Branch	3	0	0			
„ Sale of Publications	30	13	0			
„ Dividend on Consols (<i>less</i> Tax)	38	3	6			
„ Subscriptions (excess payments by Subscribers) ...	0	10	6			
„ Entrance Fees	41	0	0			
„ Life Compositions	50	0	0			
„ Interest on War Bonds	10	0	0			
„ Income Tax recovered to 5th April 1922	15	6	8			
„ Miscellaneous Receipt (Balance of Receipts and Payments <i>re</i> Annual Meeting)	8	10	7			
	—————			502	15	3
„ Petty Cash overdrawn				4	5	8
				—————		
				£824	15	5
				—————		

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
 GRAVESEND.
 1923.

SOCIETY.

ii

1st January to 31st December 1922.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Porter's Wages.....				6	12	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Printing, Stationery and Postages				75	13	4
„ Rent of Rooms.....				30	0	0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance Premiums				3	7	6
„ Employers' Liability Insurance Premiums				0	10	10
„ Accountancy and Disbursements (1921).....				8	18	2
„ Subscription to Archæological Congress				1	0	0
„ Expenses of production of Publications :—						
Mitchell Hughes and Clarke (balance of account, Vol. XXXV.)	230	15	0			
Hudson and Kearns (for other Publications)...	9	16	0			
				240	11	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses.....				6	6	4
„ Subscriptions to Records Branch				3	0	0
„ Collector's Commission on collection of Sub- scriptions.....				6	7	8
„ Invested in Consols :—						
£38 6s. 0d. 2½ per cent. Consols at 51½	20	0	0			
£33 4s. 5d. 2½ per cent. Consols at 59⅔	20	0	0			
				40	0	0
„ Grants in aid of Research Excavations— <i>re</i> St. Augustine's Abbey				100	0	0
„ Gibbs, printer, amount of grant towards printing Canterbury Diocesan Records				50	0	0
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank—Current Account.....	208	8	7			
„ Cash in hands of Collector	4	0	0			
				212	8	7

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

C. H. DRAKE, } *Hon. Auditors.*
ARTHUR SMITH, }

9th March 1923.

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

[illegible]

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
1923.

from 1st January to 31st December 1922.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Annual Subscriptions received, including Arrears	295	1	0			
„ Entrance Fees	41	0	0			
„ Life Compositions	50	0	0			
„ Sale of Publications	30	13	0			
„ Dividend on Consols (<i>less</i> Tax)	38	3	6			
„ Income Tax repaid to 5th April 1922	15	6	8			
„ Subscriptions—Excess payments by Subscribers...	0	10	6			
„ Interest on War Bonds	10	0	0			
„ Miscellaneous Receipts — Balance <i>re</i> Annual Meeting	8	10	7			
				489	5	3
„ Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year, carried to Accumulated Fund <i>vide</i> Balance Sheet				80	1	7

£569 6 10

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

C. H. DRAKE, } *Hon. Auditors.*
 ARTHUR SMITH, }

9th March 1923.

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Corporation of Maidstone for rent of Library accrued.....	22	10	0			
Provision for outstanding Accounts.....	10	0	0			
Records Branch	1	0	0			
Annual Subscriptions paid in advance	38	0	0			
Canterbury Wills	4	2	0			
Petty Cash overdrawn	4	5	8			
				79	17	8
Research Fund as per last Balance Sheet				29	6	9
Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	2339	14	0			
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	80	1	7			
				2259	12	5

 £2368 16 10

W J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
1923.

31st December 1922.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.						
(Maidstone), Current Account	208	8	7			
Cash in hands of Collector	4	0	0			
				212	8	7
Investment in 5 per cent. National War Bonds 1928						
(as last), £200 at 94½ (value about £200 at						
market price)				189	0	0
Investment in Consols £2082 8 0 as last	924	0	9			
Purchased during year 71 10 5	40	0	0			
				964	0	9
	£2153	18	5			

(Value say £1205 at 31st Dec. at 56 per cent.)

Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum as last	1000	0	0
Insurances paid in advance.....	3	7	6

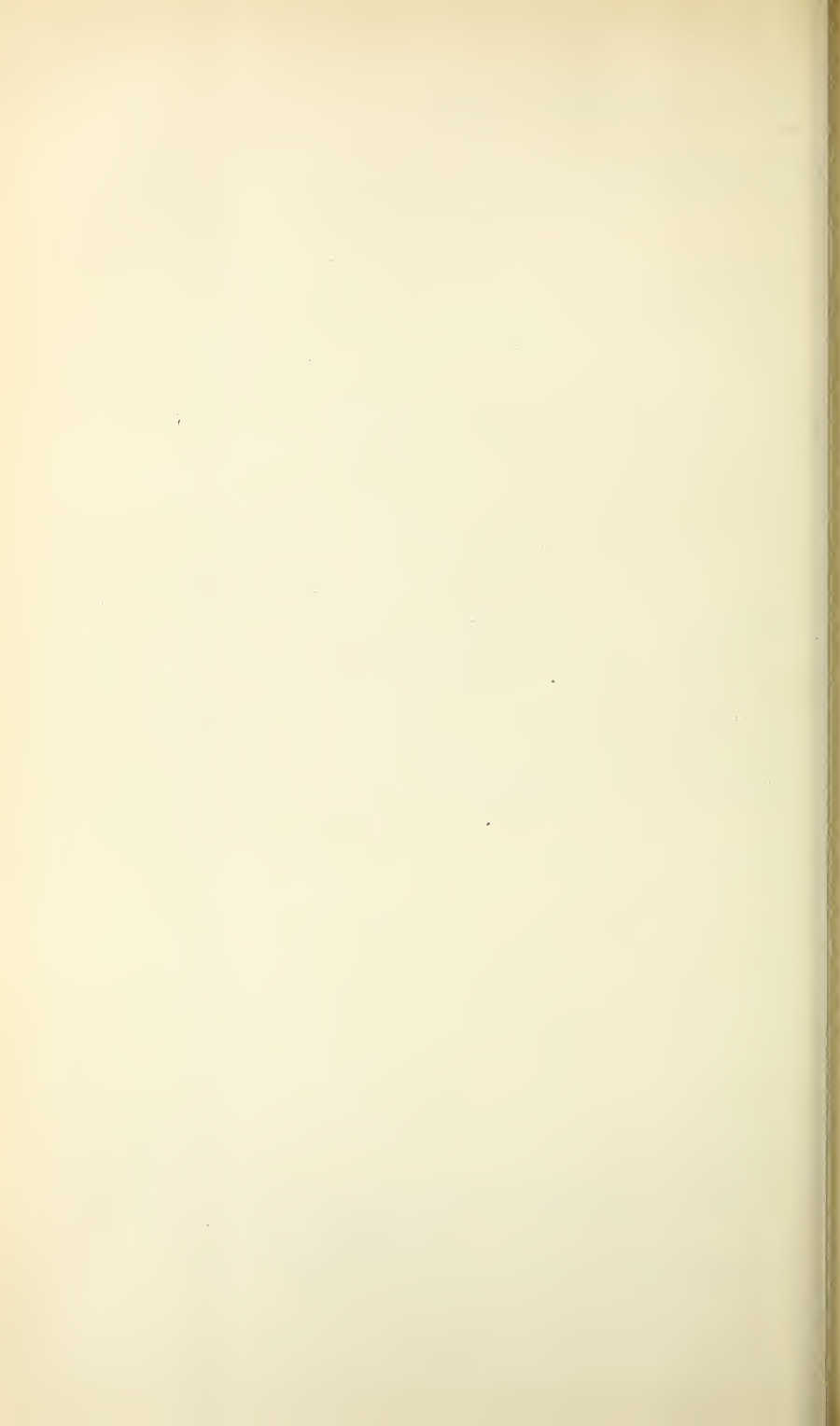
(Subscription Arrears, as per list, £27.)

£2368 16 10

Examined, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.

C. H. DRAKE, } Hon. Auditors.
 ARTHUR SMITH, }

9th March 1923.





CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL
Queen Editha, painted on panel

Archæologia Cantiana.

THE PICTURE OF QUEEN EDIVA IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

BY C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

IN the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is an ancient panel, painted in oils, measuring 42 inches in height and 27 inches in width, and enclosed in a plain oak frame with a double moulding along the top, surmounted by an embattled cresting. An inscription upon a scroll at the foot of the picture shews that it purports to be a portrait of Queen Ediva, a great benefactress to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the second (possibly third) consort of King Edward, son and successor of King Alfred.

Queen Ediva lived and died in the tenth century, but from the costume given her by the artist it is clear that the picture could not have been painted until five hundred years after the lady represented had passed away.

Nevertheless, it is an early specimen of the limner's art in England, and to Kentish people the portrait—albeit a fancy one—has a special interest from the fact that it represents the last Kentish lady who shared the throne of an English king.

Of the provenance of the picture not much is known. The inventories of Christ Church do not mention it. But it is not singular in that respect, since other pictures, known to have been in existence at the dates when these lists were made, are likewise omitted. Nor is any reference to it to be found in the works of Somner, Dart, or Gostling. Indeed the earliest I can find is in an *Historical Description of the*

Cathedral published anonymously (the writer was J. Burnby) in 1772, in which the author says: "On the staircase leading to the library is a very ancient picture of Queen Edyve in her robes with her crown and sceptre. In the background is a view of Birchington, which is probably not of the same antiquity."

The latter statement I think is open to challenge for reasons that I will state later on, though there doubtless has been some repainting. The staircase mentioned above was a wooden one of two flights, which occupied almost the same site as the present stone steps, and was removed when the latter were erected in 1870. A few years after the date of Burnby's book, the Ediva portrait must have been moved into the library itself, since Hasted, who gives a good engraving of the picture in the fourth volume of his *History of Kent*, states that, when he saw it, it was "hanging over the door at the upper end of the room"—that is, in the old library, on the site of the Prior's Chapel, where the Howley-Harrison collection of books is now stored.

Here it remained until the year 1868, when, on the completion of the new library, adjoining the Chapter House, the picture was moved thither, and at the same time it was, I believe, enclosed in a mahogany case having a glazed front. Recently (1921), at the instigation of the Rev. Canon T. G. Gardiner, the Dean and Chapter have caused the picture to be placed in the north-eastern transept of the Cathedral, where it occupies a position on the sill of the east window of the Chapel of St. Martin.

The position chosen accords well with historical sentiment, for it was on the north side of St. Martin's altar that Queen Ediva's relics were deposited after the rebuilding of the eastern portion of the church in the last quarter of the twelfth century. Before the great fire of 1174, the relics of Queen Ediva reposed under a gilded shrine nearly in the middle of the southern transept. After that catastrophe they were deposited, temporarily, under the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave, but when the rebuilding of the choir was finished they were placed under the shrine.

of Archbishop Living on the north side of St. Martin's altar.* And indeed to this day the words *Edivy Regina*, scratched by a mediæval hand upon the ashlar of the north wall of the Chapel, may still be read.

Unfortunately the position chosen places the picture in a bad light, and in consequence its details, which are of a particularly interesting kind, are somewhat obscured.

If one may hazard a guess as to the provenance of the picture, I would suggest that it may possibly be one of a series of portraits which, according to John Pits,† were painted to commemorate the chief benefactors to Christ Church, sometime in the fifteenth century. Pits states that William Gillingham, a monk of Christ Church, wrote a book "concerning the affairs of the church, which was so acceptable to the prior and chapter that they ordered paintings of the persons celebrated by him to be hung on the walls of the church on the greater festivals in order that the people who were unable to read might obtain some knowledge of the history of the church." Brother Gillingham died—according to Causton's Obituary (Ch. Ch., Cant., MS. D. 12)—in 1409 "after serving for many years as penitentiary and reader in the cloister"; but as there were many benefactors to commemorate, the work of painting their several portraits may well have been spread over the greater part of the fifteenth century, and the *Ediva* portrait may have been one of the last to be taken in hand. At any rate there is a certain degree of portability about the picture, which would make it well adapted for the purpose mentioned by Pits.

The artist, whoever he may have been, was clearly an illuminator of books, and well skilled in the production of the full-page pictures which we call miniatures; and it is also plain that he exercised his art at a date when con-

* Gervase, *Opera Historica*, R. S., I., 22, 23.

† Jo. Pitsens, *De Scriptoribus Anglicis*, Paris, 1619. I have been unable to trace the authority for Pits' statement.

ventional backgrounds of gold and diaper work had given place to natural scenery, a change of treatment which came about gradually, but did not attain complete ascendancy until the second half of the fifteenth century.

In the example before us the background consists entirely of natural scenery, and there is an attempt at perspective, though some of the details are treated in an exceedingly conventional manner, *e.g.*, the two forest trees, between which the Queen's head is placed, resemble in outline a couple of old-fashioned pen-wipers, but the treatment is quite in accordance with that adopted by miniaturists of the period.

The bright coloured robes of the Queen are set off against a background of dark green foliage, apparently intended to represent a wood—perhaps Thornden Wood in the parish of Swalecliffe, which the composer of the inscription supposed (but erroneously) to have formed part of Queen Ediva's gift. Amidst the gloomy recesses of this wood (on the dexter side of the picture) the figure of a man may be discerned. He wears a round hat with a broad turned-down brim and black band fastened to the crown by gilt studs; a jerkin of dark red material, having short sleeves reaching only to the elbows, and open in front, displaying an under jacket which has close-fitting sleeves reaching to the wrists; a baldric crossed upon the breast; and a belt, to which a long dagger or hunting knife is attached. In one hand he holds a long bow, and in the other an arrow. He appears to be resting on one knee, but the outline of the lower limbs is lost in the dark background. The man is doubtless intended to represent a forester, not improbably the forester of Thornden, an officer who is mentioned frequently in the monastic account rolls.

Above this figure is a house surrounded by a stout palisade of timber. It has a porch with a gabled roof, and a semi-circular headed doorway; and small windows set high up in the wall. Probably this is a conventional representation of the Manor House of Monkton in the Isle of Thanet, which manor, of all the lands conferred upon the

monks by Queen Ediva, was, perhaps, the one they prized most highly.*

In the middle distance—beyond the confines of the wood—the artist has depicted a long row of houses, including a church with a spire. There is much variety about these buildings, and the treatment is quite in accordance with the methods of fifteenth-century painters. If the tradition that the view represents the village of Birchington be accepted, perhaps some allowance must be made for artistic exaggeration, since it is doubtful if Birchington in the fifteenth century could have made such a brave show of houses.†

In the picture this village, or town, appears to be built upon the edge of a cliff, and above the roofs of the houses are seen the masts and banners of ships, moored to quays beneath the cliff. On the open sea in the distance two three-masted ships and four smaller vessels ride at anchor.

It should be observed that the hulls and rigging of these ships are quite in accordance with the shape and method in vogue in the fifteenth century, and it is unlikely that so much fidelity of detail could have been achieved by an eighteenth-century “restorer.”

The peculiar treatment of the narrow strip of sky, in which swallow-like birds are flying from east to west, should be noticed. It is painted on a separate board laid horizontally with its upper edge projecting so as to form a sort of canopy to the rest of the picture.

Leaving these details, let us now turn to the central figure, of which they form merely the background. The Queen, to whom the artist has imparted both dignity and grace, bears in her right hand a light sceptre of elegant design, and with her left holds aside the long tasselled cordons attached to the jewelled clasps which fasten on her shoulders the crimson mantle. The mantle is lined and

* Monkton Manor was of large extent and brought in much revenue to the monastery. In *Domesday* Monkton is reckoned as containing 31 carucates of arable land, with 89 villeins and 21 borderers.

† Birchington, though one of the seven non-corporate members of the Cinque Port of Dover, had dropped out of the assessment list in 1495, and therefore at that date was presumably a place of little importance.

trimmed with ermine and has a tippet of the same fur. The kirtle or under dress, which falls in ample folds towards the feet (which, however, are hidden by the scroll), has close-fitting sleeves reaching to the wrists, and is cut low at the neck, which is encircled by a necklace of pearls, having a lozenge-shaped pendant set with the same jewels.

It may be observed that the ermine spots on the kirtle are painted in a different manner from that displayed on the lining of the mantle. On the latter garment the spots are formed by two light strokes of the brush, while those on the kirtle look exactly like tadpoles swimming head downwards! evidently the work of a later hand.

Over the kirtle the Queen wears a purple surcoat embroidered with flowers and having long, close-fitting sleeves. This garment reaches to the knees, or a little lower, and is doubtless a form of the *Cote hardi*, or sideless garment, which was very popular with the ladies of the fifteenth century, though here, owing to subsequent repainting, its original form is obscured.*

The Queen wears a regal crown over the wired linen veil or henin, which in this example does not assume the extravagant proportions sometimes shewn in others of the period. The hair—of which very little can be seen—is drawn back from the forehead and confined in two small cauls of embroidered stuff, set high up on either side of the head. This is worthy of notice, since it helps to date the picture, for the earlier fashion was to arrange the cauls lower down—covering the ears.†

At the foot of the picture is a scroll with the following inscription :—

Edyve the good queene and noble mother,
To Ethelstan, Edmund, and Eldred,
Kinges of England each after other ;

* *E.g.*, what looks like the fur trimming of a jacket is really the kirtle seen through the aperture in the sides of the *Cote hardi*.

† *E.g.*, compare the effigy of Lady Benedicta Vernon at Ludlow, d. 1451, with that of Lady Elizabeth Fitz-herbert at Norbury, Derbyshire, d. 1483, both figured in Mr. F. H. Crossley's *English Church Monuments*. London, Batsford, 1921.

To Christs church of Canterbury did give indeed,
 Monketon and Thorndenne the monks there to feed,
 Mephram, Cleeve, Cowling, Osterland,
 East farleugh and Lenham as we beleewe
 The year Domio MLXI of Christs incarnation.

From the character of the lettering it is evident that the inscription has been repainted; and from the impossible last line it is equally clear that the restorer blundered badly in his attempt to reproduce the original inscription. "The year Domino" is, of course, nonsense, and moreover the date is just one hundred years too late.

The real date, as recorded in the Monastic Registers, was A.D. 961, and it seems likely that it was expressed originally DCCCCLXI, but becoming partially obliterated in course of time, the D and the four C's were misread *Domino* when the repainting was done.*

The inscription contains other errors in addition to the above, but for these perhaps the original scribe may be responsible. That he felt some uncertainty about the facts seems to be indicated by the saving clause "as we beleewe." Thus, Queen Ediva was not the mother of Athelstan but his stepmother, nor should Thornden (a wood of 486 acres lying in a detached part of the ville of Dunkirk) have been included in her gift, since it came to Christ Church by a grant from King Offa. On the other hand, the important manors of East Peckham and Aldington, which did form part of the Queen's gift, are omitted. Of the other manors mentioned in the inscription, it will be sufficient to say that Osterland is in the parish of Cliffe at Hoo, and that Lenham means the manor of East Lenham, since West Lenham belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Austin's.

In the right-hand corner of the scroll are the letters I. P. F., which possibly may stand for *Ioannes Pictor Fecit*, but more probably, I think, indicate that the picture was

* In Register J., f. 310, is the following entry: "Ediva regina alio nomine dicta Edgiva, scilz: mater Edmundi et Eadredi regum dedit ecclesie Christi dorobernie et monachis ibidem deo servientibus Meapham, Coulinges et Osterlonde, Leanham, Ealdintun et ad cibum monachorum Pekham, ferleghe et Monketon."

painted when the Convent was ruled by a prior John. If this be so, it is likely that the work was executed during the priorate of John Oxney, that is to say, between 1468 and 1471, a date which would accord well with the costume depicted.

* * * * *

Since Queen Ediva cannot claim to be one of the familiar figures of English history, a brief historical notice of the lady may form a suitable appendix to the above description of her portrait.

Ediva, whose name (spelt also Eadgifu) means "blessed gift," was the only child of one Sigelm, ealdorman of the county of Kent, and the owner of lands in the Hundred of Hoo. The date of her birth is not known, but it must have been before A.D. 902, in which year her father settled on her all his lands. The circumstances were these: Sigelm in the year mentioned above received orders from King Edward to summon the Kentish fyrd, and as heretoga, or commander-in-chief of the county militia, to lead them against the Danes, who were ravaging the Midlands. Sigelm was an old campaigner. He had seen military service in the days of King Alfred, who calls him "his faithful chieftain" (*meus fidelis dux*),* but on this occasion he seems to have had premonition that he might not return from the field of battle, and so, before setting out, he prepared for that eventuality by putting his worldly affairs in order, making his daughter heir to all his estate.

The event justified his forethought. Sigelm did not come back from the campaign: he was slain in battle at Holme in East Anglia. What happened will be described best by quoting the account given in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*: "This year Ethelwald enticed the army in East Anglia to rebellion, so that they overran all the land of Mercia King Edward went after them as soon as he could gather his army, and overran all their land between the Fosse and the Ouse quite to the fens northward. Then,

* Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 576.

being desirous of returning thence, he issued an order through the whole army that they should all go out at once. But the Kentish men remained behind, contrary to his order, though he sent seven messengers to them. Whereupon the army surrounded them and there they fought. There fell ealdormen Siwulf and Sigelm, Eadwold the King's thane, Abbot Kenwulf, Sigebriht the son of Siwulf, Eadwald son of Acca, and many also with them On the Danish side were slain Eric, their King, and prince Ethelwald, who had enticed him to the war . . . and there was great carnage on both sides, but of the Danes there were more slain, though they remained masters of the field."*

It was probably a good many years after her father's death that Ediva became the wife of King Edward, but the date of the marriage is not recorded."†

She was possibly his third wife, for though the Hyde chronicler states positively that Æthelstan was illegitimate, Florence of Worcester says nothing about that, and calls his mother a woman of the highest rank (*femina illustrissima*).‡

On the whole, however, it is more probable that Ediva was Edward's second wife. It is certain that he had been married previously to Elfleda, the daughter of ealdorman Ethelm, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. The sons predeceased their father, but three of the daughters made royal marriages by wedding respectively the Emperor Otho I., Charles the Simple, King of France, and Siric, King of Northumbria.

By Ediva King Edward had two sons and two daughters. Edmund, the elder son, succeeded to the throne on the death of his half-brother Athelstan, A.D. 940, and six years later was assassinated in his own court. His brother Eadred succeeded him and reigned nine years, but succumbed at an

* *A.S. Chr.*, Ingram's Ed., p. 126. Ingram gives the date of the battle of Holme as A.D. 905, but Dr. Plummer, in his critical edition of the *Chronicle*, gives good reasons for placing it three years earlier, viz., A.D. 902.

† Since Edmund, the eldest child of the marriage, was in his twenty-fifth year at the time of his death, which occurred A.D. 946, the marriage of his mother was probably about 920.

‡ *Liber De Hyda*, R.S., iii., 152, and Fl. Wig., R.S., i., 274.

early age to an incurable disease from which he had suffered all his life. By his will Eadred left to his mother his lands at Amesbury, Wantage and Basing, and all his freehold lands in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.*

Of the daughters, Eadburga took the veil and died as a nun at Winchester. William of Malmesbury has a pretty story illustrative of the precocity of her religious instincts. He relates that when the child was scarcely three years old and still upon her nurse's lap, her father, to test her piety, offered her a book of the Gospels and a chalice and also a bracelet and necklace, whereupon she at once stretched out her hands for the chalice and book.† Elgiva, the younger daughter, whose beauty the same William extols, became the wife of Lewis, Prince of Aquitaine. King Edward died A.D. 925, but Queen Ediva survived him for upwards of 40 years. During her long widowhood she had many bereavements and some vicissitudes of fortune. Thus, in the short and unhappy reign of Edwy she fell into unmerited disgrace and was despoiled of all her possessions, but she outlived her undutiful grandson, and his brother, King Edgar, not only restored to the aged Queen Mother, or rather grandmother, her forfeited lands, but in addition gave her a grant of land at Meon in the county of Southampton.‡

The Chronicler of Hyde Abbey speaks very highly of her influence and character. "She was," he says, "the Mother of the whole English nation, the founder and fosterer of churches, the consoler and sustainer of the needy and oppressed."§ To the Convent of Abingdon she was a great benefactress, and, conjointly with her son King Eadred, to the nunnery of Ely.||

It was in the third year of the reign of King Eadgar, and with his consent, that Queen Ediva made to the Monks of Christ Church her noble gift. Solemnly with her own hand she placed on the high altar of the Cathedral Church

* *Liber De Hyda*, R.S., ii., 157.

† Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 1319.

† *Gesta Regum*, R.S., i., 218.

§ *Liber De Hyda*, R.S., ii., 188.

|| Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 1346.

the title deeds (*libros*) of eight Kentish manors, and, to obviate in the future any dispute as to her right to convey them, she caused a document to be drawn up which might serve as a record of her title to the said lands. This document has been preserved, and it contains so much that is of interest that I venture to give here a full translation of its contents* :—

In the year of the Lord's incarnation DCCCCLXI I, Edgyua, queen, and mother of Kings Eadmund and Eadred, for the health of my soul grant to the church of Christ in Canterbury (*Dorobernia*) and to the monks serving God there, these lands, Meopeham, Culinges, Leanham, Pekkham, Fernlege, Munceetum, Ealdintun, free from the burden of all secular services except the three for the building of bridges, and fortifications and for military service. Now I have thought it worth while to make known to all men how I came by these lands, and especially to Odo the Archpriest, primate of all Britain, and to the family of Christ, that is to say, the monks in the city of Canterbury.

It happened at one time that my father Sigelm having need of thirty pounds, borrowed this sum of a certain nobleman (*principe*) named Goda, and gave him, as security, the land which is called Culinges. And Goda kept the land for seven years, and in the seventh year, when, throughout all Kent, preparation was being made for a military expedition, on which my father Sigelm had to go, he, as he was getting ready, remembered the thirty pounds which he owed to Goda, and at once repaid the money. Moreover, because he had neither son nor daughter but me only, he made me the heir of that land, and of all his lands, and gave me the title deeds (*libros*).

Then it fell out that my father was killed in battle. But when Goda heard that he was dead, he denied that the thirty pounds had been repaid, and for nearly six

* Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 1065.

years he kept the land which he had received as security from my father.

But in the sixth year a certain neighbour of mine, named Brice Dyring, began to speak openly and urgently to the nobles and to the chief men and the wise men of the kingdom concerning the injury done to his neighbour by the said Goda. Now the nobles and the wise men were out for justice (*pro justicia invenerunt*), and they decided that it would be right and fair that I, his daughter and heir, should purge my father, that is to say, by making oath that my father had repaid the same thirty pounds. And this I did before the whole realm at Agelesford (Aylesford). But not even then was I able to get possession of my land, until my friends approached King Edward, and made requisition to him concerning the same land. And he, that is to say the King, took over the aforesaid land and suspended Goda from every honour that he held of the King, and so he freed the land. Not long afterwards it happened that the same Goda was impleaded in the King's court and being found guilty was sentenced to forfeit every honour he held of the King, and his life was declared to be at the King's mercy. But the King handed him over to me, together with the title deeds of all his lands, to deal with him according to his deserts. I, however, having the fear of God in my heart did not dare to render to him as his conduct against me deserved, and so I gave him back all his lands except two ploughlands at Osterland, but the title deeds of the lands I did not return to him, for I wished to prove what faith he would keep with me in return for the kindness I had shown to him in spite of all the injury he had done to me.

Now when my lord King Edward died, his son Athelstan succeeded to the throne, and the same Goda petitioned the King to ask me on his behalf on what terms I would restore to him the title deeds of his lands. And I willingly, for the love I had for King Athelstan,

handed over to him the title deeds of all his lands, except those relating to Osterland, which he, humbly and with good will, gave up. Moreover, on behalf of himself and all his relations, born and unborn, he and eleven of his compeers made oath that no complaint should be made concerning the aforesaid land. Now this was done at a place called Hamme near Laewes. And I, Edgyua, held the land with the title deeds of Osterlande in the days of the two Kings Athelstan and Eadmund my sons (*sic*).

But after the death of my son King Eadred, I was despoiled of all my lands and goods. For the two sons of the often named Goda, Leofstan and Leofric, took from me the two above named lands, viz., Culinges and Osterlande. And they came to the boy Eadwin, who then had recently been made king, and told him that he had a better right to those lands than I. Therefore I remained deprived of those lands and everything else until the time of King Eadgar, who, on hearing that I had been so badly treated, and despoiled, assembled the nobles and wisemen of England, for he understood that I had been despoiled of my goods and lands with great injustice. The same King Eadgar restored to me all my lands and possessions. Now I with his leave and consent, and in the sight of (*testimonio*) all his bishops and best men, have placed with my own hand upon the altar of Christ which is in Canterbury (*Dorobernia*) the title deeds of all my lands. If any man shall attempt to take away this my gift from the right of the aforesaid church, may Almighty God take from him His Kingdom.*

Queen Ediva lived for several years after she made the above gift. She was certainly living in 966, for in that year she witnessed a charter of King Eadgar.

It is pleasant to record that in old age she could call herself "Ediva the happy one," since in several charters she

* Here follows a confirmation of the above by Æthelred II., A.D. 978—1016.

signs *Ediva felix* or *Ediva evax*, thus testifying that she possessed a cheerful and happy temperament, which the trials of life—and she had many—could not disturb. The year of her death is unrecorded, but the day, according to one of the Christ Church obituaries, was the VIII *Kal: Septembris*, that is to say, August 25th. More than three hundred years after she must have passed away there still remained in the vestry of Christ Church two copes, which are described as the gift of Queen Ediva* in an inventory made when Henry of Eastry was prior.

One may venture to hope that the more prominent position given to her picture, and, possibly, the publication of this little memoir, may do something to revive the memory of the Good Queen Ediva.

I desire to convey to my friend the Rev. Canon T. G. Gardiner my sincere thanks for the photograph from which the frontispiece to this article is taken. Canon Gardiner has also caused an enlargement equal in size to the original painting to be made, and this now hangs in the library in the place formerly occupied by the ancient picture. The photograph is from the studio of Mr. Charlton of Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

* A.D. 1321. *Due cape Edive Regine de rubeo samicto brudato.* (*Inventories of Christ Church, Cant.*, Legg and Hope, p. 53.)

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM LONGCHAMP, BISHOP OF ELY, CHANCELLOR AND JUSTICIAR OF ENGLAND, 1190—1191.¹

BY AGNES ETHEL CONWAY.

The meteoric career of William Longchamp across the field of English history reads like romance. Stubbs wrote that few men had ever wielded the power that was placed in his hands by Richard I. and the Archbishop of Canterbury when they left England on the third crusade. The King, whose personal knowledge of England was confined to two visits of a few weeks, left as Regent with supreme power a Norman who could not even speak English. Longchamp's whole life had been spent in France. He had worked first as a clerk under Henry II.'s son Geoffrey; then as chaplain to Richard, who promoted him to be Chancellor of Aquitaine. When Richard became King of England, Longchamp accompanied him across the Channel and was made Chancellor on the payment of £3000. On the last day of 1189 he was consecrated Bishop of Ely. From the time of the departure of Richard on the crusade his public doings as Justiciar fill the horizon at home. He was also made Papal Legate in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The chronicles resound with alternate praise and blame. Robert of Devizes writes:—

“A visit of a single night cost the house which received him three years' savings. He entertained a train of 1000 horsemen. He moved through the kingdom like a flash of lightning.”

The story of his fall and banishment from England on October 10, 1191, as the result of a conspiracy of Prince

¹ My thanks are due to Mr. J. H. Round for reading this paper in manuscript, thus saving me from many pitfalls.

John and the many English nobles whom jealousy of the sudden rise of Longchamp had inflamed, is told in detail by Stubbs in his Preface to the Chronicle of Roger of Hoveden, vol. iii. But the private side of his life, his relations with his own family and the promotion of their interests during his two years of power remains untold. Such accounts of his relatives as have been given by Dugdale and Boivin-Champeaux are contradictory; even Stubbs sheds little light upon them, although the subject is not without interest, since five of Longchamp's brothers occupied public positions, and four of them founded families of importance. The advancement of his relations on every possible occasion was in fact, according to Roger of Hoveden, one of the chief causes of his unpopularity:—

“The Chancellor's nephews and relations, no matter how distant and though born in a peasant's cottage, sought ardently to unite themselves in matrimony with counts, barons and magnates of the realm, thinking that they would acquire the greatest favour from him by any show of relationship.”¹

To justify this attack by tracing to the years 1190 and 1191 the advancement of his relatives, either through matrimony or official promotion, is not uninteresting. The doing of it involves radical genealogical researches, since no pedigree yet made agrees with all the ascertainable facts, and the number of different Henrys and Williams in all generations is bewildering.

Although the Chancellor had six brothers, and four of them founded families, the name appears to have become extinct in England before the year 1400. It has been my object to trace each branch to its end in an heiress, and to account as far as possible for every person bearing the name. The manuscript pedigrees in the British Museum² are useless, and I put forward mine as being still in some

¹ *Roger of Hoveden*, iii., p. 142.

² Add. MSS. 12,471, p. 43; 6082, p. 35 b.



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LONGCHAMP PEDIGREE.

HUGH LONGCHAMP. He held "in maritagio" a knight's fee in Wilton and Linton in Herefordshire (Black Book of the Exchequer). Fermor of the honour of Conehes, Normandy, and in 1180 owed £706 16s. 6d. for balance of the account. Died in 1196 as a monk in the Monastery of St. Stephen of Caen.

EVE DE LACY.

HENRY LONGCHAMP. He held Wilton as 1 knight's fee in 1166 (Black Book of the Exchequer). From 1189 to 1203 he held the "terra date" of Wilton, valued at £16 10s. Concerned in a suit about Haydor, South Lincolnshire, in 1201. Died on the Fourth Crusade, 1203.

MAUD. In 1204 Maud, the widow of Henry Longchamp, had an allowance of £10 a year out of Wilton (Liberate Roll, 5 John).

OSBERT DE CAILLY AND HILDEBURGH of Baudemont.

GUY DE CROUN of Freston.

HUGH, surety in 1180 for Hugh Longchamp when in disgrace for arrears; died 1195. 1st husband.

EMMA DE LEGER.

WALTER DE BASKERVILLE. 2nd husband.

* WILLIAM, Chancellor, died 1197.

HENRY, Abbot of Croyland 1191—1236.

OSBERT, died 1208.

AVELINA, of Allington Castle 1191.

MATTHEW DE CLERES, Castellan of Lions and Dover.

RICHENDA

HENRY, Sheriff of Hereford 1189; Sheriff of Worcestershire 1194; living 1210.

ROBERT, Abbot of St. Mary's, York, 1197—1239.

? . . . A DAU. DEVREUX.

STEPHEN, surety for Richard I's ransom 1193; held fief of Baudemont and Longchamp, and held Mutford in Suffolk and Frome Herbert 1196; died at Battle of Bouvines 1215. 1st husband.

PARNEL DE CAILLY. 2nd husband.

GEOFFREY DU BOIS. 2nd husband.

MAUD DE VERE. A son, died s.p.

HENRY, died 1204. 1st husband.

WILLIAM, died 1204. 1st husband.

PARNEL DE CROUN, mar. 1190; died 1262.

HENRY DE LA MARE. 2nd husband.

OLIVER DE VAUX. 3rd husband.

GEOFFREY, Isabella MYNERS.

HENRY, granted Wilton in 1204 by a charter of King John; died 1212.

MAUD, sister of William Cauntelow.

WILLIAM, of Allington Castle, came of age 1221; died 1256. 1st husband.

ALICE, son of Richard of Stisted. 2nd husband.

HUGH, son of Richard of Stisted. 2nd husband.

WILLIAM, living 1224.

HUGH DE COLUMBARIS. 1201.

GEORGIA DE LONGCHAMP. 1st husband.

WILLIAM, A DAU.

ROBERT GRELEY. 2nd husband.

STEPHEN DEVREUX, given Frome Herbert by his uncle Stephen Longchamp; made a justice to deliver the gaols of Hereford 1218; died 1228.

BALDRIC, inherited Castle of Douville and fief of Baudemont; died before 1223.

WILLIAM, left 50s. for his obit in the Cathedral of Rouen.

WILLIAM, PARNEL DE LONGCHAMP. 1st husband.

ROBERT DE POISSY. 2nd husband.

HENRY, negotiated money for a ransom in 1269; died 1274.

SYRIL HERINGA. 1275.

WILLIAM, Constable of the Bishop of Lincoln 1275.

WILLIAM DUNGEVYN. 1275.

ALICE, died 1275.

JOAN, widow of Thomas Birkin, 1230. 1st wife.

HENRY, came of age 1230; died 1237.

HAWISE, 2nd wife.

MORGAN of Karlyon, 1238. 2nd husband.

ROBERT, owned Allington in 1254.

OSBERT, living 1296, "impotens." Sold Allington Castle to Stephen of Penchester.

HUGH. (Walter Drn imprisoned at Worcester for the death of Hugh Longchamp, 1284.)

OSBERT, died before 1327.

AVICE.

SIR HENRY LONGCHAMP, died 1341.

HENRY LONGCHAMP, died 1352.

THOMAS LONGCHAMP.

WALTER PEDWARDYN.

ROGER PEDWARDYN=Alice, mar. 1276.

ROGER PEDWARDYN=AGNES, dau. of Lord Darcy of Essex.

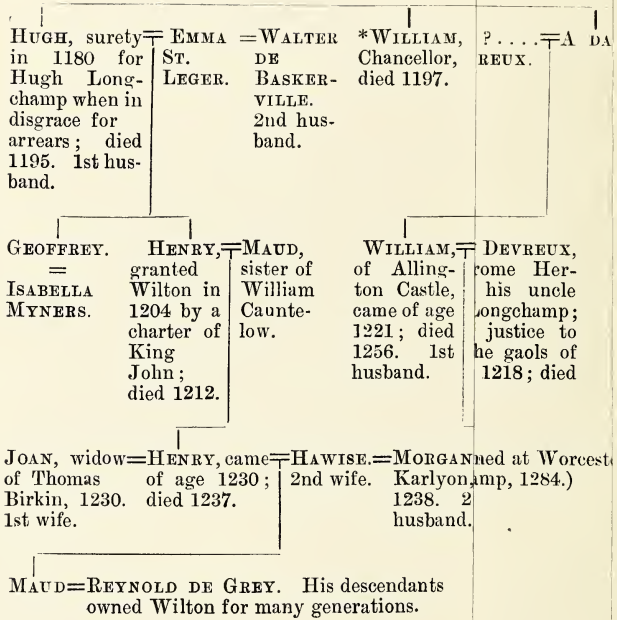
* William and Osbert were "germane" brothers.

† William and Henry were "uterine" brothers.

DIGREE.

HUGH LONG LONGCHAMP.
Herefordshire (hequer). From
Normandy, 210s. Concerned
as a monk in the Fourth Cr

C



points conjectural, but to the best of my knowledge containing nothing irreconcilable with all the known facts.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the Chancellor's life.¹ The back of his episcopal seal of Ely shews a crescent enclosing an estoile of eight points wavy,² and the combination of star and crescent occurs in all the existing seals of the Longchamp family. It is possible that the Chancellor borrowed the devices from the field of the Great Seal of Richard I.

The surname is derived from the place "Longchamps" in the arrondissement des Andelis in the canton d'Estrepagni. Here Hugh Longchamp, the father of William, had a holding of 50 acres of land and half a virgate.³ He is said by the chroniclers to have been the son of a runaway serf from the territory of the Beauvaisis, a statement which Stubbs considered a calumny, put forth by the enemies of William Longchamp the Chancellor. In any case, Hugh, the father of the Chancellor, was the first of the family of whom any record remains.

HUGH LONGCHAMP (father of William, Chancellor).

1152. He witnessed a Charter of Queen Eleanor.⁴

1154-55. The Sheriff of Hereford "reddit compotum" of £24 15s. for the "terræ datæ" of Richard Talbot and Hugh Longchamp.⁵

From 1155 to 1188 there are entries in the Pipe Roll, under Herefordshire in Wallia, each year shewing that the Sheriff was credited with £16 10s. as an allowance for the alienated lands of Hugh Longchamp in Wilton and Linton.

This land Hugh seems to have obtained by marriage with one of the family of de Lacy, for in the Inquisition of

¹ See Stubbs, Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, vol. iii. Stubbs, Preface to the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls Series). Boivin-Champeaux, *Life of William Longchamp*.

² British Museum, Seal LV, 27.

³ Le Prévost, *Notes sur le département de L'Eure*, vol. ii., p. 323.

⁴ Round, *Calendar of Documents in France*, p. 375.

⁵ Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 650. Hall.

Knight's Fees in 1166¹ Hugh de Lacy accounts as follows for "Feodum 1 militis de feodo antiquo quod oblitus sum, feodum Willelmi de Burchope, quod tenet *Hugo de Longo Campo* in maritagio."

At this time, too, he was fermor of the honour of Conches in Normandy, although nothing is recorded of him in connection with it before 1180, when there was a financial crisis in his affairs. In the Norman Pipe Roll of that year² he is entered as owing the following sums :—

£706 16s. 6d. for balance of account of the honour of Conches. £8 8s. for purprestures of the forest of Lions for eleven years. £66 10s. for rents of the carpenters of Longchamp for 7 years and 11 months. £7 16s. for the current year. £100 for waste of the district of Longchamp and for non-appearance on the summons of the Justiciar.

No wonder an enemy of William Longchamp, Chancellor, could say his wickedness was inherited from his father !³

Hugh had four sureties on this occasion, namely, Ralph Tesson, Reginald of Pavilly, Richard Vernon, and his son Hugh Longchamp ; the former three were prominent barons, which reflects the importance of the elder Hugh.

In the next Norman Pipe Roll, for 1198,⁴ he accounts for the same large sums, with the addition of £81 12s. for the rents of the carpenters of Longchamp for 9 years instead of for 7 years and 11 months. Stapleton infers that the King granted him restitution ; but before 1198 Hugh Longchamp was dead. Whether the debts were ever paid off we know not, but without doubt Hugh ended his life as a monk in the monastery of St. Stephen of Caen, to which he, his wife Eve and his sons William and Stephen gave their houses of Bella Valle and lands and tithes belonging to the Church of St. Martin de Longchamp ; also the Chapel of St. Nicholas within the parish built by them.⁵ On the 8th

¹ Black Book of the Exchequer, p. 155 (ed. Hearne).

² Stapleton, *Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae*, I., cxiii.

³ *Giraldus Cambrensis*. Vita Galfridi, p. 390 (Rolls Series).

⁴ Stapleton, *Rolls*, ii., p. ccxiii.

⁵ Le Prévost, *Notes, etc.*, ii., p. 323.

Kalends of November 1196 he died, in the same winter as his son William the Chancellor.¹

HENRY LONGCHAMP (brother of Hugh and uncle of William, Chancellor).

There has always been considerable confusion in connection with this Henry Longchamp, which I will endeavour to elucidate. In Hearne's Black Book of the Exchequer (1166), among the Knights of Robert d'Ewias, *Henry Longchamp* appears as holding Wilton in Herefordshire as one knight's fee. Four pages earlier is the entry already quoted, to the effect that *Hugh Longchamp* held a knight's fee "in maritagio" of Hugh Lacy. The overlords are indeed different, but in 1156 Hugh's fee was Wilton and Linton, valued at £16 10s., and from 1166 till 1189 Henry Longchamp was never mentioned again in connection with Wilton. Even in 1166, the year that the Black Book represents Henry as holding Wilton, the Sheriff is allowed £16 10s. on the Pipe Roll for the "terræ datæ" of Hugh Longchamp in Wilton and Linton. But from Midsummer 1 Richard I. (1189) onwards it is *Henry Longchamp* who holds the "terræ datæ" of Wilton instead of Hugh, though Hugh Longchamp did not die till 1196. It may be that in 1189 Hugh entered the Monastery of St. Stephen of Caen and gave Wilton to his son Hugh, and that Henry was a tenant of his nephew. A charter of 1204² distinctly states that Hugh, who held Wilton under Richard I., gave it to his son Hugh; but it is also certain that from 1189 onwards Henry held the land. After the death of Henry, Wilton went to the *younger* son of Hugh, the brother of the Chancellor, which perhaps shews that Hugh, junior, did not wish it either for himself or his elder son, and subinfeudated it to Henry. It also renders it probable that Henry, uncle of the Chancellor, had no son living to whom Wilton could

¹ Necrology of Rouen among the Rolls transcripts. Archives of Normandy, No. 412, "excerpta ex necrologio ecclesiæ Rothomagensis de obitu principum Angliæ."

² Charter Rolls, 6 John.

pass, and, as we shall see, his son William died before December 3rd, 1204, probably only shortly before his father.

The Pipe Rolls from 1189—1203 record that Henry Longchamp held Wilton as “*terræ datæ*” valued at £16 10s. Then he went on the fourth crusade. In 1202 the King commanded his bailiffs to take care of the lands and the wife of Henry Longchamp until he shall have come back from Jerusalem,¹ and in 1204 Maud, the widow of Henry Longchamp, had an allowance of £10 a year out of Wilton.² Villhardouin³ describes the beautiful army that went by way of Venice with Count Louis, and mentions “*Henris de Lonc-champ*” by name. “*Els en avint grant mesaventure, si com vos porrviz oïr avant.*” In the “grant mesaventure” Henry died, and Wilton passed to Henry Longchamp his nephew, the son of Hugh Longchamp the younger. This Henry has hitherto been confounded with his uncle Henry, the brother of William the Chancellor. As will appear later,⁴ the younger Henry certainly did not die on the fourth crusade, but I have no proof that the elder Henry was a brother of Hugh, except that as he was mentioned in 1166 he must have been of the same generation, and was evidently a very near relation. His son William was married in 1190, and was of the same generation as William the Chancellor. Henry Longchamp, senior, seems to have owned land in Lincolnshire as well as in Herefordshire, for he is concerned in a suit about Haydor, South Lincolnshire, in 1201.⁵

HUGH LONGCHAMP (Hugh, junior, son of Hugh Longchamp and brother of William, Chancellor).

In 1180 Hugh Longchamp appears as one of the four sureties for Hugh Longchamp, senior, when he was in disgrace for arrears as fermor of the honour of Conches.⁶ I

¹ Patent Rolls, 3 John, p. 11. Record Commission.

² Liberate Roll, 5 John, p. 84.

³ Ed. du Cange, p. 21.

⁴ See p. 32.

⁵ Selden Society, vol. iii. Select Civil Pleas, No. 117, p. 47.

⁶ Stapleton, Rolls, i., p. 96.

imagine him, therefore, to have been the eldest son of Hugh. But he died before 1195, leaving two sons, Geoffrey and Henry,¹ and the latter was granted Wilton by a charter of King John, 1204: "Know ye that we have given to Henry Longchamp, with the assent of his eldest brother Geoffrey, Wilton in Herefordshire with the castle which Hugh his grandfather gave to Hugh, the father of this Henry."²

If Hugh Longchamp, senior, really gave Wilton to his son Hugh, it must have been from him that Henry Longchamp, senior, held as tenant till Hugh, junior, died some time before 1195. Emma St. Leger, his wife, had by 1195 already married Walter de Baskerville and died, for in the Pipe Roll of that year³ Geoffrey Longchamp, son of Hugh, owed 25 marks to have seisin of the land of his mother Emma St. Leger, who had been the wife of Walter de Baskerville.

GEOFFREY LONGCHAMP (eldest son of Hugh, junior).

Geoffrey Longchamp married Isabella Myners, one of the three coheiresses of Henry Myners of Westbury in Gloucestershire.

WILLIAM MYNERS⁴ (held manor and advowson of Westbury *temp.* John).

Henry Myners (son and heir, seised of said advowson).

Geoffrey Longchamp=Isabella. Pagenda. Another sister.

He was one of the barons who compelled John to sign Magna Carta,⁵ and after his death Isabella Longchamp gave her third share of the manor of Westbury to Henry

¹ Pipe Roll, 7 Ric. I., Gloucester.

² Charter Rolls, 6 John.

³ Printed in Madox, Exchequer, i., p. 513.

⁴ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls*, p. 77.

⁵ Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, vol. iii., p. cii.

of Bath, by a fine dated 1235-6.¹ This tends to shew that there was no issue of the marriage, and the name Longchamp does not occur in the Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post Mortem from 1232—1300.

HENRY LONGCHAMP (younger son of Hugh, junior, and nephew of William the Chancellor).

In 1204 Henry received Wilton by charter from King John (see page 21). But in order to enter upon it he had to pay a relief to the King of 300 marks, 1 courser, price 20 marks, and 2 palfreys, price 10 marks.²

On the Pipe Roll of 1206 it was William Cauntelow who answered for the "terræ datæ" of Wilton. Henry Longchamp married his sister Maud. In 1210 Henry was with John's enemies in Ireland,³ and in 1212 he died, leaving his heir, another Henry, a child under age.

HENRY LONGCHAMP of Wilton (grandson of Hugh, junior).

1213. William Cauntelow, uncle of the child Henry, paid 300 marks to have the custody of his person and of Wilton,⁴ the same sum that the King had claimed in 1204 when the child's father had received Wilton.

Every year of the minority of the heir of Henry Longchamp, William Cauntelow answers on the Pipe Roll for Wilton in place of his ward.

1230. Henry had come of age and owed the King 50 marks to marry Joan, widow of Thomas Birkin.⁵

1233. He was let off 30 of the 50 marks he owed for marrying Joan Birkin. (Close Rolls.)

1236. He had protection until Michaelmas to go to Santiago (St. James of Compostella). (Patent Rolls.) There he must have died.

1237. Mandate to the escheators on this side Trent to

¹ *Pedes Finium*, Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, vol. 16.

² Pipe Roll, 8 John. Hereford in Wallia, under "Nova oblata."

³ Rotuli de Liberate, 12 John.

⁴ Rotuli de Finibus, 15 John, p. 471.

⁵ Excerpta e rotulis finium, vol. i., p. 207, and Close Rolls.

give seisin to Peter de Wakering and Walter de Tiwe, King's clerks, of the lands late of Henry Longchamp. (Patent Rolls, vol. iii., p. 139.)

1237. Grant to W. Bishop of Worcester of the custody, during the minority of the heir, of the land and heir of Henry Longchamp with the marriage of the heir. (Patent Rolls, vol. iii., p. 190.)

1237. Hawise gets dower for the lands which belonged to her late husband Henry Longchamp. (Patent Rolls, vol. iii.)

1238. Licence for Hawise, late the wife of Henry Longchamp, to marry Morgan of Karlyon. (Patent Rolls, vol. iii.)

These items seem to point to the fact that Joan Birkin died soon after the marriage, and that the King took pity on the widower and did not press for his 50 marks. Then Henry Longchamp married Hawise, whose origin we know not. This time the heir was a daughter, Maud, who married Reynold de Grey and conveyed Wilton to the Grey family, in whose hands the property remained for many generations. Reynold de Grey and Maud his wife proved their title to it in the "Placita de Quo Warranto," p. 169, by giving the Longchamp pedigree. They say, first, that Hugh Longchamp held it of Richard I. by the service of finding two "servientes equites" for any Welsh war. This Hugh gave it to his son and heir Hugh, who gave it to his son Henry, which gift was confirmed by a charter of King John. (Again, there is no mention of Henry Longchamp, uncle of the Chancellor.) Henry, son and heir, succeeded, and after his death Maud inherited Wilton.

Thus the Longchamp name had died out in this branch of the family by the year 1237.

Let us now return to the children of Henry Longchamp, uncle of the Chancellor, and first-cousins of William.

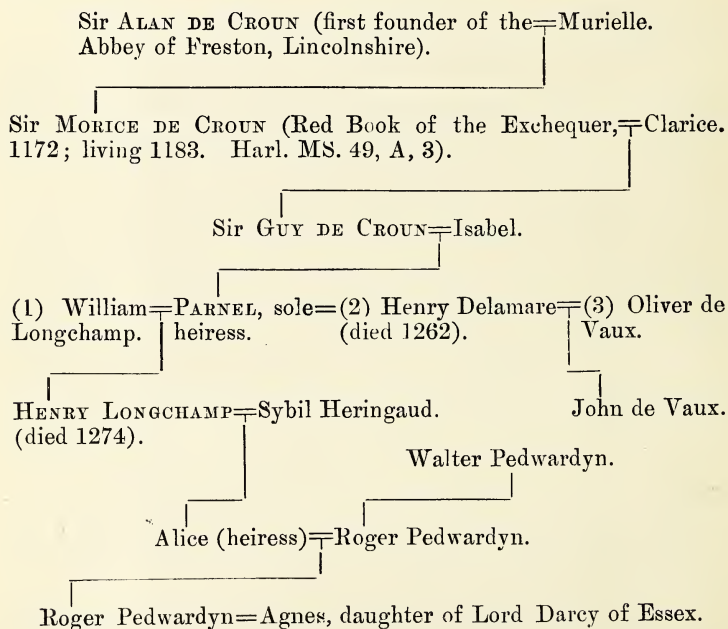
WILLIAM LONGCHAMP (first-cousin of the Chancellor).

In 1190 William Longchamp married Parnel de Croun, the daughter of Guy de Croun of Freston, Lincolnshire, and

South Warnborough, Hants, a considerable heiress. This was a big match, and Stubbs says that William the Chancellor secured Parnel for him when he was at the height of his power in 1190.¹ Through this marriage he settled William and his descendants in life.

In the British Museum there is a fine seal of Parnel Longchamp.² She stands on a carved corbel in a dress of heraldic bearings, lozengy for Croun. Flat head dress and mantle. In [the right hand she holds a shield of arms with the three crescents for Longchamp.

The pedigree of the family runs as follows :—



(Founded on B.M. 5530; modern paging 192.) Verified and slightly altered.

From 1194 onwards William's name as a party to suits of land in Lincolnshire is of frequent occurrence, with that

¹ Stubbs, Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, iii.

² British Museum, No. lxxix., 33.

of his wife Parnel.¹ In 1199 "Willelmus est ultra mare in servicio domini Regis," and is not able to answer in Lincolnshire on a plea of Thomas Muleton.² The end of this case is seen in the *Rotuli de Oblatis* of 2 John, when Thomas Muleton pays 10 marks of silver.

In 1201 William was at home,³ but during the course of the year he paid the King 60 marks "pro transportacione sua," which is accounted for on the Pipe Roll of Lincolnshire (3 John). He held 25 knights' fees of the King in chief.

Another suit of 1202 about Freston, Lincolnshire, shews that he was away from home⁴ at the time, on what business I know not, but he does not seem to have returned home alive. Perhaps he accompanied his father on the fourth crusade.

On September 17th, 1203,⁵ the King ordered that Parnel, the wife of William Longchamp, was to have the town of Freston, Lincolnshire, "ad se sustendandum." The next year Walter Pincebec paid the dues to the King from William Longchamp's land in Wiltshire,⁶ and in the same year Richard Seingres paid 62½ marks to the King from his lands in Lincolnshire.⁷ The same year again the King gave all the lands of William Longchamp in Lincolnshire to William Cauntelow⁸ and received £140⁹ from them.

Evidently, therefore, William Longchamp had died before the end of 1204, and by the year after his wife Parnel had married her second husband Henry Delamare. This gentleman paid 50 marks to the King to have seisin of the lands of his wife Parnel in Southampton, Lincoln, Sussex and Wilts,¹⁰ and with his wife claimed dower against Henry Longchamp of Wilton.¹¹ This dower, the third part

¹ *Rotuli Curie Regis*, 1194—1198. Palgrave.

² *Rotuli Curie Regis*, 1199. Palgrave.

³ Selden Society, *Select Civil Pleas*. Baildon, No. 78, p. 35.

⁴ Selden Society, I., *Select Pleas of the Crown*, 1200—1205, p. 18.

⁵ *Rotuli de Liberate*, 5 John.

⁶ Pipe Roll, 6 John, Wiltshire.

⁷ Pipe Roll, 6 John, Lincolnshire.

⁸ Calendar of Patent Rolls, 6 John.

⁹ Patent Roll, 6 John, Hereford in Wallia.

¹⁰ *Rotuli de Finibus*, 7 John.

¹¹ Pipe Roll, 9 John, Hereford in Wallia (Madox, Exchequer I., 100 y).

of Wilton, Parnel had no doubt first received from her father-in-law Henry Longchamp, uncle of the Chancellor, who held Wilton at the time of her marriage. When her husband's first-cousin once removed, Henry Longchamp, inherited Wilton, she continued to claim her dower from him and his descendants to the end of her life, although she outlived her husband William Longchamp by 58 years ! Her claim is set out in full from the *Coram Rege* Rolls, 44 and 45 Henry III. (Hereford in Wallia).

"Parnel, who was the wife of William Longchamp, claims against Reynold de Grey and Maud his wife the third part of the Castle of Wilton, etc., and against Hawise Longchamp (widow of Henry Longchamp) the third part of land in Wilton."¹

This was 54 years after William died, when she was married to her third husband Oliver de Vaux, and had outlived two generations at Wilton. At last in 1262 she died, leaving her son and heir Henry Longchamp 50 years old or more.² If he was born only just before his father died, he must have been 58, and, as will appear later, he was most probably an elder son. If Parnel married in 1190, as Stubbs thought (she was certainly married by 1194), she must have been about 90 when she died.

HENRY LONGCHAMP (son of William and Parnel).

In the Barons' wars Henry must have taken part with Simon de Montfort against the King, being entered as a rebel with Hugh Despenser, Robert Vipont and others.³ He certainly seems to have fallen upon evil days, for in 1269 he gave his manor of Warnborough, Hants, part of the de Croun inheritance, to Sir Philip Basset and his wife Ela, Countess of Warwick, in return for £200 which they paid to

¹ General Plantagenet Harrison, MS. Extracts from the Public Records (Record Office), vol. xxviii., p. 838.

² Petronilla de Vallibus, *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, 46 Henry III.

³ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 163.

Sir Hamo Le Strange for his ransom.¹ This "ransom" was most probably connected with his misfortunes during the Barons' wars.

On the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 1274, he died, leaving an heiress Alice, under age, in the custody of Walter Pedwardyn.² In the following year his wife Sybil Longchamp paid the King £30 to be free to marry whom she wished.³

Henry Longchamp seems to have had a sister Alice, after whom his daughter was probably named, and a younger brother William, who appears as Constable of the Bishop of Lincoln in 1275.⁴ The year after Henry's death a long suit⁵ in Lincolnshire set forth that Alice, the wife of a certain William Dungevyn, held Cappelade and Holebeche as dowry. But when she died, because Alice Longchamp was a minor, these lands were taken into the hands of the King. Then William Longchamp paid the King 20 marks and was allowed to have them till the heiress Alice Longchamp came of age.

This seems proof that Alice Dungevyn had been a Longchamp, and that William Longchamp, probably her brother, looked after her dower lands during the minority of his niece Alice. This lady, although a minor, was by 1276 married to Roger Pedwardyn, the son of her guardian Walter.⁶ She was still under age in 1280 when Roger Pedwardyn and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Longchamp, under age, were called to warrant in a plea of land.⁷

In 1277 William Longchamp went to Wales with John de Vaux;⁸ this was probably the same William and his half-brother, son of Oliver de Vaux.

¹ Calendar of Charter Rolls, p. 116.

² *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 247.

³ *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, Lincolnshire, 4 Ed. I.

⁴ *Hundred Rolls*, i., p. 248.

⁵ *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium in curia scaccarii* (Record Commission), p. 26.

⁶ General Plantagenet Harrison, MS. Extracts from the Public Records (Record Office), vol. xxiv., p. 757, 4 Ed. I.

⁷ De Banco Roll, Easter, 9 Ed. I., membrane 59.

⁸ 1277 Patent Rolls.

I have been unable to trace any further descendants of William and Parnel Longchamp; but it is possible that William, Constable of the Bishop of Lincoln, may have had children who bore his name and are among those few whom I have found it impossible to identify. As in the case of the owners of Wilton, the elder line of Longchamp in Lincolnshire soon became extinct.

This long excursus has carried us far from the nearest relatives of the Chancellor. I will now return to his remaining five brothers and their descendants.

OSBERT LONGCHAMP (brother of the Chancellor).

The chronicler, Giraldus Cambrensis, calls William, the Chancellor, and Osbert "germane brothers,"¹ so Osbert was presumably the nearest to him in age, as he seems to have been in affection and association. The charge made by his enemies against the Chancellor of unduly forwarding his relations can be most clearly seen in his career. William followed King Richard to England in 1189, and was made Chancellor on December 11th. Already by November 30th, 1189, presumably through his influence, Osbert was given the custody of the Fleet Prison in London at a salary of £7 12s. 1d.,² and in the following year he was in receipt also of £10 12s. 11d. "pro custodia domorum Regis de Westmonasterium."³ This double payment to him continued in every Pipe Roll of the reign of Richard.

Early in 1190 the Chancellor went to York to punish the persecutors of the Jews, and took his brother Osbert with him; he quashed the rebellion, displaced the former sheriff John Marshall, who was responsible for the massacre, and in April appointed Osbert in his place.⁴ Osbert was also Sheriff of Westmoreland, and continued to hold the two sheriffdoms simultaneously in 1191, the "annus mirabilis" of the Chancellor. It was probably also in this year that he

¹ *Giraldus Cambrensis*, iv., p. 406.

² Rymer, *Fædera*, i., 50.

³ Pipe Roll, 2 Ric. I., London and Middlesex.

⁴ *Roger of Hoveden*, iii., p. 34.

married Avelina, the heiress of Allington in Kent and Stisted in Essex, a marriage doubtless arranged by the Chancellor. William had not done badly for this favourite brother during the short time he was all-powerful; but when the crash came on October 12th, 1191, Osbert and his brother Henry were pledged that the Chancellor would not escape,¹ and when, neglectful of their promises, he did escape, Osbert and Henry were deprived of their sheriffdoms.

Till 1194, except for the fact that he continued to hold his posts at the Fleet prison and in the King's household, Osbert entirely disappears from view. But in that year he was made Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and continued to hold the office for at least four years.

In 1199 a second cataclysm occurred in his life. In the Pipe Roll of that year² he owed 500 marks to have grace of the King and seisin of all his lands and chattels, of which he had been disseised by order of the King, and to retain his offices at the Fleet prison and the King's palace. This fine was gradually paid off, but nevertheless Robert, son of Nathaniel Leveland, replaced him in the two offices and was paid the salary on the Pipe Rolls of John. Osbert had probably turned outlaw, for four years afterwards a certain Gilbert, son of Renfrid, paid a fine of £20 "*quia ivit in foresta cum Osberto de Longocampo.*"³

Long before the fine was paid off Osbert died, in 1208, and his widow Avelina continued to pay it.⁴ It was not completely paid off till 1225.

WILLIAM LONGCHAMP (son of Osbert).

Osbert evidently named his son after his brother the Chancellor. He did not come of age till 1221, when he proceeded to pay two-thirds of his father's debt every year,

¹ *Ralph de Diceto*, vol. ii., p. 100 (Rolls Series).

² Pipe Roll, 10 Ric. I., Kent (Madox, Exchequer, i., 514 d).

³ Chancery Roll, 3 John, p. 119.

⁴ For further details about Osbert, Avelina and their descendants, and the fine, see my article on the History of Allington Castle. (*Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXIX.)

leaving one-third to be paid by his mother. He inherited Allington and Stisted, married a lady named Alice and died in 1256.¹ His seal, on a document of 1238, is in the Chapter Library at Canterbury. It shews him on horseback, holding a shield bearing the device of three crescents, each surmounted by a star.

OSBERT LONGCHAMP II. (grandson of Osbert).

In 1256² he inherited Allington and Stisted, although he seems to have had an elder brother Robert, who must have died before that year.³ In the Barons' wars he was on the side of Simon de Montfort, for after the battle of Evesham Allington was seized by Roger of Leyburn and given back to Osbert.⁴ He is mentioned as "infirm" in 1277, and in 1296 as "impotens."⁵ Perhaps because of his infirmities he sold Allington for £200 to Stephen of Penchester in 1279,⁶ but retained Stisted in Essex.

1332. Avis, late the wife of Osbert Longchamp, holds Richemund manor in Cambridge.⁷

1347. The heirs of Osbert Longchamp hold Donyngton in Godeshethe hundred, Kent.⁸

1341. Sir Henry Longchamp holds Stisted in Essex.⁹

1353. Henry Longchamp of Stisted is dead.¹⁰

1355. Thomas Longchamp of Stisted grants land to Alexander Hanekyn.¹¹

This is the last mention of the name Longchamp in connection with Essex, and again we must presume that the male line died out.

¹ Canterbury Chapter House MS., Register B.

² Fine Roll, 40 Henry III., p. 218.

³ *Arch. Cant.*, XII., p. 224.

⁴ Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, vol. i., No. 743.

⁵ Parliamentary Writs, vol. i.

⁶ Feet of Fines, 8—9 Ed. I., Kent, No. 151.

⁷ Close Rolls, 1332.

⁸ *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 158.

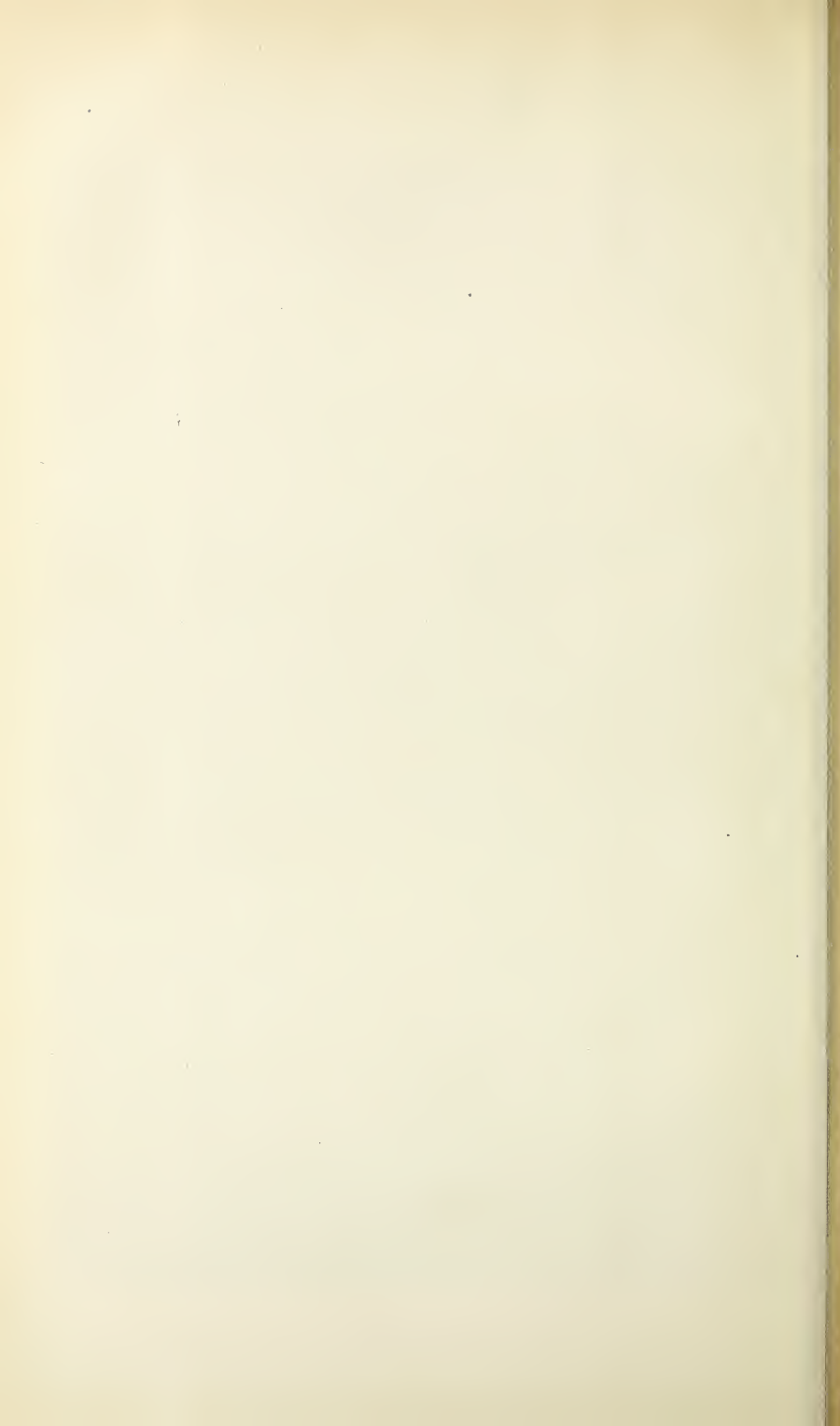
⁹ Seal B.M., 11,370, Ad. Ch. 15,456.

¹⁰ Close Rolls, 1353. Calendar, p. 542.

¹¹ Canterbury Chapter Library, S. 324, and British Museum, Seal 11,372.



ALLINGTON CASTLE



HENRY LONGCHAMP (brother of the Chancellor).

This brother Henry was more closely associated with the Chancellor than any of the others, with the exception of Osbert.

1189. He was made Sheriff of Herefordshire in the place of Ralph Arden, Glanvill's son-in-law.¹ This piece of patronage was no doubt one of the first dispensed by the Chancellor.

1190. Henry went to York after the massacre of the Jews, with the Chancellor and Osbert, and received £60.

"Henrico de Longo Campo et aliis militibus qui abierunt Eboracum propter occisionem Judeorum LX libras per breve cancellarii."²

1191. William the Chancellor gave the custody of the heir of Stephen Beauchamp to Henry.¹ The post had first been bought by Bertram de Verdun and sold to the Chancellor for 20 marks profit. It was evidently a lucrative guardianship, and the heir must have been a tiny child, for in 1210, nineteen years later, Stephen Beauchamp is still paying his dues to the King through Henry Longchamp.³ The guardianship also led to quarrels with the Beauchamp family.

1199. Richard Beauchamp complained that Henry Longchamp came to his house at Felstede and robbed his chamber of a scarlet cloak, a velvet cloak, 4 doublets, 8 linen cloths and shoes of Cordova leather. Much litigation followed.⁴

When the Chancellor's misfortunes set in, Henry suffered the most.

1192. He was thrown into prison at Cardiff, from whence he could not render his accounts as Sheriff of Herefordshire. "Et quia nunquam sola veniunt scandala, Henricum de Longo-Campo, *fratrem suum uterinum*, pro reddendis absque scrupulo regni municipiis quæ restabant, obsidem dare compulsus est. Qui et longo post tempore

¹ Stubbs, Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, vol. iii.

² Pipe Roll, 2 Ric. I., Lincoln.

³ Pipe Roll, 11 John, Essex and Hertford.

⁴ Rotuli Curie Regis, 1199, p. 121.

apud Kairdif in Wallia in vinculis et carcere tentus est, justo Dei iudicio."¹

It was not till 1194 that Henry was able to pay. "Henricus de Longocampo reddit compotum de anno tertio Regis Ricardi qui dilatus fuit propter captionem."²

1194. He became Sheriff of Worcestershire instead of Herefordshire, which Stubbs says was probably due to his connection with the Beauchamp family, in whom the sheriffdom of Worcestershire was hereditary, and formed the basis of the Beauchamp earldom of Warwick. He continued Sheriff of Worcestershire till 1205, and piled up considerable debts.

On the accession of King John, Henry had to pay £100 to renew his custody of Stephen Beauchamp.³

1203. His debts begin to accumulate. £10 for arrears as Sheriff of Worcestershire and 165 shillings for odds and ends.⁴ In every successive Herefordshire Pipe Roll this debt of £18 5s. is accounted for immediately below the entries of Henry Longchamp, his nephew, in connection with Wilton and Linton. But in the Pipe Roll of 11 John these two Henrys are differentiated for the only time, and all possibility of confounding nephew and uncle is at an end.⁵

"Henricus de Longo Campo reddit compotum de £16 10s. in Wiltone. Henricus de Longo Campo *frater cancellarii* debet £18 5s. de pluribus debitis sicut continentur in rotulo VI."⁶

It is also clear enough that this Henry, who was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1203, was not the one who went on the fourth crusade and died there in 1203, whom I believe to have been his uncle. As the Chancellor had a second brother Henry who was Abbot of Croyland, I cannot think that he had a third of the same name, and all facts seem to point to the gentleman of the fourth crusade as having

¹ *Giraldus Cambrensis*, iv., p. 407.

² Pipe Roll, 5 Ric. I., Hereford.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 4 John, Hereford.

⁵ See p. 20.

³ Rotuli de Oblatis, 1 John, p. 15.

⁶ Pipe Roll, 11 John, Hereford in Wallia.

been an uncle of the Chancellor. Henry, Sheriff of Worcester, like the others, named a son after the Chancellor.

Henry Longchamp is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* (p. 353) as holding Eltesle, Cambs, and William Longchamp, probably his son, appears on p. 359 as holding land in Cambridge and Huntingdon.

WILLIAM LONGCHAMP (son of Henry the Sheriff, and nephew of the Chancellor?).

This namesake of the Chancellor is somewhat of a mystery. He makes his first appearance in 1198 as a defaulter.

“Willelmus de Longo Campo debet 300 marcas pro saisina terræ suæ habenda, unde Rex eum dissaisierat et pro habenda benevolentia Regis.”¹

He gradually pays off the debt on the Pipe Roll of Lincolnshire, and is generally entered as “Willelmus filius Henrici de Longocampo.” But in 7 Henry III. he answered for his debt in Herefordshire in Wallia. “Willelmus filius Henrici de Longocampo sicut respondit in Herefordshire in Wallia in rotulo precedente debet £50 16s. 8d., pro habenda terra uñ fuit dissaisitus et pro habenda gratia Regis Ricardi sicut continentur in rotulo IX Regis eusdem.”²

This is obviously the same man, and the fact that he is alive in 1224 deprives us of the possibility of confusing him with William Longchamp of Lincoln and Hereford, son of Henry Longchamp and husband of Parnel de Croun, who died in 1204. We are therefore, in default of more knowledge, driven to assume that he was a son of Henry the Sheriff.

HUGH LONGCHAMP (son of Henry the Sheriff).

The Rotuli de Finibus of 6 John shew a certain Hugh, son of Henry Longchamp, in disgrace in 1204,³ “occasione

¹ Pipe Roll, 9 Ric. I., Lincoln.

² Pipe Roll, 8 Henry III., Lincolnshire.

³ Rotuli de Finibus, 6 John, p. 229.

Normannorum," which is a technical phrase for the forfeiture in England of those who "opted" for Normandy when John lost the province.

Cantebrig. "Gilbert Peche gives the King 100 marks to have seisin of his lands of Brunne which he holds of Hugh Longchamp, son of Henry Longchamp, who was disseised "occasione Normannorum et pro habenda inde confirmatione domini Regis secundum cartam quam inde habet de predicto Hugone de reddito annuo, quousque predictus Hugo habuerit gratiam domini Regis, ita quod si forte predictus Hugo per gratiam domini Regis recuperavit terras suas non habebit seisinam de reddito predictarum V marcarum quousque reddiderit predicto Gilberto XL marcas." This instance is quoted by Powicke¹ as a proof that King John did not expect his confiscation of the "Terræ Normannorum" to be permanent.

The actual charter from Hugh Longchamp to which Gilbert Peche refers is noted in the Genealogical Collections of two Elizabethan heralds,² in an abbreviated form. "Hugo de Longochampo filius Henrici de Longocampo, Francis et Anglis, confirmavit Gilberto Peche terras in Bruñe. Teste Ricardo de Gosfeld. Seale: 2 crescents, canton sinister."

The place abbreviated as Bruñe is Bourn in Cambridgeshire, the caput of the Peverel Peche barony. I presume that Hugh was the son of Henry Longchamp who owned Eltisley, Cambs, and that this was Henry the Sheriff, although I have no positive proof.

Hugh Longchamp, nephew of the Chancellor, was granted Eyleswrthe (Ailsworth), Northamptonshire, by Matilda de Diva in the reign of John.³ This was doubtless the same man, and he married Georgia de Columbariis in 1201.⁴

The descendants of this branch of the family I have been unable to trace, although, as Hugh Longchamp was

¹ Powicke, *Loss of Normandy*, p. 424.

² Genealogical Collections of James Strangeman and Richard St. George, British Museum, 5937, p. 139 (pencil).

³ Eyton, *Hist. of Shropshire*, ix., 77, referring to Glover's collections, B., p. 91.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 3 John.

settled in Cambridge and Northampton, the Longchamps mentioned in that part of the country before 1300 were probably his descendants. The references are scanty.

1286. An inquisition made concerning the boundaries between Cambridge and Huntingdon includes WILLIAM LONGCHAMP.¹

1301. HENRY LONGCHAMP is summoned from Cambridge and Huntingdon to do service against the Scots.²

1284. Walter Dru imprisoned at Worcester for the death of HUGH LONGCHAMP; has letters to the Sheriff of Worcester to bail him.³

If Henry, Sheriff of Worcester, brother of the Chancellor, had retained any land in Worcester, this Hugh might also be a descendant.

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A DAUGHTER OF HENRY THE SHERIFF.

In the *Testa de Nevill*, under Norfolk *v.* Suffolk,⁴ we read that William Longchamp the Chancellor bought the soc of William Luvel of Werlingham in Suffolk and gave it to his brother Henry, and that Henry gave it "in maritagio" with his daughter to Robert Gresle. On December 5th, 1203,⁵ King John addresses Richard de Wiliker:—

"Mandamus vobis quod liberetis Roberto de Greley uxorem que fuit Willelmi de Longocampo et filios suos ad ducendum eos nobiscum in Angliam."

I have been unable to identify this William Longchamp.

STEPHEN LONGCHAMP (brother of the Chancellor).

The earliest mention of Stephen, brother of the Chancellor, occurs in the year 1190, when he witnessed a charter of Richard I. in Normandy as "Stephanus de Longocampo

¹ Calendar of Close Rolls, 1286, p. 414.

² Parliamentary Writs, vol. i., p. 713.

³ Calendar of Close Rolls, 1284, p. 307.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 295.

⁵ Patent Rolls, 5 John. Record Commission, p. 37.

dapifer noster."¹ As with the other appointments of the Longchamps which belong to the year 1190, we may imagine that he owed it to the influence of the Chancellor. This office brought him into continual personal relations with his sovereign Richard I. In 1193, with the Chancellor and five other barons, he was one of the sureties for Richard I.'s ransom treaty.² In the treaty of Issoudun between Richard I. and Philip Augustus, Richard abandoned Gisors, Neaufle and the Norman Vexin on condition that Stephen should hold the fief of Baudemont and Longchamp and do homage for them to the King of France.³

This fief of Baudemont and part of the Roumois had come to Stephen through his wife Parnel, the daughter and coheirress of Osbert de Cailly of Mutford in Suffolk, and Hildeburg, the lady of Baudemont. Maud, the other daughter, married Henry de Vere as her first husband, who was afterwards a competitor with Stephen for the Baudemont heritage.⁴

In 1197 Richard took back a great part of the Norman Vexin and gave the fortress of Longchamp to Stephen, who kept it till Philip Augustus conquered,⁵ and then held it under him till his death.

In 1198 Stephen Longchamp, dapifer, renders account among the debtors of the Roumois, Normandy, for £73 18s. 8d. of the residue of the old ferm of the Prevôté of Lions-le-foret, and of the ministerium of Bray and of Beauvoir, and paid £7 this year.⁶

Stephen was associated with the Chancellor and his father Hugh Longchamp in their donations to the Monastery of St. Stephen of Caen, which must have taken place before the year 1196, when Hugh died.⁷ I imagine that after 1191 Stephen and the Chancellor were the only brothers left in Normandy, the others all being settled in England, and therefore they alone would have been likely

¹ Madox, Exchequer, i., c. 2.

³ Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxii.

⁵ Le Prévost, *Notes sur le département de l'Eure*, ii., p. 324.

⁶ Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxi.

⁷ Le Prévost, *Notes, etc.*, ii., p. 323.

² *Roger of Hoveden*, iii., p. 220.

⁴ Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxv.

to be associated with their father in a gift of this kind.

Stephen also owned lands in England, having Mutford in Suffolk by right of his wife, and Frome Herbert in Herefordshire, the gift of Walter de Lacy,¹ who was probably a relation of his mother. He had to pay a fine to the King of 30 marcs and 2 palfreys to enter upon the gift,² and was quit in 1203.³ Meanwhile in 1202 King John had taken possession of Lions-le-forêt in Normandy, and needed a fortress at Douville to protect it. This was the property of Stephen Longchamp, and in 1203 the garrison were drawing the King's pay.⁴ On April 8th, 1203, the King sent a writ to the Constable of Chester to allow Stephen to have acquittance of £40 money of Anjou, due for the maltote of a ship-load of wines,⁵ to fortify his house at Douville. But this favour was short-lived; in Normandy the English were having reversal after reversal, and King John finally abandoned the province. Stephen at first accompanied him, but soon decided to return to Normandy, and his sons were delivered to John as hostages and kept in the castle at Wallingford.⁶

October 22nd, 1203. R. Aguillon, Constable of Wallingford, is ordered to keep the son of Stephen Longchamp in custody.⁷

September 6th, 1204. Robert Aguillon, Constable of Wallingford, is to set free Baldric, the eldest son of Stephen, who had a licence to go with his father to Normandy, but he is to keep the other.⁸

This other son, William, was ordered to be set free on November 28th, 1205.⁹

John seems to have fluctuated considerably in his dealings with Stephen at this time, probably because Stephen wavered between his allegiance to him and to Philip Augustus.

¹ Charter Rolls, 2 John.

³ Liberate Roll, 5 John.

⁵ Rotuli Normanniæ, Hardy, p. 87.

⁷ Rotuli de Liberate, 1203, p. 69.

⁸ Patent Rolls, 6 John, p. 45.

² Chancery Roll, 5 John, Hereford.

⁴ Stapleton Rolls, ii., p. cxiv.

⁶ Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxiv.

⁹ Patent Rolls, 6 John, p. 48.

October 26th, 1204 (Patent Rolls, 6 John). The Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk was commanded to seize Mutford, which had belonged to Henry de Vere, and which had been committed by the King to Stephen Longchamp.

November 22nd, 1204. The Sheriff of Suffolk is to cause Stephen Longchamp to have the land of Reynold de Bois in Mutford if it were not worth more than £12.

November 10th, 1205. The Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk is to cause Stephen Longchamp to have seisin of the land which he had held in his bailiwick as long as it should be the King's pleasure.

After this date Stephen seems to have gone back peacefully to Normandy with his sons, and to have held his land of Philip Augustus. Of his further relations with John I can find no trace. He gave his manor of Frome Herbert, the gift of Walter de Lacy, to his nephew Stephen Devereux of Herefordshire, the son of a sister,¹ and in Henry III.'s reign Mutford was an escheat in the King's hands from Stephen Longchamp and Henry de Vere.² So much for his English possessions. He died in the battle of Bouvines in 1215 fighting against John.³

Afterwards Parnel, his widow, married Geoffrey de Bois, and with him left a joint gift to the Church of St. Amand at Rouen.²

Baldric Longchamp, the elder son, inherited the Castle of Douville and the fief of Baudemont, and held them both of the Duchy in 1220.⁴ William, the younger son, left 50s. for his obit in the Cathedral of Rouen.² Of their marriage we know nothing, but descendants they must have had, since in 1288 Philippe le Bel gave to "John de Veneur le moitié de toutes les choses qui nous estoient venues, les quelles GAUTIER et ROBERT DE LONGCHAMP tenoient et poursoient, en temps que il vivoient, du don et de l'otroi nostre devant dit seigneur et père en la ville de Longchamp."⁵

Parnel, the daughter of Stephen Longchamp, according

¹ Charter Rolls, 7 John.

² Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxvii.

³ Rigord, ed. Pithou, p. 217.

⁴ Powicke, *Loss of Normandy*, p. 490.

⁵ Le Prévost, *Notes, etc.*, p. 324.

to Stapleton, married successively William Longchamp, Knight, and Robert de Poissy, Knight,¹ but he gives no authority, and I have been unable to identify this William Longchamp. It is possible, but not likely, that he may be confusing this Parnel with Parnel de Croun.

HENRY LONGCHAMP, Abbot of Croyland (brother of the Chancellor).

Henry Longchamp was a monk at Evesham till his brother, the Chancellor, made him Abbot of Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire in 1191, another instance of the family advancement. His career as Abbot is given in detail in Ingulph's *History of Croyland*.² The two earlier portions of this history to 1117 are notorious forgeries; the continuation from 1135—1470, which covers the career of Henry Longchamp, is by an anonymous Prior, and is accepted as genuine.³

Henry was Abbot for 46 years, and in 1193 travelled as far as Spire to see King Richard about a claim for a marsh made against him by the neighbouring Prior of Spalding. His rule was marked by continual litigation with his neighbours and by much building in the monastery.

His seal as Abbot exists in perfect condition in the British Museum.⁴ It is a pointed oval $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. St. Guthlac, full length, holds up his flagellum in his right hand, with the inscription "Sigillum S^{ti} Guthlaci Anachorite." The counter-seal is a small pointed oval $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inches, with the impression of an ancient engraved gem of the head of Janus wearing a Phrygian cap; the face to the left is bearded, to the right that of a youth.⁵ Above the gem in the setting is a star, below it a crescent.

¹ Stapleton Rolls, ii., cxvii.

² Bohn's Classics, p. 282 *et seq.*

³ *Victoria County History*, Lincoln, vol. ii., pp. 107—109.

⁴ Campbell, iv., 4.

⁵ So says the B.M. catalogue of seals. The head does not look to me a double one.

ROBERT LONGCHAMP (brother of the Chancellor).

Robert entered the religious life as a monk of the Monastery of St. Stephen of Caen, the refuge of his father. Afterwards he was Prior of Ely, no doubt appointed by the influence of the Chancellor when he became Bishop, as Robert was holding the office in 1190. The Chancellor seems to have had this brother's interests particularly on his mind, as during the year 1190 he was intriguing with the monks of Westminster to persuade them to choose Robert as their Abbot.¹ Unfortunately he was at the same time pulling wires to get himself elected Archbishop of Canterbury, which was one of the leading factors in his own downfall. It was at the very moment of his disgrace that the monks of Westminster were about to elect their new Abbot, and, out of pique and a wish to defeat the Chancellor's plans, Robert was not appointed.² It was only after the Chancellor's death at Poitiers in 1197 that his desire of promotion for this brother was realized. Roger of Hoveden³ relates that "Dominus Rex, non immemor servitii quod predictus cancellarius ei fecerat, dedit Roberto fratri illius, priori Eliensi, abbatiam Sanctæ Mariæ Eboraci."

He remained Abbot from 1197 to 1239, being therefore the longest lived and probably the youngest of the brothers of the Chancellor. His seal as Abbot shews him standing on a columnar pedestal with the pastoral staff in his right hand and a book in his left: "Sigill' Roberti dei gratia Abbas S'ce Marie Ebor." ⁴

William Longchamp had two sisters: Richenda, who married Matthew of Cleres in Normandy, Castellan of Dover Castle, and of Lions near Longchamps, and a nameless one who married a nameless gentleman of Evreux. Her son was the Stephen to whom Stephen Longchamp gave Frome Herbert. Richenda was a masculine lady of great character, who commanded the Castle of Dover in

¹ Robert of Devizes, p. 34.

² Stubbs, Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, vol. iii.

³ *Roger of Hoveden*, iv., p. 17.

⁴ British Museum, lxxv., 36.

the absence of her husband. Her daring attempt to take Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, the King's half-brother, prisoner in Dover Castle, his consequent disguise, and her pursuit of him to the Priory of St. Martin is told in detail by Stubbs.¹ It was one of the dramatic episodes in the history of Longchamp's fall, and shews Richenda to have been a lady of indefatigable spirit in helping her brother. When the Chancellor returned to England he spent some time as her guest at the castle.

¹ Preface to *Roger of Hoveden*, iii.

APPENDIX.

There are three members of the Longchamp family whose provenance I have been unable to trace:—

I.—Excerptis e Rotulis finium Norfolk. 29 Henry III. 1245.

Mathew Bezille, guardian of the land and heir of *Nicholas Longchamp*, is to pay 4 marks aid for Isabella the king's sister, which Nicholas himself granted.

II.—De Banco Roll. Easter Term, 3 Ed. III.

Membrane 41, dorso.

Ebor.

Adem de Longchamp=daughter of Galfrid le Waleys.

Elena, to whom, and to the heirs of her body, Galfridus le Waleys gave lands in Munketon.

Alicia, daughter and heiress.

De Banco Roll. 2 Ed. III., Michaelmas. Membrane 92.

Ebor.

Alicia filia Elene de Longchamp versus Beatrix de Wasthill, de 1 messuagis et 6 acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Munketon.

III.—Catalogue of Gascon Rolls, vol. i, p. 364.

1421. De hæreditatibus Henrico Longchampo.

MINSTER IN SHEPPEY: NOTES ON TWO BRASSES IN THE CHURCH.

BY RALPH GRIFFIN, SECRETARY S.A.

THE brasses that lie side by side on the floor have been talked about as much, I think, as any brasses either in this country or elsewhere, and I am able unfortunately to accept but little of what has been said about them. The earliest representation of them, still one of the best, appears in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, and a note on it shews that it was published in June 1820. Mr. Stothard saw from his inspection of the male figure that it had lost a large piece out of the middle. But even so, it was much too large for the female effigy. The view taken by Mr. Waller then is probably the right one, that the two do not belong to one another and were in the beginning two separate memorials. In that case they should be dealt with separately, and it may be well to consider the lady first.

This effigy is quite perfect. Originally it was possibly under a canopy with a marginal inscription. One thing is quite certain, that it is French in execution and not English, and that it is a unique specimen so far as these islands are concerned. But figures in stone very like it are to be found in France. The artistic merit of this figure is high. The broad treatment of the lady's mantle and the flowing lines are just what is needed for effect, and no more. It is represented as gracefully gathered up on the dexter side under the elbow, and there are slits for the arms to pass through, edged with the same pattern as goes round the bottom of the gown. Through these slits appear the arms in the tight sleeves of the kirtle. The mantle is lined with a fur called vair, as seen just above the dog's head and also in the triangular lappets drawn over the shoulders. But the

striking feature of the lady's dress is the extraordinary stiffened wimple which covers her chin and surrounds her head, so as to retain the beautifully plaited hair. Notice the highly decorated cushion on which her head rests. It is different in pattern, and to some extent in shape, from that below the man's head. Her feet in their pointed boots are on a dog with a collar of bells, who looks up at his mistress as if he did not quite enjoy being trodden on. It has been suggested that a large piece has been cut out of the middle of the lady. I do not think this is so. I regard this effigy as practically perfect.

As to the male effigy, which I do not regard as belonging to the same monument, it gives rise, as will readily be seen, to many problems. When we first find any note of it a large piece had been cut out of or lost from the middle, and the gap had been filled by relaying in a new slab and bringing up the lower portion. Of course it was not a good fit, as appears from many rubbings of the brass made before 1881. It had the advantage, however, of making the effigies more equal in size, a result which was in part also attained by the new legs, which I take to have been put on when this relaying was done. They are clearly much shorter than the original ones (even if the latter were crossed, as I think they were); for if the original legs were straight, the feet would be even lower. But all this shews that originally the male effigy was so much larger than the female that they could not have belonged to the same monument. The original part of this effigy that remains is interesting as shewing a type of effigy not common in this country. On the head is the steel bascinet attached to the mail below by the lacing seen round the face. Above this the knight would fit on his great helm, which is not shewn, but the chain by which it is attached is seen over his left shoulder, the end being fixed in front to a large hook coming out of an ornamental rosette attached to the padded surcoat: this is confined by a belt at his waist and comes down behind below the knees, but is cut off in front of the thighs, thus shewing the mail over the thighs, the mail again shewing

above the padded under-garment, or pourpoint, with scalloped edges, studded with metal for adornment. The mail is notable, being as it is called "banded," that is, made of bands of rings, each band being united by rings to the next. It is a little strengthened at the shoulders and elbows by plates of steel shaped for strength to deflect a blow. The mail only comes a small distance up the forearm, where it hangs loose, and shews the interesting protection for the arm of laminated plate. The hands are bare. The shield hangs by a broad belt fixed over the right shoulder, and its position is unusual in England but usual in France. It covers the great sword, the handle of which, with its curious quillons, shews above the top of the shield. The shield is charged with the arms of Northwood, viz., *Ermine, a cross engrailed gules*. The ermine spots are in a form well known to persons acquainted with old rolls. Some ridiculous person supposed them to be chestnut leaves, and various others have since repeated the tale. His head is on a cushion. At one period it was the fashion in illustrations to omit this cushion. I have found such an illustration in Boutell, from whence it came into Haines. It was, perhaps, done to accentuate the resemblance of the bascinet to Sir John de Creke and Sir John Dabernoun the second. Such is the description of so much of the original memorials as is left.

I now pass to the question who are the persons these effigies probably represent. In the second volume of *Arch. Cant.* will be found printed a kind of roll, *circa* 1400, of biographical notes about the Northwoods, which, after stating that a Sir Roger de Northwode, called the Restorer of the Monastery, who died 1286, was buried with his wife Bona (Fitzbernard) before the altar in the Parish Church of Minster in Sheppey, goes on to give notices of his descendants. His great-grandson, another Sir Roger, married in 1331, as his second wife, Elizabeth de Segrave. She died 1335 and was buried nearly at the head of the Restorer, and the chronicle goes on to give the inscription on her stone at length. Now there is record of French monuments of exactly this date shewing effigies almost identical with this.

lady at Minster, and it seems to me very probable that this is the remains of the memorial mentioned in the chronicle.

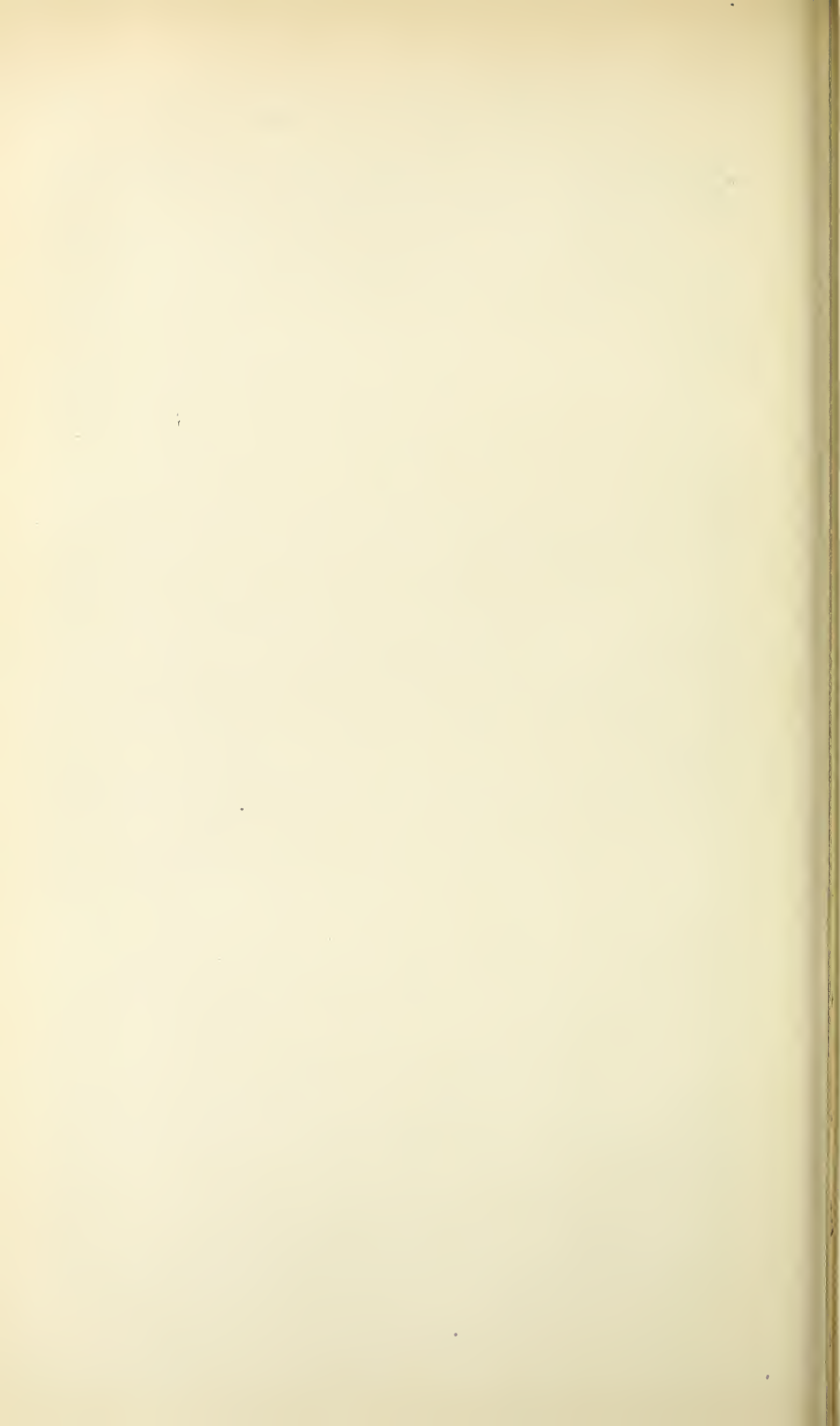
We will now consider the male effigy, though I do not regard it as belonging to the lady now by his side. It does not of course follow that the male effigy had not beside it a female effigy now quite lost, unless the palimpsest portion, the man's legs—for they were found to be palimpsest at the last relaying in 1881, and had on the back portions of ladies' drapery—were cut out of it. The probability that the male effigy was part of a brass to Sir John de Northwode who died 1320 is great. The first relaying of it has been assigned to 1511, on the strength mainly of some entries in the visitations of that date at Lambeth. The churchwardens seem to have desired to get rid of effigies of a knight and his wife very sore worn and broken, so that they might make seats and pews where the memorial was. I cannot see any connection with this relaying. I should not describe the lady as very sore worn and broken, but in excellent condition. The description applies perhaps better to the knight, but even so is exaggerated. Moreover, the churchwardens would not have got rid of the brasses, they would have calmly put their seats over them. Further, these brasses were in the chancel, and churchwardens in 1511 would not have ventured to intrude seats and pews there. Mr. Waller cites a brass at Winwick as being very like in execution to these legs. It seems to me that the brass at Winwick is infinitely better executed, and I cannot but think that Mr. Waller's real view was more nearly expressed when he compares these new legs to restorations at Pluckley. Now these we know were due to Sir Edward Dering, who was manufacturing a pedigree for himself from before the Conquest and was out to connect himself with all the great families of Kent, including the Badlesmeres, into which family Sir John de Northwode had married. Moreover, 1511 is a very early date for a palimpsest. For these, which seem to me good and sufficient reasons, I am not prepared to accept any of this story, which is set out, not quite con-

sistently, in two volumes of *Arch. Cant.*, viz., Vol. IX. at page 151, and Vol. XXII. at page 160.

I may in passing remark that Mr. Waller's quotation from Philipot's *Church Notes* applies to Milton by Sittingbourne, and does not refer to Minster. His informant was in error, for Mr. Waller himself could not have so blundered if he had consulted, as I have, the manuscript.

Both Boutell and Haines state that the legs "were evidently not crossed in the original design." I think this statement has since been accepted without question, but it does not seem to me to be so clear. The knee of the dexter leg was in a position which shewed the ridge over it turned flat, which is a position it could not be in if the leg was straight. The other knee does not appear, being hidden by the shield. The only brass I have found which has the ridge plate shewn flat is Sir Robt. de Septvans, where the sinister knee is thus shewn and the legs are crossed. Here one knee shews clearly, but the other does not and is clearly at a higher level. This could not be so if the leg were straight.

My suggestion, then, is that we have here the remains of a brass to a man in armour, such as was worn in 1320, with crossed legs. He may have had by his side a lady, and may have been under a canopy with marginal inscription. All that was, in the seventeenth century, lost, as were his legs and a large piece from the centre. That he was then relaid, the hiatus in the centre being closed up and new legs put to him, these being cut in a piece of old metal, on the other side of which was part of the effigy of a lady of approximately the same date. He thereby became about the same size as the lady now at his side, who was relaid alongside him. So matters remained till 1881, when the figures were again relaid and the bit of the male figure in the centre was "restored."



ASH WILLS.*

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

JAMES IRELAND.

18 Sept. 1475. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 2s.; altar of St. Mary there 20*d.*; and to reparation in the church called Roodloft 20*d.*; towards buying one Processional 6s. 8*d.*; and for the Chapel of St. Mary in the church two candlesticks of latyn, price 40s. Ex'ors: Isabella my sister and William Sprot. My sister have the residue, also my tenement for her life, then sold and the money disposed for our souls, half in Ash Church and half in St. Dunstan's outside Canterbury. Probate 25 Oct. 1475.

(W., fol. 66.)

REV. JOHN IRELAND.

19 April 1519. Buried in the churchyard against my master's tomb.† To the reparation of the church 3s. 4*d.*; to every light 4*d.*; and to the high altar 20*d.* To the highways beside St. Thomas's Cross 6s. 8*d.* My brother's wife in Sandwich a red coverlet and pair of sheets; my brother Hew Ireland 6s. 8*d.*; my sister Maud Skinner 10s. High altar of the church of Selby 20*d.*, and to the reparation of that church 3s. 4*d.* To the church of Ash two kine for an obit yearly, and the same to Selby Church. My hostess Joan Young have 6s. 8*d.*, and Alice Young 20*d.* and a sheet. A priest sing for my soul, friends, etc., half a year in Ash Church and have 5 marcs. To the high altar a sheet for an altar cloth, to Our Lady altar a sheet and my best coverlet, and a sheet to each of the altars of St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Katherine. To the painting of the new Tabernacle of Our Lady 12*d.* Ex'ors: Simon Gason and Joane Young. Witnesses: Sir John Hobson, Simon Gason, Sir James Garnett. Probate 4 July 1519. (W., fol. 153.)

RICHARD JOHN, husbandman.

24 June 1484. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 20*d.*, and to the fabric of the church 3s. 4*d.* Son Stephen have six ewes, daughters Margaret and Isabel each a cow and six ewes. Ex'ors:

* Continued from Vol. XXXV., p. 35.

† John Ireland was Chantry-priest of the Septvans Chantry. See will of Alice Downing, 1511.

Wife Joan, William Penny, William Ilent. Wife Joan have for life the income from all my lands and tenements, then son Nicholas have my tenement at Couperstreet with one acre of marsh, and a barn with half a rod of land; son Stephen one acre of land formerly Contreys; son Henry one acre of land at Downings, and half an acre at Tye; son William my messuage and six acres of land; sons John and Robert five acres at North Downe. Witnesses: William Penny, William Ilent, Laurence John, Thomas Stokes. Probate 15 July 1484. (W., fol. 79.)

WILLIAM JOHN.

27 Dec. 1510. Buried in the churchyard. To the reparations of the church 12 ewes, and to the Chapel of Richborough 13s. 4d. Wife Alice have for life all my household things and all lands, then to son Richard. Son Richard have 53s. 4d., 15 ewes, a cow, and riding horse; sons Peter and Henry 46s. 8d. each; son Robert 20 ewes; Elizabeth Rolls a cow. Friar John Brancheley 20d., and to the Friars of Sandwich 8 bushels of barley. Ex'ors: Wife Alice and William Sawyer, and have the residue. Witnesses: John Branchele, Thomas Golde, Geoffrey Creke. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 113.)

RICHARD JONE.

1 Oct. 1531 (*sic*). Buried in the churchyard. Joane my daughter at her marriage have a cow and bullock; daughter Agnes a cow and four pewter plates. Wife Joane have my tenement and lands for her life, then to Joan and Agnes my daughters and their issue, but if none, to Alice and Isabelle my daughters and their heirs, if none, to be sold and the money for our souls. My mother have four bushels of wheat and two of malt. Ex'or: Wife Joane and have the residue. Witnesses: Edmund Amye, Edward Creke, Edward Johnson, Richard Thompson. Probate . . . 1530 (*sic*). (W., fol. 179.)

WILLIAM KENTON.

No date. Wife Marion have one marc (13s. 4d.) yearly for 12 years, to be paid by son John; also all the moveables she brought to me be delivered unto her again. Son John my house in Ash Street, but if he die without issue then to my daughter Bennett, also the residue between those two. Ex'or: Son John,

with my brother Thomas Cokinge, overseer. Witnesses: William Lynch, vicar, John Saunder, William Browne. Probate 11 July 1556. (Con. Vol. XXVI., fol. 112.)

RICHARD LECE (*i.e.*, LACY).

8 Nov. 1491. That my mother Jone Lece have for life two acres of land at Walmiston, at her death to be sold, and the money to the church and repair of roads at the direction of Sir John Saunders, vicar. Also my mother have three acres at East Street, half an acre at Grendrove, half an acre at Stappis during her life, then sold and money distributed by the aforesaid vicar of Ash. [No ex'or named.] Probate 17 March 1500-1. (W., fol. 26.)

RICHARD LACY.

27 April 1509. Buried in the churchyard. Light of Holy Cross 4*d.*; and to the fabric of the church 2*s.* Ex'ors: Wife Margaret and Solomon Huffam. Wife have three acres of land near my house. John Colman my servant have one implement called a bastard loom with all thereto, also a broad loom with all thereto, on condition he pays to my ex'ors at the next Feast of Invention of Holy Cross (3 May) after my death 10*s.*, and a year after 10*s.* To repair of bad roads 3*s.* 4*d.*; residue to my ex'ors. Witnesses: Dom. Thomas, curate of the church, William Lacy, John Colman. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 47.)

RICHARD LACYE.

10 April 1549. Buried in the churchyard. To the poor folks box 3*s.* 4*d.* John Lacy, my brother, a bushel of wheat and malt. Residue of goods to wife (not named) for life, then to my son John, but if he die without children then to my wife's children. Witnesses: William Berymell, Thomas Dane, Robert Hobson. Probate 11 June 1549. (Con. Vol. XXII., fol. 24.)

20 Nov. 1554. Administration to the goods of Joan Lacy, widow, of Ash. To Henry Neme and Agnes his wife, daughter of Joan, of Wodensborow. (Con. Act., Vol. II., fol. 40.)

GEOFFREY LENT.

22 Nov. 1485. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 3*s.* 4*d.*; and a cow for providing one taper of 4 lbs. of wax for ever before

the Image of St. Nicholas in the church, and if the cow not sufficient then 4 ewes also. Wife (not named) have my tenement for life, also two quarters of corn and of barley. To repair the road between the gate of William Lent as far as Tripp stile with gravel 3s. 4d. Ex'or: Son William, and have residue. Probate 22 Dec. 1485. (W., fol. 83.)

WILLIAM ILENT.

. . . . 1503. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 5s., and to the church work 20s. Light of Ash Street (*sic*) 12d. A priest sing for my soul, friends, etc., at the Altar of St. John and have 5 marcs (66s. 8d.). My sister Agnes have six ewes and six lambs. Wife Alice have all my moveables and immoveables, except she marry again, then Benet my daughter have all my lands, paying 20s. yearly to her mother; after the death of Benet to Richard her husband during his life, and if Benet die without issue to be sold and the money for our souls. John a Brigge have my three acres at Sandehills. An obit be kept from out of my croft at Wedinton for three priests and two clerks, and they to have 16d., and six poor folks 6d. A taper that standeth before St. Nicholas of 4 lbs. with the stock that is there standing (*sic*). Ex'ors: Alice my wife and William Lambert, with Richard Haws, my son, overseer. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 38.)

WILLIAM LEWIES.*

8 Feb. 1525-6. Buried in the church of St. Nicholas before the Altar of St. John the Baptist there. High altar 6s. 8d.; to the church work 20s.; to the gilding or painting of the rood-loft £6 13s. 4d.; and to the making of the Tabernacle of the Image of Our Lady in Our Lady's quire £3 6s. 8d. To the three houses of Friars in Canterbury to sing three trentals of masses for my soul 30s.; and to the Friars of Sandwich for a trental 10s. A priest sing for my soul at the altar of St. John in Ash Church for one year, and have £6 13s. 4d. To the Cross Light a seame of barley; to the Light of Hoden half a seame of barley; and to the Chapel of Overland 20s. Five acres of land at Nelle to keep an obit for me, my friends, etc., yearly in Ash Church for ever, in the week before Passion Sunday—to five priests 20d., for offering 5d., for

* He was one of the churchwardens of Overland Chapel in Sept. 1511, when Abp. Warham held his visitation.

the bederoll 4*d.*, for ringing five peals with all the bells 2*s.*, to poor people 2*s.*, to the churchwardens 8*d.* To the parson of Chillinden and his successors for ever all my lands and tenements in the parish of Chillinden, on condition he keep my yearly obit in Chillinden Church for ever, for my soul, Sir William Pemberton's soul, and all christian souls, of 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly—that is to 5 priests 20*d.*, for the bederoll 4*d.*, for ringing 6*d.*, to poor people 6*d.*, and to the churchwardens 4*d.*; and this obit to be done in the week before Passion Sunday. But if the parson keep not the obit as above, then the churchwardens have the lands and tenements, and keep the obit of 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly, the residue of income half to the reparations of the church and half to poor people. "That there be a stone to lye on my grave with the pykture of me and my wife upon the same stone."* To the highway between Nasshe and Culmers 40*s.*, and between Eche and Sandwich 20*s.* My brother (not named) have £10 when my land at Shatling be sold. Margaret Grigge 40*s.*, and to each of her children 6*s.* 8*d.*, Thomas Watkinson 40*s.*, Robert Soly £10 out of the lands at Hoden, Edmund Soly £5, Simond Soly 6*s.* 8*d.*, James Soly 6*s.* 8*d.*, Margaret Motte £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, Roger Hills 10*s.*, Agnes Walmeston 20*s.* Residue of moveables after paying debts, etc., to Raymund at Cheker and Stephen Soly, my ex'ors, to dispose for my soul. My lands and tenements in Ash, Elmeston, Wingham, Staple and Chillinden. That Stephen Motte have all my lands and tenements in Ash and Elmeston, but Simon son of Robert Soly my garden bought from John Harries in Elmeston. Lands in Wingham and Staple to be sold by my ex'ors to perform my will. Witnesses: Stephen Motte, Edmund Soly, Robert Dowle, Robert Soly. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 193.)

JOHN LYON.

24 July 1491. Buried in the churchyard. Ex'or: Wife Agnes, and have all my goods and my messuage at Eaststreet with all the lands, and to her heirs for ever. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 97.)

30 May 1553. Administration to the goods of Geoffrey Lynwood of Ash. To Jean, relict. Bonds: Thomas Wight, husbandman, in £40. (Con. Act, Vol. III., fol. 7.)

* Wm. Lewies died 23 March 1525-6, and his gravestone with brass of him and his wife, with inscription, is under the tower towards the south-west pier. The altar of St. John was probably against the south-east pier of the tower.

MICHAEL MALIN.

29 June 1500. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 2s., of Staple 8d. Light of the Cross and of St. James, both in Staple Church, a bushel of barley to each. Wife Christian have nine acres of land for her life, then to daughter Agnes and her heirs. Ex'or: Wife Christian and have residue of goods after paying debts. Witnesses: William Pette, William Saier or Lambert. Probate 28 Sept. 1501. (W., fol. 25.)

KATHERINE MARTYN of Faversham, widow.

14 April 1495. Buried in the parish church of St. Nicholas of Ash, in the same tomb where the body of John Septvans,* formerly my husband, resteth. To the high altar of Faversham 20s.; to the vicar of Ash to pray for my soul and the soul of John (Septvans) and all my benefactors. The wardens of the church of Ash have 20s. for the church, and also to the intent that a 1000 masses be said or sung for my soul, my father and mother, John Septvans, John Wigmore the elder, John Wigmore the younger, and of all my friends from the day of my death, £16 13s. 4d. To every priest of the parish of Ash to sing Placebo and Dirige and Mass of Requiem by note, from the day of my burial to my month's mind, 6s. 8d.; to poor people of Ash 40s.; and also there be distributed at the day of my burying and month's mind £20. In repair of bad roads between Canterbury and Sandwich £20. Margaret Wigmore at her marriage the hangings for a room of white and gray, and various other things named, but if Margaret died, to Elizabeth her sister. Julian Norton a ring with an amytyse; Margaret Sales, my sister, a ring with a turkes. Residue for my soul, husband's, etc. Ex'ors: my cousin Richard Norton, the vicar of Ash, with Thomas Wilkinson overseer. The Chantry of the Upper Hall, which my husband founded, shall have perpetually 20s. from the lands which joineth next unto the Chantry, that there be kept for ever yearly in the church of Ash an obit for the souls of my father and mother Jefferey Kirton and Juliane his wife, and my son John Wigmore. Also the vicar or parish priest of Ash shall have yearly 16d. to pray for the souls of the above every Sunday in the bede roll for ever. My cousin Richard Norton have my place at the church-gate in Faversham, paying £10 to Mildred

* Their monument (said to have been brought from Sittingbourne Church), with figures of John Septvans and his wife, is at the east end of the north wall of the north chapel. See *Corner of Kent*, by J. R. Planche, pp. 218, 321.

(*sic*) by 13s. 4d. yearly until the whole be paid. After the death of my daughter [in-law] Edith Wigmore the Manor of Shert in the Isle of Thanet be divided among the four daughters of my son John Wigmore—Margaret, Elisabeth, Anne, and Beatrice.* Probate 19 Jan. 1498-9. (Con. Vol. IV., fol. 196.)

THOMAS MAYW.

8 Jan. 1490-91. Buried in the churchyard. Alice wife of Lawrence Christmasse have a long russet cloak. Residue after paying debts, etc., to my sons Richard and Erasmus to dispose as they think best for my soul; son Richard to provide for Alice my wife and their mother all necessary food and clothing during her life, in the tenement in which Richard dwells, or elsewhere at the will of Alice. Ex'ors: Sons Richard and Erasmus. Feoffees of my land and tenements: Richard Aldy, John Goby, Geoffrey Lent. Son Erasmus have when 24 years of age all my lands and tenements, and to his heirs for ever. Probate 29 Jan. 1490-91.

(A., Vol. V., fol. 251.)

RICHARD MAYHEW.†

26 Sept. 1548. Buried in the church nigh unto my father. To the poor box 3s. 4d. Erasmus my eldest son have two quarters of wheat and of barley, a cow and bullock. William my son two quarters of wheat and barley. Daughter Alice 13s. 4d. at her marriage. Son Erasmus when 21 years old have all my lands and tenements in Weddenton (except one tenement with two acres and a half of land in which William Foster now dwells), also all my lands next East Street, and to his heirs, but if none to son William and his heirs, if none to Alice and Juliane my daughters. Wife Anice have for life all issues and profits from my lands and tenements in Harman Street, then to son William; also wife have all profits from my land and tenements at Hodon until son William is 21, then to William. Daughter Juliane my tenement with two acres and a half of land at Weddinton, formerly Thomas Omer's, and to her heirs, etc., for ever. That William Gibbes, gentleman,

* Katherine Kirton married (1) John Septvans, (2) John Wigmore, and (3) . . . Martin. By John Wigmore she had a son John, who died 26 Oct. 1492, buried in Faversham Church, who, by his wife Edith, had a son Richard and four daughters, mentioned in their grandmother's will.

† A Richard Mayhew was one of the chief parishioners in Sept. 1511, when Abp. Warham held his visitation.

have the oversight and governance of Erasmus my son and the lands, etc., to him bequeathed until son is 21. Ex'or: Wife Anice. Probate 11 Dec. 1548. (Con. Vol. XXI., fol. 99.)

GILBERT MAYNE.

29 Oct. 1498. Buried in the churchyard. Residue of goods to wife. Ex'ors: Wife Alice, William Drew, Edward Pinnok. Wife Alice have my homestall with its appurtenances during her life, then be sold and the money for our souls. Probate 15 Nov. 1498. (W., fol. 14.)

JOHN METTE.

26 Dec. 1549 [? 1548]. To the poor people of Ash by discretion of Mr. Harflete, Mr. Gibbes and William Symes, 20s., and to the poor of Stourmouth 10s. To eight men to bear me to the church 5s. 4d. John Ryder have half a seame of barley and a colt; William Bregge three bushels of barley, and William Powle two bushels of barley. That of the seven nobles (£2 6s. 8d.) in the hands of my father [*sic*] Crippine—to John Neame 40s., and to my father Crippine 6s. 8d. William Mette 26s. 8d. Alice my sister 53s. 4d., a gold ring and a cow. Helene my daughter have my wife's best gown, a kirtell, silver pin, and £20 at her marriage. Daughter Isabel £20 at her marriage. Son Isaak £60 when he is 21. My brother Robert the lease of my farm. Each of my children have half a dozen of pewter and two brass pots. Residue after paying debts, etc.—half to son Isaak to keep him to school until of age to be bound prentice at London or Canterbury; the other half to my brother Robert Mette, my ex'or. Witnesses: William Berymill, Sampson Cocke, James Cowper, Edward Ralph, William Powte. Probate 1 Feb. 1548-9. (Con. Vol. XXII., fo. 68.)

JOHN MIDDLETON.

.... 1523. Buried in the churchyard. Residue of goods after paying debts, etc., to wife Marione and son Robert, my ex'ors. Witnesses: Sir Richard Baker, curate, James Soly. Probate 15 July 1523. (W., fol. 173.)

.... 1549. Administration to the goods of John Miles, gentleman. To Margaret, relict. Bonds: Thomas Engham, gent., of Goodneston, and Roger Creswold, merchant tailor of London, in 200 marcs (£133 6s. 8d.). (Con. Act, Vol. I., fol. 93.)

NICHOLAS MOLLAND.

22 Dec. 1514. Buried in the churchyard. Ex'or: Wife Elyn, and to dispose my goods as she thinks best for my soul. Witnesses: Richard Mayhew, Thomas Keyll, Nicholas Mosred. Probate 26 Feb. 1515-16. (A. Vol. XII., fo. 412.)

ROBERT MOOTE.

10 March 1500-1. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 3s. 4d. Son James have a grey horse, cow, and 12 ewes. Son Steven 20s. Daughter Alice 6s. 8d., six pieces of pewter, pewter salt, etc., and a bullock of one year. Ex'or: Wife Agnes, and have residue after paying debts. If son James die under age then his goods be sold, and the money to the church and in good deeds. If Steven die, his 20s. to son William. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 24.)

HENRY MOUSEREDE.

20 Dec. 1482. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 20d.; and to the fabric of the church 3s. 4d. Margaret my daughter £3 6s. 8d. to her marriage, but if she die 26s. 8d. to bad roads where most necessary, and 40s. in an obit for six years, by 6s. 8d. yearly. Margaret Moland 40s., and Agnes Moland 6s. 8d., both being daughters of my wife. Ex'ors: Wife Isabell and William Peny. Wife have residue and receive for life the profits from my lands and tenements, but if she marry to have 13s. 4d. yearly, then the lands, etc., to my sons Thomas, William, Robert, and Edward. Son Thomas to have 4 acres of arable and pasture at Sandhill, five rods of land next the land called Hasardis, one acre and three rods next Donyngs, and three rods at Kyrndcroft, and to his heirs, etc., paying yearly to Isabell 2s. 8d. of the 13s. 4d. Son William the messuage called Goffes, half an acre next Halames, one acre of pasture recently obtained from Thomas Pratt at Pettsmarsh, five acres in the Manor of Gustone, two parcels of land called Creme-crok, the little Grovett (small wood) near Carless, half my broc (low marshy ground), otherwise called Wylwett, on the south side at Kyrnestrete, two pieces of land at Blakhege, and to his heirs, etc., paying 4s. yearly towards the 13s. 4d. to Isabell my wife. Son Robert a messuage and five acres of land called Contreys, six acres of arable land upon the Midill Down, the other half of the broc or Welwett on the north part at Kyrnestrete, and to his heirs,

etc., paying 3s. 4d. yearly towards the 13s. 4d. to Isabell. Son Edward my messuage with 8 acres of land and 2 acres of pasture before the gate of the marsh, on the east of the marsh five rods of pasture, and two acres in a certain croft at Sandhill, paying 3s. 4d. towards the 13s. 4d. to Isabell.* Probate 18 Feb. 1482-3.

(W., fol. 76.)

EDWARD MOSRED.

16 July 1511. Buried where I die. Wife Sibell have all my moveables for her life, then to my daughter Agnes, the great brass pot and 6s. 8d. to Agnes at her marriage; daughter Margaret the great pan and 6s. 8d. at her marriage; daughter Isabel three pewter plates and one dish. Robert Mosred, my brother, have my gown. Ex'ors: Wife Sibell† and William Drewe. Wife have my house and lands at Ware in Ash during her life, then sons Nicholas and Pascall have the same between them. Probate 28 July 1513.

(W., fol. 124.)

PASCHALL MOSREDD.

3 Dec. 1552. Buried in the churchyard. To the poor 3s. 4d. Wife Christian have two kine and six ewes; Joan Wheteley, my daughter, a cow and four sheep; Alice and Sibill Mosred, my daughters, each when 14 years of age a cow and four sheep; sons John, Stephen, Edward, when 14 years of age have four sheep; son William two horses and a colt, and he to pay his three brethren 6s. 8d. each when 14 years of age. William Wheteley have his dwelling in my old house until he be provided for a better. Residue of moveable goods and stuff to my wife Christian and Alice and Sibill my daughters equally, except that William have an undercloth, pair of sheets and coverlet. Ex'ors: Wife Christian and son William, with George Mott overseer. Lands and tenelements to wife and son William as long as Christian is a widow, but if she marry then to son William, paying her 6s. 8d. yearly, and to his three brothers John, Stephen, and Edward £15 when they are 20 years of age. Witnesses: George Mott, William Wheteley, Nicholas Sayer, and Thomas Richards. Probate 20 Sept. 1553.

(Con. Vol. XXV., fol. 38.)

* Isabell was sister to Stephen Hogham (? Hougham), and her sister Margaret was wife of Stephen Ford in 1479.

† Sibell was the wife of William Gibbes of Ash in 1524. (See his will.)

JOHN NEME.

1 April 1486. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 3s. 4d., and to the lights of the church one quarter of barley where most necessary. Daughter Cristine a cow; John Peret, my servant, a cow and two quarters of barley. That 25 cartloads of gravel be carried to mend the highway between Ash and Molond cross. Residue after paying debts, etc., to wife Mariott. Ex'ors: Wife Mariott, Thomas Neame, Nicholas Pope. That my wife have for her life all my lands and tenements, then to son William, senior, my tenement with croft of land, paying to my son William, junior, £3 6s. 8d.; and to Cristine my daughter 6s. 8d.; son Thomas have two crofts of land near Binborow, paying to William, junior, £2 13s. 4d., and to Cristine 6s. 8d. If all children die without issue the land, etc., to be sold and money disposed for our souls. Witnesses: John Saunders, vicar, John Parker, chaplain, Robert a Brigge. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 85.)

HENRY NEAME.

17 June 1544. Buried in the churchyard. Son John have £13 6s. 8d. when 21, but if he die before then, half to my wife and half between my brethren. To the church a cow for an obit. Residue to wife Jone. Ex'ors: My father and my father-in-law (not named), with my uncle John Bowlys, overseer. Witnesses: William Saffery, Bennet Myls, Gilbert Water, William Berimell, curate. Probate 18 Dec. 1545. (W., fol. 229.)

WILLIAM NORREYS.

11 Sept. 1486. Buried in the chancel of Our Lady in the parish church of Ash, at the south end of the altar there. High altar for tithes 10s.; and of Winkefield in Berks 6s. 8d., also a cope of silk which the vicar for the time being shall have, and the parishioners there shall better have in mind to pray for my soul, my wives, friends and benefactors. That my red cloth of Baudekyn be laid upon my body in Ash Church, and there remain for a perpetual remembrance and specially to be prayed for there; with a herse and black cloth with two tapers thereupon set, to be light and burning the time of saying divine service there, to be ordained and had over my tomb for a special remembrance of prayer. That a convenient stone be set in the wall afore my tomb, under the

Image of Mary Magdalene there, with an Image of the Trinity graven in brass, and pyktures of my body and arms therein set. Residue of goods moveable and immoveable after paying debts, etc., to wife Anne to dispose for my soul. Ex'ors: Wife Anne, William Norreys, knight, and Phillip FitzLewes, esquire. My lands and tenements at Cobbe Street in Ash, with two acres of land late bought from Thomas Burgrove, and two acres of arable land on the north part of the demesne lands of the Manor of Lyes late purchased of Neame, shall find a yearly obit of 6s. 8*d.* in Ash Church. My mansion called Brokes [Moat Farm] on the south part of Ash Church to wife Anne and her heirs, etc., for ever. Also wife have my lands in the parish of Winkefield, Berks; and after the death of Jone Norreys, my mother, the residue of all my other lands and tenements which were my father's and mine in the parishes of Winkefield, Warfield, Hurley and Bray in Berks, and after the death of my wife Anne to John Norreys my younger brother and to his heirs for ever, but if John die without issue then to Robert Fowler my nephew and to his heirs for ever.* Probate 21 Nov. 1486. (Con. Vol. III., fol. 112.)

LAURENCE OMER.

24 Jan. 1486-7. Buried in the churchyard. A priest sing in the church for my soul, parents, etc., for half a year and have £3 6s. 8*d.* To foul ways 20*s.* Residue after paying debts, etc., to my sons William and Thomas, my ex'ors, with Sir John Saunders, overseer. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 86.)

WILLIAM OMER, of Flete.

3 May 1496. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 10*s.*; and to the reparation of the church works (*sic*) 6*s.* 8*d.* A priest sing for my soul for three quarters of a year and have £5. To the Friars of Sandwich for a dirige and mass 6*s.* 8*d.* To Ash Church 25 sheep that the churchwardens do for me yearly in the church an obit for evermore of 5*s.*—to the four priests 16*d.*, two clerks 4*d.*, the sexton to ring three peals 12*d.*, to 8 poor people 16*d.*, in bread and ale 8*d.*, to the churchwardens 8*d.*, and any residue for my soul. John Neme have 12 ewes; and to every child of my brother 6 sheep. To the marriage of Denise my daughter £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Thomas Pratt

* See *Corner of Kent*, pp. 71, 210.

of Flete 5s., and Harry Bolle six ewes. Wife Cristian have all such goods as she had at our marriage, and no more. Residue of goods to Thomas Omer my brother and William Ilent, my ex'ors, to dispose for my soul. Probate 25 Sept. 1496. (W., fol. 1.)

THOMAS OMER.*

.... 1504. Buried in the churchyard. High altar 3s. 4d., to the church work 8d. A priest to sing in the church at St. John's altar, and have £3 6s. 8d. That 25 loads of gravel be laid in the parish where most need is. Isabell, my daughter's child, half a quarter of wheat and malt, pair of sheets and blankets, and a coverlet at her marriage. John Omer have a maser cup that was the cup of William Omer. Isabell Neme a brass pot, two platters, dishes and saucers. Son Lawrence have my place at Weddinton with the lands; John Omer all my lands at Fleet, except three acres which were William Omer's, and a yearly obit be kept in the church for ever with those three acres for my soul, William Omer, etc. John Omer have my place at Chilton and half an acre at Hoseland. Son Roger my place at Nell with all the lands. Ex'ors: John Omer and Hew Payn. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 33.)

JOHN HUMER.†

21 April 1536. Buried in the churchyard. To the high way of Peete [? Fleet] to be mended and repaired 20s.; the highway at Weddington 20s.; the street of Ash 6s. 8d.; and the street at Eache 6s. 8d. Wife (not named) have all my household stuff, and by the advice of my brother Laurence Omer divide one half to maidens' marriage, that is to Mildred Couper, Mildred Collard, Joane Holway, and Alice Dunson. Witnesses: William Senkley, William Kenton, John Broke, senior, Edward Swinbake, priest, Laurence Omer. Probate 19 Oct. 1536. (W., fol. 202.)

LAURANCE OMER.‡

22 Nov. 1544. Buried in the churchyard (*sic*) before the high altar at the east end. Wife Helayne have all household stuff and

* Thomas was second son of Lawrence Omer (1487), and brother to William (1496).

† John was son of Thomas Omer, who died 1504.

‡ Lawrence was eldest son of Thomas, who died 1504, and brother to John, 1536.

moveables in the house where I dwell, and 7 kine, 6 mares and their colts, and 4 other colts called yearlings, a roaned gelding, bay horse, and £30; also all my lands in Ash for 23 years. Daughter Jane £40 at 17 years of age or day of marriage, the money to be levied out of the Manor of Belthanger in the parish of Northbourne. Residue of lands and goods to son Thomas when he is 21 years of age, but if he die before then, to my daughter Jane, but if both die under age, then to my cousin Laurence Omer. Son Thomas have 40s. yearly towards keeping him to school after he is 5, until 21. Residue of all my lands and goods to be in the hands of my ex'ors until my children come to above age. Ex'ors: Wife Helayne and cousin Laurence Omer, with Richard Monings of Swanton overseer. Witnesses: Roger Omer, my brother, Mistress Anne Heron, Mildred Elys. Probate 18 Dec. 1545. (W., fol. 216.)

ROGER OMER.

28 March 1550. Buried in the churchyard. To poor people at my burying 6s. 8d. Wife Pleasance have my pied red cow and all such household stuff as she brought at our marriage, and Richard and Francis my sons shall pay her yearly 6s. 8d. Son Francis have my little red cow and red heiffer; son William the £10 he oweth me. Residue of moveables to sons Richard, William, Laurence, and Francis, my ex'ors. The lands and tenements in Ash which I had with my first wife, the mother of my four sons, and also have acquired; that son Richard have the messuage, garden, and lands bought from Forstall, in which he now dwells, 3 acres and half of land bought from Mr. Boys, half an acre bought from Croker's widow, 6 acres bought from Wm. Gibbs, 7 acres and 3 rods bought from Paul Richemond in the hamlet (ville) of Ware, 4 acres bought from Mr. Gason, one acre and half bought from Baldocks, one acre and half situated in the brook near the way to Nell place, 10 acres at Grenedrove, 2 acres at Wallsend, one rod of land situated between the Chantry and the lands of Roger Seynt-nicholas, and to the heirs, etc., of Richard* for ever. Son William a messuage with garden at Pamor Street, 15 acres with another little messuage bought from Cantisshe, 11 acres and 3 rods at Pamor Street bought from Mr. Gason, 18 acres at Tripps bought from Mr. Boys, 3 acres and half at Newclose, one acre and half at

* A Richard Omer was one of the churchwardens of Ash in 1557, when Archdeacon Nicholas Harpesfield held his visitation. Vol. in Cathedral Library.

Warehawthorn, and to his heirs, etc., for ever. Son Lawrence* my messuage and garden at Nell with 8 acres of land, 18 acres in Downefield bought from Gibbs, 2 acres and 3 rods at Nasshe, my place at Hode in the parish (*sic*) of Hode, with the garden, 8 acres bought from Mr. Monings at Harman Street, and to his heirs, etc., for ever. Son Francis my messuage at Ware that I now dwell in with the garden and buildings of the same, 3 acres next the messuage, 6 acres bought from Gason, 12 acres at Ivisbridge, 9 acres at Weltys, 5 acres at Cocking, 2 acres in a close at Overland, 2 acres of brook land, 3 acres in Warefield, and to his heirs, etc., for ever. Witnesses: Christopher Jerard, Thomas Forte, Thomas Solye, carpenter. Probate 17 June 1550.

(Con. Vol. XXII., fol. 110.)

WILLIAM OMER, husbandman.

20 March 1554 (*sic*). Buried where it seemeth convenient to my ex'ors. William Wingham of Ash a quarter of wheat and of barley; Robert Alison half a seame of barley; Robert Adam two seames of barley and wheat; John, Benet, and William, the children of Robert Adam, a cow to each; Helen, Joan, and Margaret, the daughters of William Solley, 26s. 8d. between them; Roger Lane of Preston 15s. and half a seame of wheat; Thomas Coppe 4 bushels of wheat and barley; Cicile Cathe, widow, two bushels of wheat; Margaret Snothe, my servant, 20s., a cow, pig, and lamb; Alice Musred, my servant, my heiffer of two years old with the white face; Thomas Quilter, my servant, 5s. besides his wages. William Motte, my son-in-law (*i.e.*, stepson), 4 kine, and to his mother, my wife, 4 kine and £20. Ex'ors: Laurence Omer, my brother, and Margaret my wife, to have the residue. Wife Margaret have for her life all my lands and tenements, with reasonable fuel for her use, as the tops of ash trees, then to William Motte, my son-in-law (*sic*), until Ethelbert Omer, son of my brother Laurence, come to the age of 21, but if Ethelbert die before then, after the death of my wife, William Motte have the use and profits from all my lands, etc., until such time as Ethelbert would have come to 21 years if he had lived, then remain to my brother Laurence Omer for ever. Witnesses: Simon Lynch, gent., Stephen Motte, yeoman, William Motte, husbandman. Probate 23 May 1554.

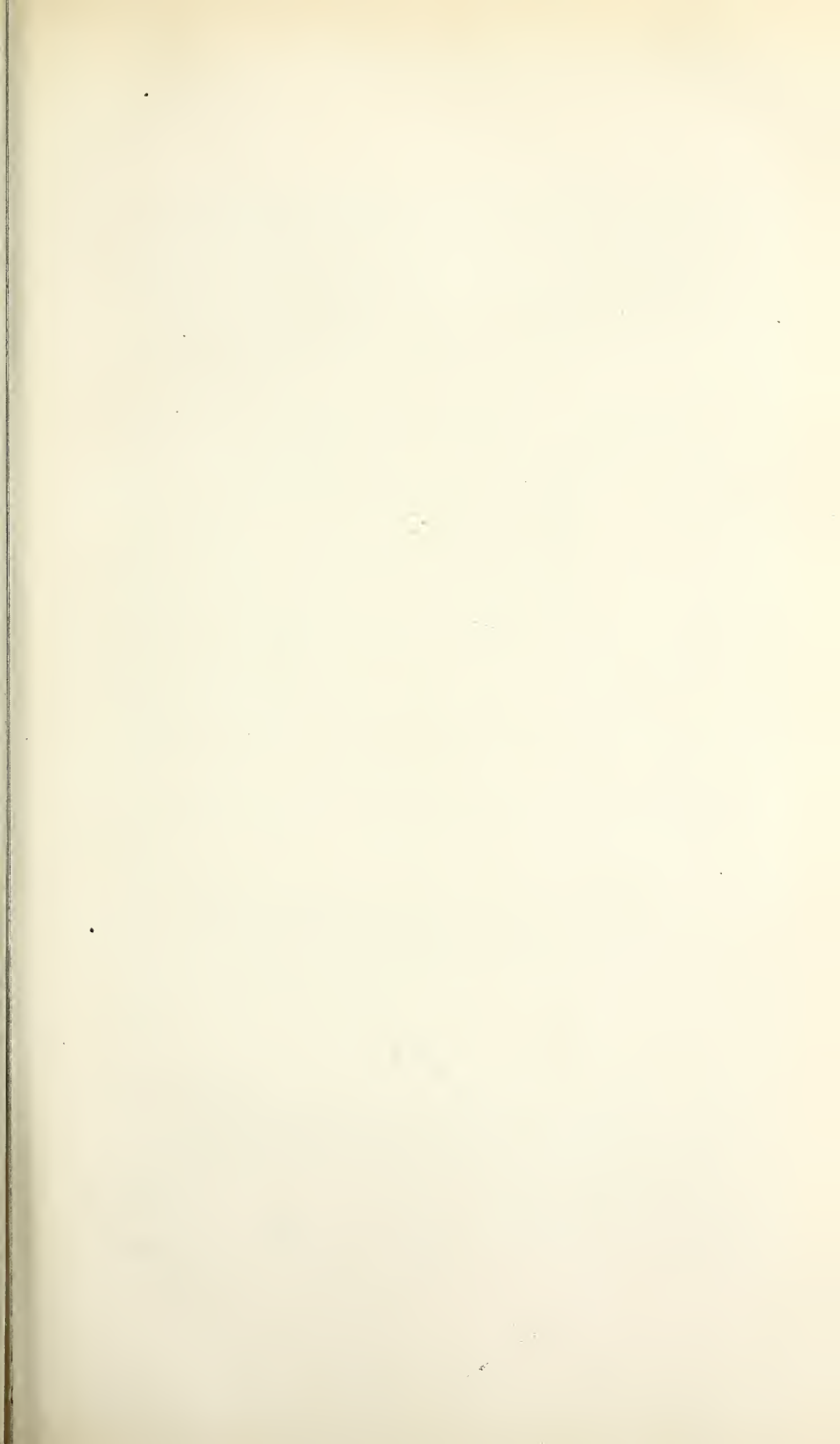
(Con. Vol. XXV., fol. 56.)

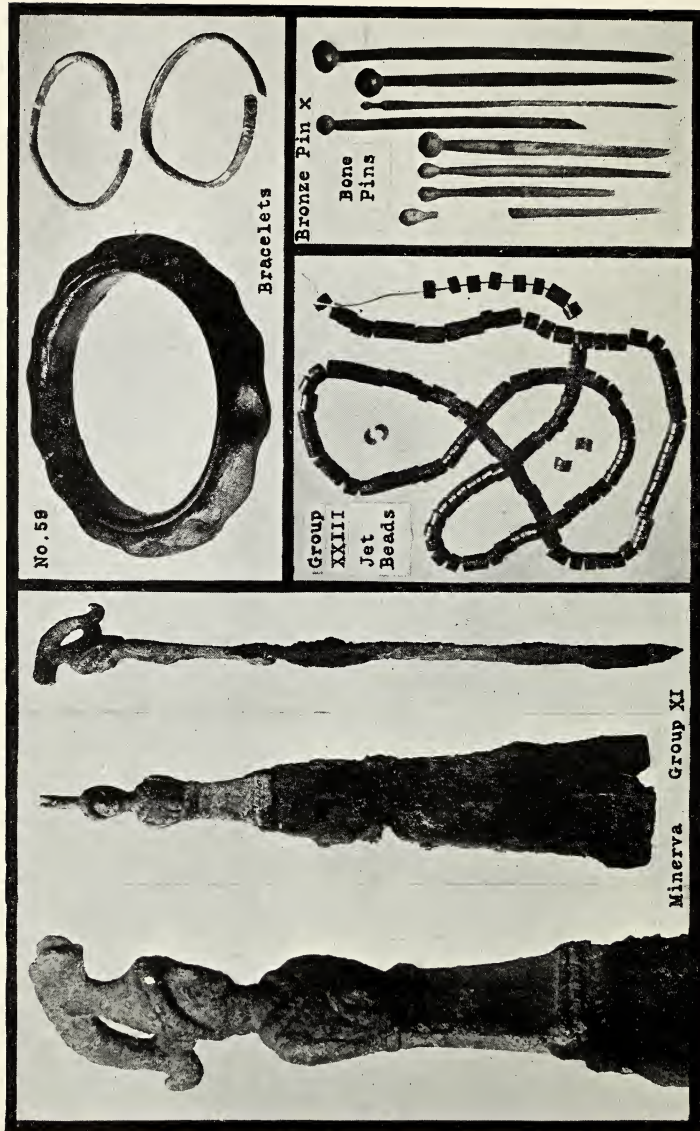
* A Lawrence Omer of Staple on 9 April 1588 contributed £100 towards the defence of this country at the time of the Spanish Invasion.

RICHARD OXTEY.

.... 1484. Buried in the churchyard. To my master de Vicary (*sic*) for tithes 20*d.*, and for debt 3*d.* Wife Juliane have my place and 12 acres of ground until the children be 20 winters of age, then son Edmund have the place when he is 20, but if he die without issue then to Alson my daughter and her issue, but if none, to be sold and money disposed for our souls. That my mother have a room for her life after the death of her husband. Ex'ors: Nicholas Peny and William Pery. [No probate date.] (W., fol. 81.)

(*To be continued.*)





No. 59

Bracelets

Bronze Pin x

Bone Pins

Group XXIII
Jet Beads

Minerva Group XI

Objects unearthed in Roman Cemetery at Ospringe

A ROMAN CEMETERY DISCOVERED AT OSPRINGE IN 1920.

BY W. WHITING.

ALTHOUGH the situation of this cemetery was indicated in our last volume, it was not mentioned that the site, which a few years ago was a nursery plantation for the young trees required on the Syndale Estate, is now in use as a timber yard, and that it was the logs of oak and elm deposited there which had previously prevented search in many directions. In June 1921 a clearance was made which enabled further excavations to be undertaken, and from the 17th of that month until the 27th July the following pottery and other articles numbered 38 to 59 were discovered. The digging was continued southwards from the finds located on the plan accompanying the last report; it was confined to a width of 25 ft., owing to buildings on the one side and a tram-road connected with sawing machinery on the other, and the last piece found was 26 ft. south of Group X. The digging was extended a further 12 ft. for the whole width, and a trench about 5 ft. wide was carried another 5 ft., but no pottery or other tangible evidence of burials being met with, the excavations were discontinued.

About 5 ft. beyond the last half dozen articles mentioned, and 2 ft. below the surface, an area, approximately 11 ft. long by 3½ ft. wide, was found irregularly paved with pieces of sandstone and Roman tile. Charcoal on these stones and small grains of it between and under them, the burnt and semi-burnt condition of the clay around, and other details, afforded convincing evidence that this was a sort of hearth on which there had been fires, so it is assumed to be the spot where the funeral pyres were consumed.

GROUP XI.

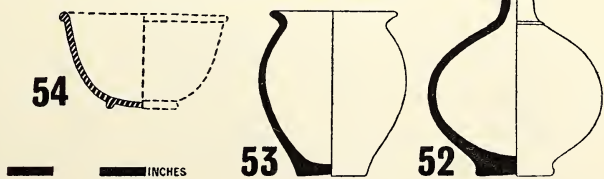
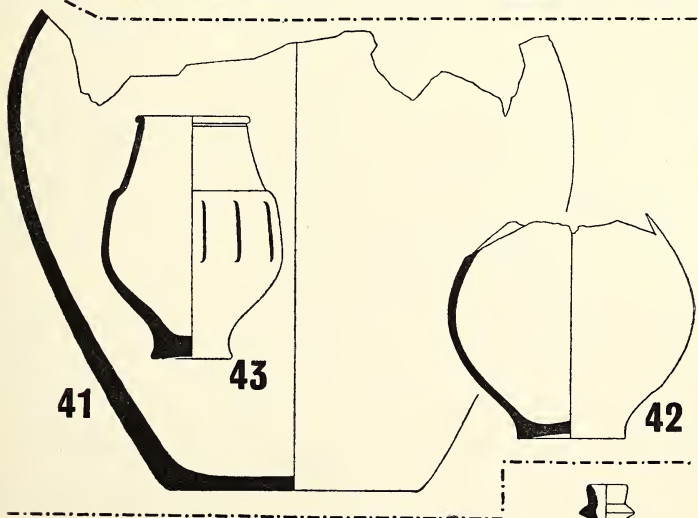
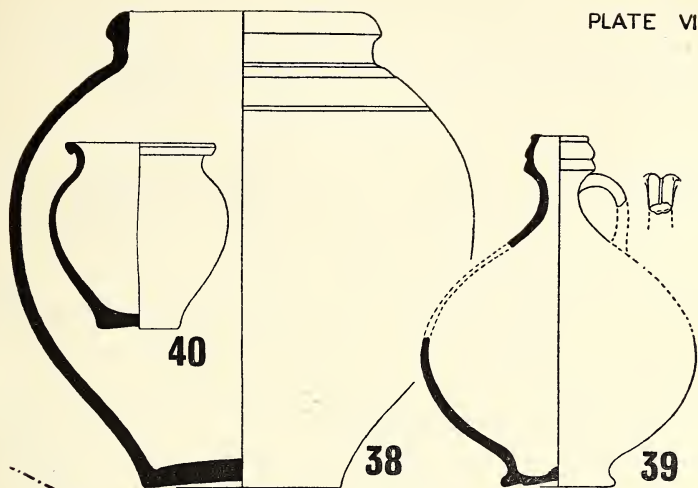
- No. 38. URN, containing calcined bones; gritty grey clay; $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. high.
- No. 39. ONE-HANDLED FLAGON, 6 in. diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; soft red clay, shewing traces of white slip coating.
- No. 40. OLLA-SHAPED BEAKER, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, 4 in. high; sandy red-brown clay, coated black.

This group of pottery is dated about the middle of the second century. Buried upright in the earth and touching the side of the urn was an object, the upper portion of bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, being welded over the lower portion, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by about 2 in. at its widest end, of iron, very rusty and with traces of wood fibre in the rust on the front only. This was thought at first to be a knife, but it is considered that the jointing of the bronze handle to the blade would not be of sufficient strength for much usage. The handle is a high crested female figure and apparently represents Minerva with the Gorgoneion on her breast. The Gorgoneion consisted of the head of Medusa, which converted all it looked on into stone, and was placed on the shield of Minerva in order to strike terror into her enemies. Some iron hobnails were found with this group.

GROUP XII.

- No. 41. Lower portion of OLLA, about 12 in. diameter; coarse gritty clay, light drab to brown-black.
- No. 42. Lower portion of FLAGON, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter; clay, light drab on black core with black surface.
- No. 43. BULBOUS BEAKER, with 14 vertical indentations; $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; hard white to buff clay, coated black; c. A.D. 150—200.

Hobnails were found under this urn; apparently the sandals had been deposited in the grave and the pottery placed on them. The beaker was found on its side on the



calcined bones in the urn : the only case in this cemetery of one vessel being discovered complete within another.

GROUP XIII.

- No. 44. URN OR OLLA, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; hard, coarse gritty clay, light drab to black, coated with a smooth soapy slip.
- No. 45. ONE-HANDLED FLAGON, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, about $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; soft red clay, with traces of white slip coating ; c. A.D. 100—150.

The only evidence of the handle to this flagon is the impression where it was attached to the shoulder ; careful search failed to find it, and other signs tend to shew that it may have been broken off before burial.

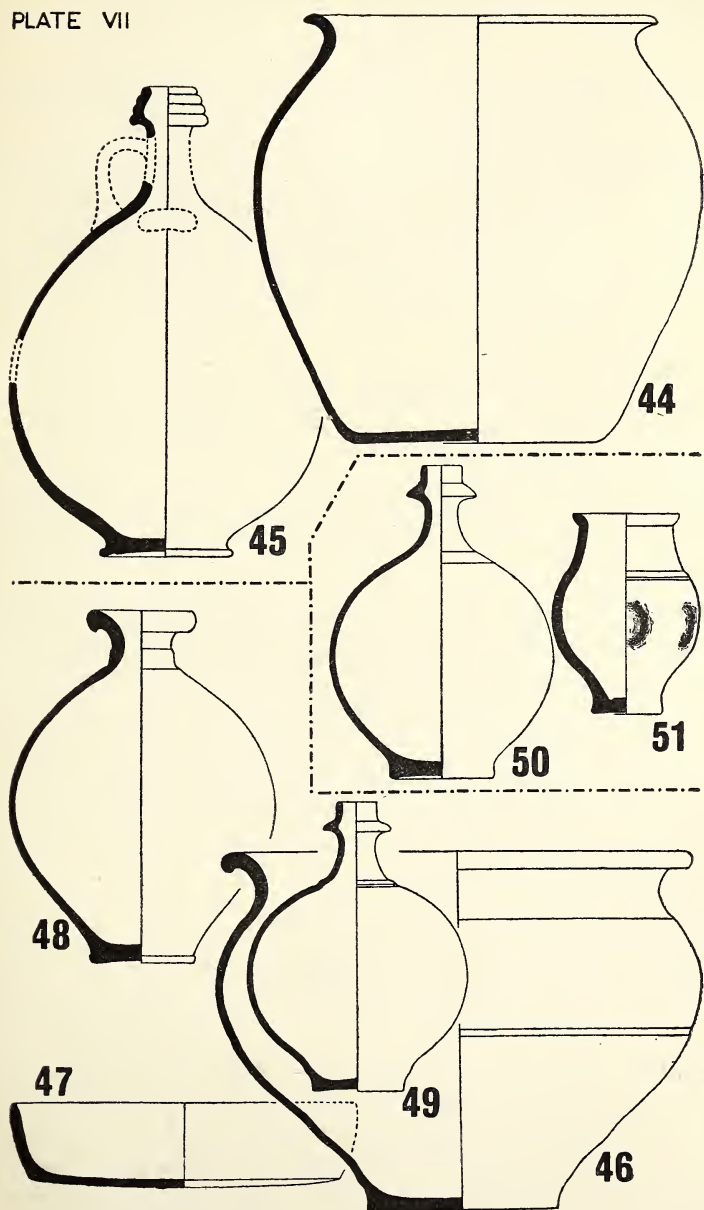
GROUP XIV.

- No. 46. BOWL-SHAPED URN, containing calcined bones ; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; gritty clay with dark grey core and drab surface.
- No. 47. BOWL OR PLATTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; coarse gritty clay with drab surface on a black core and with grey to black coating.
- No. 48. FLASK, BOTTLE OR FLOWER VASE, Form 65 Dechelette ; $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. high ; sandy red-brown clay, coated black, with burnished base and shoulder.
- No. 49. BELGIC FLASK OR BOTTLE, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; earthy grey clay, coated black ; A.D. 200 or later.*

The bowl and also the two flasks in this group were lying horizontally on the rim of the urn, not around and touching it side by side as in every other instance in this cemetery.

* *British Museum Guide to Antiquities of Roman Britain*, 1922, p. 121, Pl. XII. 15.

PLATE VII



GROUP XV.

- No. 50. BELGIC FLASK OR BOTTLE, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; clay as last.
- No. 51. BULBOUS BEAKER, with six round indentations on bulge; $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; grey clay; second century. The finding of this thumb pot cancels the statement that No. 30 was the only indented beaker found on this site.

GROUP XVI.

- No. 52. FLASK OR BOTTLE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; soft tile-red clay.
- No. 53. OLLA-SHAPED BEAKER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. high; red-brown clay with grey core and earthy grey surface.
- No. 54. A METAL CUP OR BOWL of about 3 in. or 4 in. diameter lay touching the last two vessels; it was so decayed that its form could scarcely be ascertained; no fragments larger than half an inch were recovered, and its restoration is impossible. Analysis of a fragment of the metal shews about 47·50 per cent. of tin and 21·54 per cent. of lead.

GROUP XVII.

- No. 55. BELGIC FLASK, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; soft drab clay with black core and earthy grey to black coating.
- No. 56. METAL VESSEL, apparently a flat tray or dish, about 10 in. diameter; decayed as No. 54; probably originally consisting of tin, as analysis gave 62·4 per cent. of that metal and only a trace of lead.

Hobnails and other nails were found with this bottle and tray.

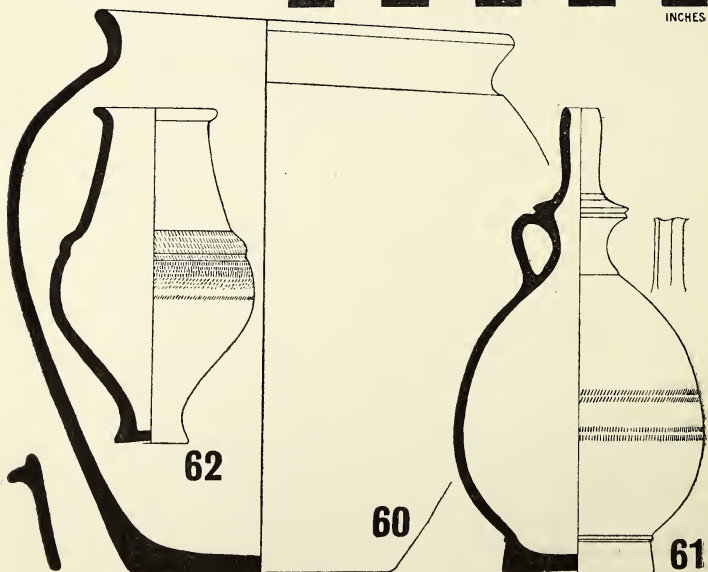
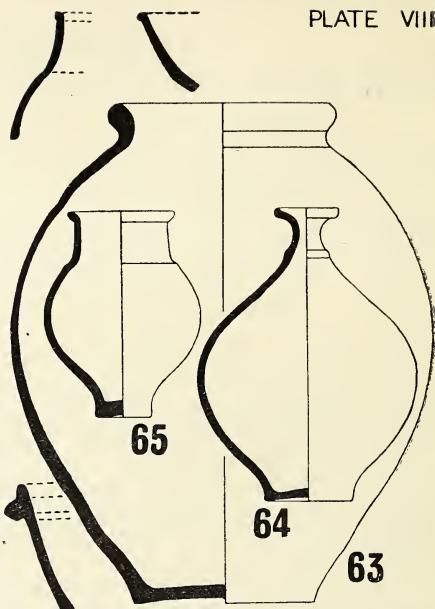
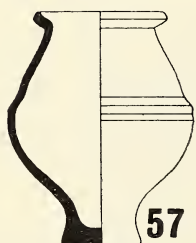
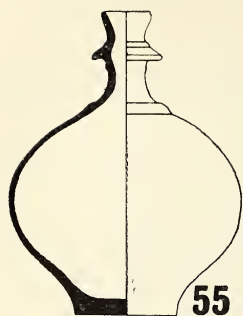
GROUP XVIII.

- No. 57. BULBOUS BEAKER, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. high; hard, sandy grey clay.
- No. 58. METAL TRAY or DISH; similar, as far as could be ascertained, to No. 56.
- No. 59. BRACELET of Kimmeridge Shale; $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. outside diameter; found about 18 in. from Nos. 57 and 58.

It will be noticed that in Groups XV. to XVIII. there were no urns containing cremated remains; no evidence of burial by inhumation, similar to that recorded with Groups VII. and VIII., could be found. It is interesting to record here that the skull in Group VII. was that of an adult, but the teeth with Group VIII. were milk teeth, and therefore those of a child.

For convenience and comparison two metal bracelets are illustrated alongside the shale one, although they were found in another cemetery about 300 yards away, details of which are being given later on. Where a little of the patina has been scraped off, one of these bangles shines like gold; it is pronounced to contain, however, no trace at all of that metal or of lead, but only copper with large traces of iron and zinc, and it should therefore be described as brass rather than bronze. The size of these ornaments would denote that they belong to a child, and confirmation was forthcoming less than a foot away in the discovery of fragments of a jaw with permanent teeth in the gum and milk teeth above them on the surface. Other pieces of unburnt bone were seen, but of so fragile a nature that they fell to pieces at a touch; none of the pottery was close enough to be considered as associated with the burial.

Gratitude must be expressed to Mr. Thos. May, F.S.A., for continued assistance on the lines already recorded, especially for giving dates to which he assigns the pottery; to F. W. F. Arnaud, Esq., F.I.C., for his analysis of the metal objects found; to Mr. Cyril A. Downer for very many hours



of patient assistance in cleaning, restoring, and afterwards drawing the full-size sections of the pottery for illustration; to the Kent Archæological Society and others for contributions towards the cost of the excavations; and again to several curators for references and information.

A BURIAL DISCOVERED AT KENNAWAYS, OSPRINGE.

In November 1920 a group of pottery was brought to light at Kennaways, in the angle formed by the two roads leading to Throwley and Stalisfield respectively. It was an unexpected "find" in a gravel pit, and while the three pieces illustrated were fortunately rescued unbroken, a fourth vessel (said to be of red ware, about the size of a breakfast cup, with a lid to it) was smashed by the falling stones and no fragments of it were saved by the workmen. The fragment illustrated in section, but not numbered with the group, came from this site; whether it is part of the vessel observed by the men is uncertain, as it is of a dark grey ware which does not agree with the description they gave.

GROUP XIX.

- No. 60. URN or OLLA, containing calcined bones; $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 12 in. high; hard, gritty, coarse, drab-grey clay, with smoked patches or remains of black coating.
- No. 61. ONE-HANDLED FLAGON, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, 10 in. high; hard, smooth, buff clay, with brown slip coating and with engine-turned bands round bulge.
- Very similar flagons can be seen in the museums at Maidstone and Dartford.
- No. 62. BULBOUS BEAKER, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; hard buff clay.

In Maidstone Museum there is a beaker from Strood which is practically a replica of this one; there is also another of similar proportions, but not quite the same shape or clay, mentioned in the Museum Report, 1907, p. 21, as containing coins of Tetricus (A.D. 267).

Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, dated this group about A.D. 300; it should be mentioned also that some surprise has been expressed that the urn contained calcined bones, seeing that the general practice of cremation was being superseded by inhumation about half a century before this time.

ANOTHER CEMETERY NEAR THE WATLING STREET AT OSPRINGE.

On the 6th July 1921 a discovery was made under the public footpath, 285 yards west of the 46th milestone in Ospringe Street referred to in our last volume, the find being made by the men of the Faversham Gas Company when exposing their main for the purpose of locating a block in it. The complete vessels are illustrated as Group XX, and fragments found with them indicate the probability that when the gas pipe was laid in the first instance other pottery was disturbed.

With the permission of Major George Wheler and Mr. Lambert Phillips, the owner and tenant respectively of the adjoining hop-garden, excavations were made therein as close as practicable to this spot, commencing on the 25th October 1921. The existence of another cemetery here, approximately 300 yards distant from the one previously recorded, was at once confirmed, the work on the first day alone revealing pieces numbered 66 to 74. At this time an area 30 ft. by 15 ft. only was examined; about 60 vessels were recovered from it, and on the 9th November the work was discontinued owing to the labour involved in restoring and recording the objects already found, and the uncertain

expense of continuing the search until it was known how much further the graves extended.

In September 1922, and again in February 1923, the owner of the field and the surrounding lands initiated some explorations within and near the camp, about 500 yards westwards, but the results were mostly of a negative character. On the second occasion it was decided to resume work in the cemetery with the object of endeavouring to ascertain its extent, and this was more successfully accomplished. To begin with, a strip 15 ft. wide was searched, parallel and close to the boundary hedge at the side of the footpath, first up the hill towards the west, and then to the east; the extreme burials encountered in this direction were 70 ft. apart. A trench $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide was then carried northward between two rows of the hop hills, the last find in it being 106 ft. from the hedge just mentioned. A pit in the shrubbery on the other side of the road disclosing the remains of two burials by inhumation, the search was continued still further to the south in the park itself; here five or six cremation burials were uncovered, proving the burial-ground to be at least 194 ft. from north to south.

On the 16th April 1923 the work was once more discontinued for much the same reasons as before; this ten weeks' work, however, had added to the collection over 100 earthenware pots and glass vessels, and many other miscellaneous objects of interest, all of which it is hoped to piece together and record in due time.

It will be observed that the present road, which is known to have been formed little more than a century ago,* passes right over the site, and without doubt it covers very many more graves.

There is a curious diversion here from the straight line usually followed by Roman roads. The original track of Watling Street would appear to have branched north-westward just above the site of the first graveyard, and after about 300 yards to have turned again westwards

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, IX., lxxiv.; and Crow's *History of Ospringe*, in the Faversham Institute Journal for January 1919, p. 40.

towards the camp on the top of the hill in Syndale Park already referred to. It is in the angle thus formed that this cemetery has been located, and the two burying-grounds were therefore situated one on either side of the original road.

GROUP XX.

No. 63. URN, containing calcined bones; $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; drab clay on black core, with black surface.

No. 64. BELGIC FLASK OR FLOWER VASE, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; clay similar to last.

No. 65. BULBOUS BEAKER, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; hard grey clay; *c. A.D. 200—250.*

The unnumbered fragments include a piece of Samian or Terra Sigillata ware, apparently a portion of the side of a bowl, Form 31 Drag.

No. 66. URN, containing calcined bones; $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; hard red-grey clay with grey core.

GROUP XXI.

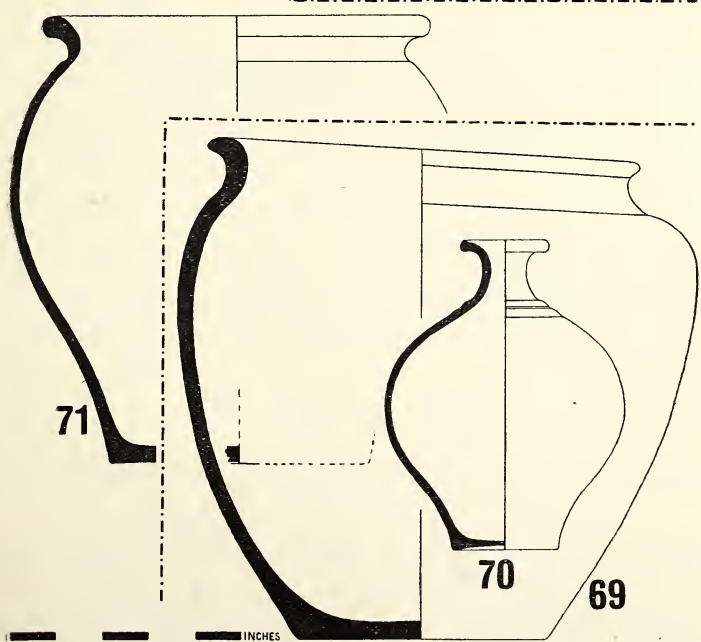
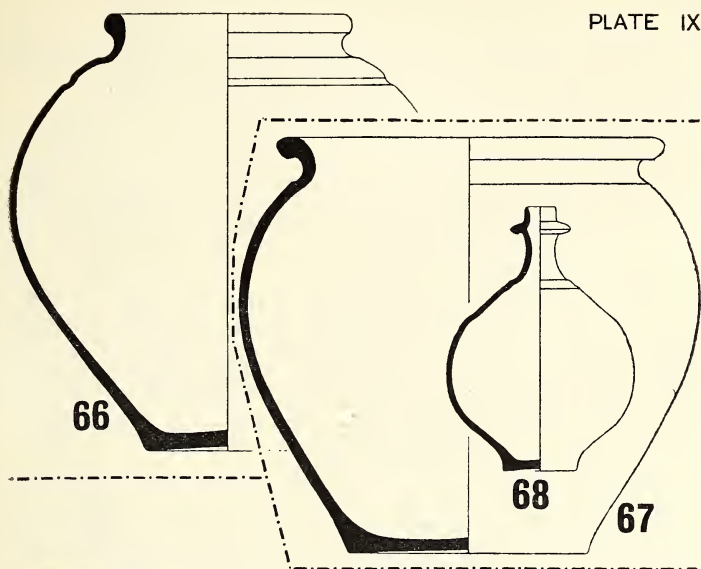
No. 67. URN, containing calcined bones; 10 in. diameter, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; hard, sandy grey clay.

No. 68. BELGIC FLASK, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. high; soft tile-red clay.

GROUP XXII.

No. 69. URN OR OLLA, containing calcined bones; 11 in. diameter, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; hard, coarse, gritty clay, drab to black, coated with a smooth soapy slip.

No. 70. FLASK, BOTTLE OR FLOWER VASE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; grey clay.



INCHES

In this case the bottle was touching the south side of the urn, whereas in the last group it was on the north.

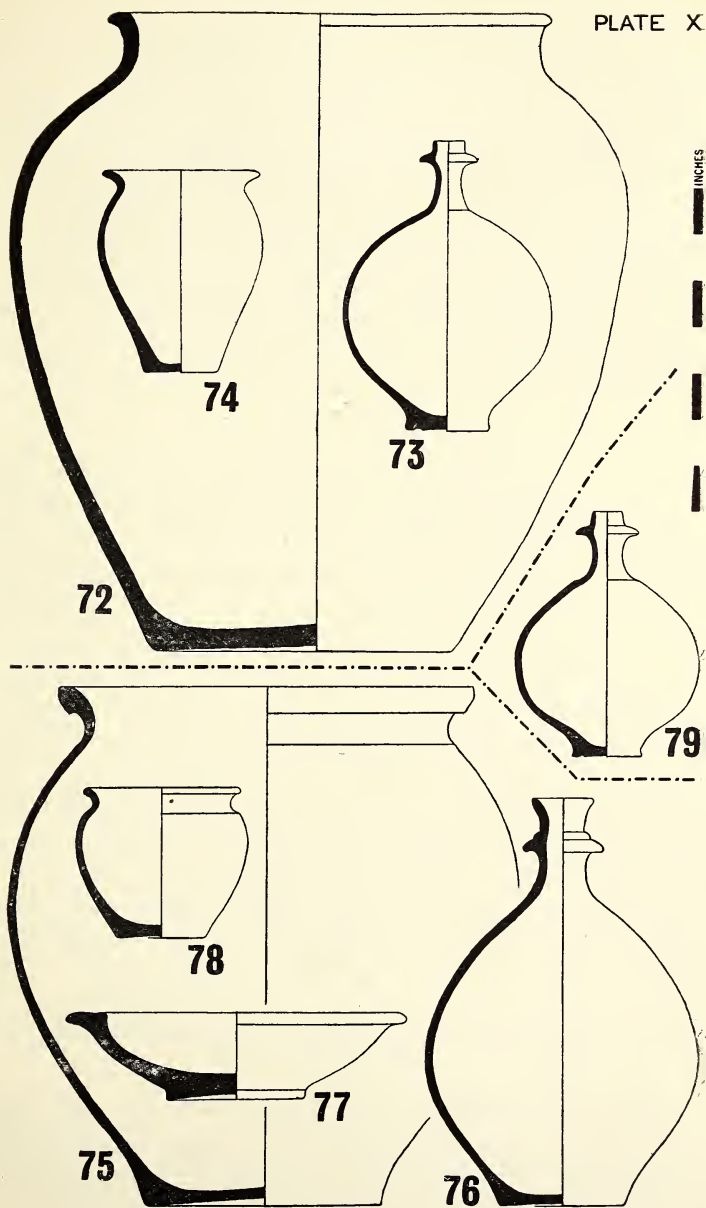
- No. 71. URN, containing calcined bones; $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; hard, sandy grey clay, with brown-red surface.

With this urn fragments were found of similar textured pottery $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, which, when pieced together, formed three parts of a disc that just filled the opening of the urn, possibly the remains of a flat dish or platter that had been used as a cover for it. Approximately one-third of both this urn and its cover were missing.

Unfortunately a good deal of modern brick rubbish is found in the soil, in some places to a depth of over 3 ft.; at this point it seemed a trench had been dug and filled with it, probably to assist the surface water to soak away. At another point a little further along it appeared to be the filling up or foundation laid down in making the adjacent road and footpath, where it had spread beyond the boundary as marked by the present hedge. These disturbances in recent times, in addition to those caused when inhumation burials were made in the same area, regardless of the earlier cremated remains already there (evidences of which were seen in the previous cemetery as well as in this one), would readily account for one half of an urn being dispersed, while the other half remained with some of its contents practically undisturbed.

GROUP XXIII.

- No. 72. URN, containing calcined bones; $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 14 in. high; clay similar to No. 69.
- No. 73. BELGIC FLASK OR BOTTLE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; fine grey clay.
- No. 74. OLLA-SHAPED BEAKER, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; clay as last.



This burial is one of the most interesting so far discovered here, and is doubtless that of a lady. The urn was covered with a roofing tile or tegula 12 in. wide; the bottle and beaker were in the urn with the burnt bones, together with a bronze pin $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, seven bone hair-pins, and also a set of over 150 jet beads, all cylindrical, $\cdot 15$ in. diameter, total length when strung about 19 in. These beads appear to have been made from a long tube of jet incised or cut all round every $\cdot 05$ in. apart, and then broken into sections, some of the beads consisting of one section only, the majority of two sections, and some also of three, four and five sections.

GROUP XXIV.

- No. 75. URN, containing calcined bones; 11 in. diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; sandy, red-brown clay with black coating.
- No. 76. FLASK OR BOTTLE, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 9 in. high; drab clay, coated black.
- No. 77. FLAT BOWL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; hard buff to red clay.
- No. 78. OLLA-SHAPED BEAKER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; hard, sandy, drab-grey clay.

Some small pieces of bronze wire were found with the bones in this urn; the bowl was partly on the rim of the urn, to which it may have originally acted as a covering. On the south side of it were the beaker and the bottle, the mouth of this last being exactly 18 in. below the present surface.

-
- No. 79. BELGIC FLASK OR BOTTLE, 4 in. diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; soft tile-red clay.

With this bottle were a few sherds of pottery, some of which were doubtless portions of an urn. In this case the cinerary vessel had been almost wholly swept away, while the food vessel remained practically intact.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS
OF THE
PARISH OF ST. ANDREW, CANTERBURY,
FROM A.D. 1485 TO A.D. 1625.

BY CHARLES COTTON, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S. ENG.

PART V. 1597—1625.

Fol. 186 vo.

The accomte of Thomas hallet Churchwarden of the parishe of St Andrewes for accounts of the yeare laste paste Endynge the iiijth of desember in the xlth yeare of the rayne of or moste grasyus quien Elyzabethe a^o 1597.

Resetes.

Itm. Reseved of good wyfe honifolde for the farme	xv ^s .
Itm. Reseved of goodman broune for a years rent for his shope	x ^s .
Itm. Reseved of goodman Pylston for one quarter for the shope	iii ^j ^s .
Itm. Reseved of goodwyfe honyfolde for her shope for halfe years rent	v ^s
Itm. Reseved of John Sebrand for his garden in Ievye lane besyds ye chantery for one hole yeares rent	iii ^j ^s .
Itm. Reseved for one years farme for the storehouse in pyllery lane Dewe at the feste of St Myhell laste paste	iii ^j ^s .
Itm. Reseved of Mysterys Whyte for the farme dewe out of her house	ii ^j ^s iii ^j ^d .
Itm. Reseved for brede and wyne this yeare of the comeuncator	xix ^s vj ^d .
Sum of this resetes is ii ^j ti iii ^j ^s x ^d .	

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Charges.

Itm. payd for Bred and wyne for the holle yeare to Mr Whetinhall	xxi ^j ^s vj ^d .
--	---

layd out for a ryde for y ^e dore of honyfoldes shope	iiij ^d .
layd out for the *boke of prayers at M ^r Cranmers ofyse.	
Payd for a baldrycke for ye second bell	viii ^d .
Payd for lyme and sand for the sete at the dore	iiij ^d .
Payd for ij plates of eyron for ye sete	ij ^d .
Payd for bryckes for to mend the sete	ij ^d .
Payd for ye workemanship	viiij ^d .
Payd to hepe for ij bell ropes	ij ^s iiij ^d .
Payd to M ^r Cranmers offyce for a byll of recusants	vj ^d .
Payd to Kynge the glasyer for glase and workemanshipe to repaier the wyndows	vj ^s vj ^d .
Payd for ye sytation that I was sytted to the corte	xii ^d .
Paid for the ij shope to ye Chamber	ij ^s .
Payd for pavinge to ye pavior	iiij ^s iiij ^d .
Payd to goodman langate for stones	iiij ^d .
Payd at the vysytasyon	xij ^d .
Payd for or dynners	ij ^s .
Payd for iiij bylles of recusantes	xii ^d .
Payd for a baldrycke for ye fyrst bell	vj ^d .
Payd for a prayer boke	iiij ^d .
Payd for the makynge of brouns lese	xviii ^d .
Payd at the laste vysytasyon	xvi ^d .
Payd for ye byll of presentments	vj ^d .
Payd to the clarke at the quiens Day	xii ^d .
Payd to the clarke for his dewtyes for washinge of ye surpleses and other close and for the makynge clene of the churche and carynge awaye of the shullyge	vii ^s iiij ^d .

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Itm. candells and bromes for ye hole yeare endynge at the fest of S ^t Myheff 1597	xviii ^d .
Itm. for paper of the Churche at iiij tymes	iiij ^d .
Itm. for a byff of maryages crystenings and buryals	iiij ^d .
Itm. wrytynge of thys acomtes	viiij ^d .

Som of this is iiij li xiiij^d.

M^d ther remaineth yn the hands of the s^d Thomas Hallet
the sume of iiij li ix^d which was delivard to Edward
Roberts.

* Put in over "artycells."

Thes accounts made and taken the 4 of December 1597 at
which time the parishioners did chuse for wardens

Edward Robarts Anthony Wells

In the presents of

William Swift. Nycholas Mychell.

Simon Brome. John Elfick.

Charles Wetenhall. Thomas Beane.

John Watson. Thomas hallett.

Rob^t Railton. John Russell.

M^d that James Ribinsone beyng a sickly man the parishoners
wer content to discharg him and to mak choyc of the
other.

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[1598.] The acoumpte of Edward Robarts and Anthony Wells
churchwardens of the Parish of S^t Andrewe of the cittie of
Conterbury for a compt of the yere last past endynge the 4th of
December in the xlith yere of the Raygne of o^r most grassious
quenne Elizabeth 1598.

Receipts.

Itm. Receved of widdow honyfold for one yeres farme x^s.

Itm. Receved of John Browne for a yeres rent for his shope x^s.

Itm. Receved of John Sebarne for his garden in Ievye Lane besydes
the chantry for one hole yeres rent iiij^s.

Itm. Receved for one yeres farme for the store howse in pyllery
lane Dewe the feast of S^t Mychell last past of M^r hakes of
S^t Peters iiij^s.

Itm. Receved of Mystres Whit for the farme dewe out of har
howse iiij^s iiij^d.

Itm. Receved for bred and wyne this yere of the communycans
xix^s vj^d.

Itm. Rceved By the hands of Thomas Hallet when he lefte up his
a compte iiij^s ix^d.

Some of this Recetes cometh unto liiiij^s vii^d.

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Charges layed out from the 4th of December 1597 untell
the 4th of of Dcember [*sic*] 1598 By Edward Robards
and Antony Wells.

Itm. payd to M^r Parsson for a prayer Boke iiij^s.

Itm. payed for Bread and wyne xxiii^s iiiij^d.

Itm. payed unto Chesman for waying the two Bells	xij ^d .
Itm. payed unto potter for carryng the stoks to Christ Church to the worke house	iii ^d .
Itm. payed for bread and bere when the bell was hounge up to those that did help and for the hangyng up of the bell	xii ^d .
Itm. payed for thre Baldrokes for the bells	ij ^s vj ^d .
Itm. payed to Master Boddell for his worke	vj ^s vj ^d .
Itm. payed unto Daves the smyth for Iorn worke for the Bells and the charges of the church	xx ^s .
Itm. payed more to the bellfunder for tewning of the Bells	ij ^s .
Itm. payed unto Ledes for two Brasse peces to lay under the Bells	v ^s iiiii ^d .
Itm. payed for two new Ropes	ij ^s iiiii ^d .
Itm. payed unto gylle the carpenter for to make the Bell Ropes to Rounne in	xii ^d .
Itm. payed for a pece of tembor to make a stoke for the Bell	iiiij ^s .
Itm. payed for stappells and nayles, *Letters and other nessesarys and Bred and Bere	xij ^d .
Itm. payed for a new Bell waying fyve hundred and halfe hundred and xiiii li at viii ^d the pound	xxj li.
Itm. payed unto yeoman Coxson and Daves for takyng Downe the Bell	iiij ^s .
Itm. payed to Daves the smyth for †happes hookes and pynes	vj ^d .
Itm. payed for bread and Bere	vj ^d .
Itm. payed for a Booke of parchment for marrages Chrystenings and Buryalls and for wryting the Booke	xx ^s .
Itm. payed for Bread and Bere for the Tromppetors when my Lord came to towne	viiij ^d .
Itm. payed for Borddyng the churchyard and mendyng the Rayles	ij ^s .
Itm. payed for a Loke for the Belffory dore	xij ^d .
Itm. payed for the entoryng in of the parchment Booke at the vessytation	xvi ^d .
Itm. payed to M ^r Parson for two dyners at the vissytation	iiij ^s .

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Charges.

Itm. payed for the Bylls of Requissions for the holle yere	xvj ^d .
Itm. payed to M ^r Cramners office for two vyssitations	ij ^s .

* Obsolete form of Ladder.

† Hasps or fastenings for a gate.—*Kentish Dialect*, by Parish and Shaw.

Itm. payed for a Rope for the *Lyckell Bell	xij ^d .
Itm. payed for Mr Clarkes Dutes for washing the surpples and for clenyng the church for the holle yere	vij ^s iiij ^d .
Itm. payed to Chesman for the two Ropes	ij ^s .
Itm. payed for a Bell Rope	xviiij ^d .
Itm. payed unto Marable for makyng the waye for the falle of the lofte	ij ^s .
Itm. payed for Bread and Bere at the same tyme	vj ^d .
Itm. payed for nayles	xiiiij ^d . 14 ^d .
Itm. payed to Rychard the laborar for thre dayes worke	ij ^s .
Itm. payed more for the laborers for Bere and Bread	viiiij ^d .
Itm. payed for two Elme Bords to make the Stayers and to mend the settes	iiij ^s vj ^d .
Itm. payed more to Marrable for thre dayes worke	iiij ^s .
Itm. payed for nayles to nayle the pewes and the setes	ij ^s iiij ^d .
Itm. payed for wenskot	xii ^d .
Itm. payed to Bowerne the carpenter for tember and quartors	viii ^s vj ^d .
Itm. payed more to him for vi dayes worke for himselfe and his men for Letting downe of the Loffte and setting it up agayne	xx ^s .
Itm. payed to the masson laborors	iiij ^s .
Itm. payed for a paie of charnells	ix ^d .
Itm. payed for Lyme sand hare and stones his workemanshippe	iiij ^s .
Itm. payed for two Lode Robish carring	viiiij ^d .
Itm. for wrytting the accompte	xii ^d .

Soñ xxix ñi xv^s vij^d.

So it apeareth that the said churchwardens have layd out
more than they have receaved to the soñ of

xxviij ñi xij^d.

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[1599.] The accomptes of Edward Robards and Anthony Wells for the second yere Being churchwardens of the parish of St Andrewe of the cittie of Conterbury for accomptes of the yere Last past endyng the 4 of December in the xlii yere Raygne of our most grassious Quene Elizabeth in an^o 1599.

Resetes.

Itm. Receved of widdowe honyfolde for one yeres farme	x ^s .
Itm. Receved of John Browne for a yeres rent of his shoppe	x ^s .

* Illiterate form of "little."—Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

- Itm. Receved of John Sebarne for his garden in Ievye Lane besydes
the chantery for one hole yeres rent iiij^s.
- Itm. Reeved for one yeres farme for the store Howse in y^e pellery
lane dewe the feste of S^t Mychell last past of M^r hakes of
S^t Petters iiij^s.
- Itm. Receved of Mystres Whit for the farme due out of her
howse iiij^s iiij^d.
- Itm. Receved for Bread and wyne for the hole yere of the com-
munycans xix^s vj^d.
- Itm. Receved for Lead which was sould cxxv li at viii^s the hundred
x^s.
- Some is iiij li x^d.

Fol. 190 ro.

Charges layed out from the 4 of December 1598 untel
the 4 of December 1599 By Edwards Robards and
Anthony Wells.

- Itm. payed for Bread and wyne for the communjons for the holle
yere xxiii^s x^d.
- Itm. payed for bordyng the churchyarde and mendyng the Rayles
and nayles ij^s.
- Itm. payed unto M^r Parson for two deners at the vessytation for
the hole yere ij^s viii^d.
- Itm. payed for Bylls of Recussants for the hole yere xvj^d.
- Itm. payed to M^r Cramnors office for the two vyssitations for the
hole yere ij^s.
- Itm. payed unto the Clarke for his dutes for washing of the surples
and clenying of the church for the hole yere vij^s iiij^d.
- Itm. payed unto Chesman for the two shoppes ij^s.
- Itm. payed for Ropes for the bells for the hole yere iiij^s viij^d.
- Itm. payed for Baldrokes for the hole yere xx^d.
- Itm. payed for two Bordes and *sprökets and nayles to Bare up
the Lede ij^s vj^d.
- Itm. payed to the Carpenter for his worke xvj^d.
- Itm. payed to the plomer for layeng the lead and †cotting xv^d.
- Itm. payed to Lanslet the joyner for mendyng one of the whelles ij^s.
- Itm. payed for a book of Statutes iiij^s iiij^d.
- Itm. payed for a prayer Booke iiij^d.

* A projecting piece of timber put on the foot of a rafter to throw the water off.—*Dict. Kentish Dialect.*

† Obsolete form for cutting.—*Dict. English Dialect.*

Itm. payed for Lyme and sand for the Reprations of the church xii^d.
 Itm. payd for Tyles pryges and Latts xvj^d.
 Itm. payd for the workman and his Laboror for a day and a halfe
 at ij^s the day iij^s.

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Itm. payed unto Dawes the smyth for mendyng the whell and
 bynding it xxi^d.
 Itm. payed unto Daves for mendyng the clapper and the Boltes
 *Rundell and Keyes ij^s.
 Itm. payed for a Loke for the church dore vj^d.
 Itm. payed for wrytting the accompte viii^d.
 Som iij li viij^s vj^d.
 Layd out in this yere more then is receaved vij^s viij^d.

The acompte of Edward Robarts and Antony Wells church-
 wardens of the parish of St Andrews of the cittie of Conterbury
 for a compte of the yere last past endyng the 4th of December in
 the xliii yere of the Raygne of our most grassyous quenne Elizabeth
 in an^o 1600.

Resets.

Itm. Receved of widdowe honyfould for one yeres farme x^s.
 Itm. Receved of John Browne for a yeres rent of his shoppe x^s.
 Itm. Receved of John Sebarne for his garden in Ievye Lane besydes
 the Chantery Lane for one hole yeres Rent iijj^s.
 Itm. Receved for one yeres farme for the store howse in Pellery
 Lane dewe at St Mychell last past of Mr Hakes of St
 Petters iijj^s.
 Itm. Receved of Mystris Whit for the farme due out of her
 howse iij^s iijj^d.
 Itm. Receved for Bread and wyne for this hole yere xix^s xi^d.
 Some is ti^s iijj^d.

Fol. 191 ro.

Chargis leyd out from the fourthe of December 1599
 untill the fourthe of December 1600 by Edward Roberts
 and Anthony Welles.

ffyrst payd for breade and wyne for the communycants for the
 whole yeare xxiij^s iijj^d.
 It. pd. for bordyng the churcheyard and mendyng the rayles ij^s.

* A solid wheel or barrel.—Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

It. pd. unto Mr Swyft ye parson for Dynners at the vysytacons for the whole yeare	ij ^s viij ^d .
It. pd. for the bylles of recusants for the whole yeare	xvj ^d .
It. pd. in Mr Cranmers offyce for the ij vysytacyons for the whole yeare	ij ^s .
It. pd. to the clark for wasshing the surplusses and clenying of the churche for the whole yeare	vij ^s iiij ^d .
It. pd. unto Cheeseman for the ij shops	ij ^s .
It. pd. for ropes for the belles for the whole yeare	v ^s iiij ^d .
It. pd. for boldrocks for the whole yeare	xx ^d .
It. pd. for tyles, nayles and priggs and brycks for copynge of the stones	xviii ^d .
It. for lyme and sand for the copyng of the stones round about the church	xii ^d .
It. for the workman and his laborer for a dayes worck	ij ^s .
It. pd. for paper sett into this booke	ij ^d .
It. pd. for wrytyng of this accompt the castinge of this and the other accomptts	xij ^d .

So^m liiij^s iiij^d.

Leyd out in this yeare more than is receaved ij^s j^d.

Leyd out in these iiij yeares more than is receaved

xxvii li xi^s ix^d.

Receaved uppon the seasse made for xxvii li xix^s ij^d for the payment hereof as may apeere uppon the same seasse the so^m of

xx li iiij^s viii^d.

So remayneth the due to the said churchwardens uppon these accompts

vij li vij^s j^d.

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Thacompt of Edward Roberts and Thomas Cliffe Churchwardens of St Andrewes in Cantorbury for one yeare endynge the 4 of December 1601.

ffyrste receaved of wydow honyfold for one yeares farme of a shoppe

x^s.

It. of John Browne for one yeares rent of his shoppe

x^s.

It. of John Seborne for one yeares rent of a garden in Ivy lane iiij^s.

It. receaved of Mr hawkes for one yeares rent of the store howse in pillory lane

iiij^s.

It. receaved of M^{ris} White for rent due out of her house

iiij^s iiij^d.

So^m xxxi^s iiij^d.

Leyd out as followethe.

ffyrste pd. for breade and wyne for the whole yeare	viijs.
It. leyd out for mendyng of ij bawdrycks and for one new bawdryck for the bells	xvj ^d .
It. pd. for lyme and sand for the church	xij ^d .
It. for tyles and latts	xiiij ^d .
It. pd. to a mason and his man for a day and a half	ij ^s .
It. for a bell rope of viij ti	ij ^s viij ^d .
It. pd. for a lode of stones	ij ^s vi ^d .
It. pd. for caryage of stones	x ^d .
It. for a lode of dryft sand	xij ^d .
It. pd. more for stones	xij ^d .
It. pd. for pavyng of xvj yeards	iiij ^s .
It. for mendyng of the chauncell stooles	iiij ^d .
It. pd. for mendyng the stayers and nayles	vj ^d .
It. pd. to Daures the smyth for mendyng of the bell clapper and for iron pyns	ij ^s viii ^d .

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It. leyd out at the ij vysytatons this yeare	ij ^s iiij ^d .
It. pd. for the mynysters dynners	ij ^s .
It. for iiij bills of recusants	xvj ^d .
It. pd. for mendyng of the Chappell churchyard gates and pales	ij ^s .
It. for wasshing of the surplusses	iiij ^s .

Som xljs viii^d.

So there is due to the said churchwardens uppon this
accompt x^s iiij^d.

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Fol. 193 ro.

The accomptt of Edward Roberts and George Wanderton
Church wardens of St Andrewes parishe in Cantorbury for one
yeare endyng at the 4 day of December 1604.

ffyrst receaved of wydow honyfold for one yeare farme of a shoppe	x ^s .
It. of John Browne for one yeare rent of his shoppe	x ^s .
It. for one yeare rent of a garden in Ivy lane	iiij ^s .

It. of Mr Hawks for one yeare rent of the store house in pyllory lane	iiij ^s .
It. of M ^{rs} White for rent due out of her house	iijs iiij ^d .
It. to receave of Mr Cleygate for the buryall of his child in the church	vjs viij ^d .

Son̄ xxxviii^s.

Leyd out as followethe.

ffyrst leyd out at the ij vysytatons in this yeare	ij ^s iiij ^d .
It. for iiij bills of recusants	xvi ^d .
It. for the mynysters dynners	ij ^s .
It. pd. for wyne more than I receaved	vjs iiij ^d .
It. for ij lods of stones	iijs.
It. for pavyng of xxiiij yeards	vjs.
It. for breade and wyne	xx ^d .
It. for breade and wyne	iiij ^s .
It. pd. to Daures the smyth for mendyng of a lock of the church dore and other things	xii ^d .
It. for a new booke of cōmon prayer	ix ^s .
It. pd. to the sompner	vj ^d .
It. pd. for pales and nayles for the church yeard	xij ^d .
It. pd. for tymber to amend a pue and for boords and nayles	ij ^s ij ^d .
It. pd. for charnels	viiij ^d .
It. pd. for xxii foote of boords for the shopp wyndowes	ij ^s iiij ^d .
It. pd. to Daures the smythe for a payer of rydes	viii ^d .
It. pd. for mendyng the shopp dore, the key lock, haspes staples and nayles	ij ^s ij ^d .
It. pd. to the carpenter for all his worck	xvi ^d .

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It. pd. for ij baudrycks for ij belles	xx ^d .
It. pd. for ij hundrethe of tyles	ij ^s vj ^d .
It. pd. for sand and mortar	vj ^d .
It. pd. for fyve busshels of lyme	xx ^d .
It. pd. for half a hundrethe of hart latts	vij ^d .
It. pd. for iiij hundrethe of priggs	vj ^d .
It. pd. to the mason and his man for ij dayes worck	iiij ^s .
It. pd. for carryeng away of the sulage and clenying of the church after the masons worck	viii ^d .
It. pd. for mendyng of chappell churcheyard gates for timber pales nayles and worckmanshipp	ij ^s .

It. pd. for the fees of the coort being called to amend the
same xiiii^d.

It. pd. for wasshing of the surplusses iiij^s.

It. pd. to the glasyer for glasse in the churche wyndowes, as
apeerethe by his bill iiij ti xij^s iiij^d.

Soñ vj ti xix^s jd.

So there is due to the said churchwardens uppon this
accompt v ti xiiij^d.

x^d more for wryting of this accompt viij^d.

Remayneth v ti xiiij^d.

Fol. 194 ro.

Thaccompt of Edward Roberts churchwarden of St Andrewes
in Cantorbury for one yeare and a quarter of a yeare endyng at
the feaste of Thannunciaçon of St Mary the Vyrbyn 1606.

ffyrst receaved of White the foote post for one yeare and a quarter
of a yeare of the churche shop due at o^r lady day 1606

xij^s vj^d.

It. receaved of Jones the foote post and the former tenant of the
shopp in his occupyeng due at the feaste aforesaid for one
year and a quarter endyng at the feaste aforesaid x^s a yeare
(whereof it stooode voyde halfe a yeare) vij^s vj^d.

It. for one yeare rent and a quarter of a garden due at the feast
aforesaid v^s.

It. rec' of M^r Hawkes for one yeare and a quarter of a store house
in pillory lane due at the feaste aforesaid v^s.

It. rec' of M^{rs} White for rent due for her house iiij^s iiij^d.

Soñ xxxiiij^s iiij^d.

Leyd out as followethe.

ffyrst paid for breade and wyne for the comcans the eight day of
September 1605 ij^s jd.

It. pd. for the parsons dynner at the visitacon xij^d.

It. leyd out at the visitacon xii^d.

It. for a table of the degrees iiij^d.

It. for wyne and breade the xxii of November 1605 iiij^s jd.

It. for a wheele for the third bell vj^s.

It. for ij prayer bookes xvjd.

It. for a bell rope xix^d.

Fol. 194 vo.

It. for breade and wyne for the communycants the ix th february	
1605	iiij ^s j ^d .
It. pd. to Robert hodes y ^e carpenter for his worck for repayring som seates in ye Church and of a shoppe	xviii ^d .
It. for rafters and boords	xviii ^d .
It. for nayles	vj ^d .
It. for more for boords and nayles for the church	x ^d .
It. pd. to Daures ye smythe for *trussing the fourthe bell	ij ^s vi ^d .
It. for two keys for the lock	viiij ^d .
It. pd. to the clark for wassing the church linnen and for carryeng away of the solage	viii ^s .
It. for stones	iiij ^d .
It. for registryng of this accompt	vj ^d .

Som xxxvii^s ix^d.

So there remayneth due to the said Edward Roberts
uppon this accompt iiiij^s v^d.

Receaved uppon the last Sesse v li xiiii^s ix^d.

Due to the said Edward Roberts uppon the former
accomptts vii li viii^s ij^d.

Fol. 195 ro.

The 22 of Aprill 1606 wor chosen for Churchwardens John
Pearce and Henry Bridge in presents of William Swift parson and
other parishoners then present and there unto consentinge.

William Swifte.	Edward Robards.
Crystover brydge.	James Nicholsune.
George Master.	John Meryam.
Thomas Chapman.	

Fol. 195 vo.

[1606.] The accompt of Mr John pearce and Mr Henry
Bridge, Churchwardens of the parrish of St Andrew In the city
of Canterbury in the year of our Lord God 1606.†

Payments.

In primis for mendinge of to seates in the Church and for to bell Ropes	3 ^s 1 ^d .
--	---------------------------------

* Trussing, to tighten up a bell on its stock after it has worked loose.—
Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

† In this year appears the first use of Arabic figures throughout the
account.

Itm. for mendinge the third bell wheell	2 ^s 4 ^d .
Itm. for sother and a workman about the leade	15 ^s 6 ^d .
Itm. for wood and coale to heate their Irons	18 ^d .
Itm. for a batherick [<i>sic</i>] for on of the belles	16 ^d .
Itm. for the Kinges Armes and a frame for them	21 ^s 6 ^d .
Itm. for Irone work a boutte the frame	2 ^s 8 ^d .
Itm. for bordes nailes and a workman to line the frame	2 ^s .
Itm. for whittinge of the church	10 ^s .
Itm. for mendinge of the stayers, and a bord for them	10 ^d .
Itm. for a lock and a key for on of the Shooopes	12 ^d .
Itm. for pales and Rayles for the church yard	5 ^s 6 ^d .
Itm. for Bread and wine for too communions	7 ^s 2 ^d .
Itm. for mendinge of a batherick	6 ^d .
Itm. payed unto widow Elvin for cleninge the church	8 ^d .
Itm. layd out att too visitations	6 ^s .
Itm. payd unto the Clerke for on whole yeare, for wasshing of the Church linone, and for cleeninge the Church and carriadge a way of that sullege	8 ^s .

Somm layd outt is 4 li 9^s 6^d.

Receytes.

Rec' of a cesse made by us the 4 th of Aprill 1607	3 li 8 ^s 6 ^d .
Rec' of Whitt for the rente of his Shope	12 ^s .
Rec' for the other shope	5 ^s .
Rec' for the rente of a garden	4 ^s .
Rec' for the stable rente	4 ^s .

Some of the Receyts is 4 li 13^s 6^d.

Ther Remayneth Dew unto the parrish uppon these
Acompts 4^s.

Fol. 196 ro. [Blank.]

Fol. 196 vo.

[1607.] The Accomptes of Mr Richard Lockley and Mr Thomas Broome Churchwardens of the parish of St^t Andrewe in the Citty of Canterbury in the year of o^r lord god 1607.

The Receits.

Rec' of Robert Gilbarte for Rent for the whole year	4 ^s .
---	------------------

Rec' of Mr Halke for rente for a stable in *Dungell lane for the wholl yeare	4 ^s .
Rec' of J. Whyte the footeposte for halfe a yeares rent for the shope	6 ^s .
Rec' of goodman Stockden for halfe a q ^{tr} of a yeares rent for the shope	18 ^d .

Some is 15^s 6^d.

The some of the Receyts which are gathered by us by the
Cesse wear 4 li 15^s 6^d.

Payments.

Paide unto Mr Berrey for the Marshallsea	10 ^s 10 ^d .
Laide outt at the visitation for Mr Swiftes diner	1 ^s .
Laid out for a mersement for sullege	8 ^d .
Jun. 22 th day for mendinge the fourth bell whell	8 ^d .
Jun. 24 th for to bell ropes	3 ^s 4 ^d .
Paid unto the Clerke for cleaninge the church and washinge the linen theof [<i>sic</i>] for on whol yeare	8 ^s .
Itm. for to badrickes	2 ^s 8 ^d .
Itm. a Rope for the littell Bell	12 ^d .
July 20 th for a pottel of muskeden	2 ^s .
Itm. for carryinge away the sulludg from the end of the churche	3 ^d .
Itm. payd unto the Glasier the church windowes	9 ^s 2 ^d .
Itm. for mendinge of the lock of the church Dore	6 ^d .
Itm. for the ministers diner at the visitation	12 ^d .
Itm. layd out for the Church wardens and sidmen ther	2 ^s 8 ^d .
Itm. for 3 qrts. of muskeden and to peniworth of bread	3 ^s 2 ^d .
Itm. payd to the Chamber for the Rente of the shope	2 ^s .
Itm. for mendinge of 3 bathrickes	2 ^s .
Itm. layd out on Christmas Day for on gallon of muskeden and to peniworth of bread	4 ^s 2 ^d .
Itm. for enteringe an axtion against Whitt, and the seriante to atend on him	16 ^d .
Itm. payd unto Graye for John prises grave	6 ^d .
Itm. to the carpenter for making of the shope	45 ^s .
Itm. to the Ironmunger	4 ^s 8 ^d .
Itm. to the Mason for mortar, bricke and workmanship	2 ^s 6 ^d .
It. to the glasier for mending of the windowes	8 ^s 11 ^d .

Some layd out is 5 li 18^s.

* Rose Lane, till now called Pillory Lane.

Fol. 197 ro.

So that ther Remayneth Due to us Just 7^s.

Wherof I should have Receved of Mr Mapested for
 breakinge up the ground in the church to bury his
 child 6^s 8^d.

Fol. 197 vo.

[1609.] The Acomptes of Mr John Whitt and John Merian
 Churchwardens of the parish of St Andrew the Apostell in the
 year of o^r lord god 1609.

The Receites.

Receved of John Stockden for on q^rters farm for the shoop att the
 Church Dor the 25 of March *ij^s vii^d.
 Receved of Parker to [*sic*] ffoott post for the other shoop xiii^d.
 Receved of Steven Douney for half a yeares farm ffor on of the
 littell shoopes iiij^s iiij^d.
 Receved of Elias Marten for on yeares farm ffor the stor hows in
 pillary lane iiij^s.
 Receved of John Stockden for Midsomer q^rter ij^s vii^d.
 Receved of Robartt Gilbert for a yeares rent for a garden near the
 Chantry iiij^s.
 Receved of John Stockden for mickalmas q^rter ij^s viii^d.
 Receved of Mi^s Whitt, widdow, for three yeares farm dew unto
 this parish to be payd every Mickalmas three shillings and
 four pence yearly out of her hows x^s.
 Receved of John Stockden for christmas q^rter ij^s viij^d.
 Receved of Mr John pearse lat churchwarden mony remaininge in
 his hand uppon his accomptes iiij^s iii^d.
 Receved of Steven Whittes widdow for breaking the ground in the
 church vj^s.

Somm Receved is 43^s 10^d.

Fol. 198 ro.

Payments.

[1609.] Payd att the visitation the xth of Aprill xij^d.
 Payd for Mr Swiftes Diner xij^d.
 Payd for the Churchwardens }
 and the side menes dineres } ij^s viij^d.
 Payd for winne for a communion the 20th of Jun, and for bread
 iiij^s j^d.

* The Clerk here returns to Roman figures, but the new fashion prevails.

Payd for a lock and a staple and a hinge and nayles, used aboutt on of the littell shooopes	xiiij ^d .
Mor for boulttes and nayles	vj ^d .
Payd mor for winne for a Communion the 11 th of September and for bread	iijs ij ^d .
Payd unto the Clarek for washinge the church linone, } and for cleninge the calseway at the church } dor, and carryinge away of the sulledge, for } every q ^r ter to shillinges }	for } the } viijs. whol }
Payd at the visitation the 11 th of October	ijs iiij ^d .
Payd for a bawdrick for the great bell and for mendinge of to others	ijs vj ^d .
Payd unto Mr More the 6 th of november collector for the Marshalse and Kinges bench for on year and half ended last St. Micall	vis vi ^d .
Payd unto the chamber for a yeares Rentt for the to shopes at the church dor	ijs.
Payd for a rope fo the second bell	xiiij ^d .
Payd for wine for the Communion on Christmas day	v ^s .
Payd at the Comysaryes cort the 27 th of ffebruary	ijs iiij ^d .
Payd for mendinge the glase about the church and for cottinge of a casemente	v ^s vi ^d .
Payd Mr More for half a yeares dew unto the Kinges bench and Marshallse the 10 th of Aprill	ijs ij ^d .
Payd unto a carpendar for bordes and nayles and half a days worek in the church	xviij ^d .

Fol. 198 vo.

Payd a mason for worck in the church	iiij ^d .
Payd for a locke for the stepell Dore	vi ^d .
Payd for caryinge away of sulledge from the Chaunselles end	vi ^d .
Payd mor for carryinge away sulledge	iiij ^d .
Payd for 5 loods of stones	vii ^s vi ^d .
Payd for caryinge of the stones	iijs iiij ^d .
Payd for 3 loods of sand	iijs.
Payd for pavinge of 40 yeardes	x ^s .
Payd for the caryinge away of 3 loods of Robishe	xii ^d .

Somm layd outt Is 3l. 17^s 11^d.

Soe that ther Remaineth dewe unto Mr John Whitt and
John Merriam Church Wardens 34^s i^d.

Fol. 199 ro.

The Accompts of Thomas Branker and Randall Ludd Churchwardens of the Parish of St Andrew the Apostle, made the 12th of Aprill 1610.

Received of John Stockden for one yeares farme for one of the shoopes at the church door, ending at o^r Lady Day last
0 li 10^s 0^p

Rec' of Steven Dunny for half a yeares farme for a shoope
0 3 0

Rec' of Whitt's Wife for half a yeeres farme for one of the shoop
0 5 0

Rec' of Widow Whit for one yeeres farme for her howse ending at Michalms Last
0 3 4

Rec' of Robert Gilbert for a yeeres rent for a garden lying neer the Chantery
0 4 0

Rec' of M^r Tho. Chapman for a lease of the howse in pillary lane
3 0 0

Rec' by a Ses w^{ch} wee made the 22th of March 1609 and have gathered in
3 1 3

Some of the receits 7 6 7

Payments or Laying out as followeth.

Payde at the vissitation houlden in Aprill 1609
0 1 0

Payde for M^r Swift, Churchwarden, and sidemens dynner
0 3 8

Payde for wine and bread in June 1609
0 3 2

Payde for bread and wine in September
0 3 4

Payde for bread and wine in December
0 5 6

Payde at the visitation houlden in October
0 1 0

Payde the Clark for washing of the Lynnen
0 4 0

Payde to a poore man for sweeping of the church pavement for one whole yeere ending at our Lady Day
0 1 8

Payd to the Chamberlyne for a yeeres Rent for the Church shoopes
0 2 0

Payd for two bell ropes 3^s 4^d and two *batheryks 2^s 6^d
0 5 10

Payde for makeing two new seats and one forme
0 6 03

Paide for repayreing one of the Litle shoopes
0 6 2

Paid to M^r Elvine for the scarvenger, etc.
0 1 0

Paide for paveing of the Church doore
0 1 0

* Baldricks.

Paide to Mr Jo. Whitt and John Meryam for that as it appeareth they were out of purse the last yeere	1 14 0
Payde for the suite aboute the howse in pillary lane	3 18 5
Some of the laying out	7 18 0
Deduct 7 li 6 ^s 7 ^d out of 7 li 18 ^s 0 ^d ther remeyneth due unto Thomas Branker and Randall Ludd, Churchwardens, the some of	0 11 5

Fol. 199 vo.

The accompts of Thomas Branker and John ffurser, Churchwardens of the parish of St Andrew the Apostle made the 25th daye of March 1611.

Received of John Stockden for one yeeres farme for one shope at the Church doore ending the day aforesd.	0 10 0
---	--------

The other shope was not lett.

Rec' of Mr Tho. Chapman for one whole yeeres farme ending the daye and yeere abovesd. for a howse in pillarye lane	0 4 0
---	-------

Rec' of Robt Gilberte for one yeeres rent due upon the daye and yeere abovesaid for a garden Lying neer the Chauntery in or neer St Paules	0 4 0
--	-------

Rec' of M ^{rs} Whytt widow for one yeeres farme for her howse ending at Michalmus last past	0 3 0
---	-------

Som of ye receipts	1 1 4
--------------------	-------

Paym^{ts} or Laying out as followeth.

Paid at the vissitation houlden in Aprill 16 ^d and the Minister Churchwardens and sidmens dyner 3 ^s 6 ^d	0 4 10
---	--------

Paid to Mr Moore for the Kings bench and the Marshalseas	0 4 4
--	-------

To Mr Elvyne for the two shoppes at the church door due to the Camber [<i>sic</i>]	0 2 0
---	-------

At the vissitation holden in October	0 1 4
--------------------------------------	-------

ffor carying of the sulledge from the church	0 4 0
--	-------

To Mr Chadd for washing of the Lynnen	0 4 0
---------------------------------------	-------

To goodman Baker for sweeping of the church	0 1 8
---	-------

ffor planking of the church doore and making of the two seates ther	0 13 9
--	--------

Two bell ropes	0 3 4
----------------	-------

ffor paveing of 30 yds. against the church and two loades of stones and one load of sand	0 12 6
---	--------

Bread and wyne for the whole yeere	0	11	10
ffor paleing of the olde *Chappell	0	5	9
ffor not presenting Mr Whetnall's man and his mayd in the courte	0	1	4
Due unto us upon the last accounts as appeareth at the other sid of this leaf	0	11	5
To Walter Southwell† for cureing one Edmonds daughter	1	6	8
ffor a brieft	0	1	6
ffor a pair of stockings 20 ^d and two ‡Quaires and two crascloths 2 ^s	0	3	8

Soṁ of the layings out 5 13 11

Deduct xxjs iiij^d out of 5 ti 13^s 11^d ther doth remeyne to
the aforesaid Churchwardens the some of 4 12 7

Fol. 200 ro.

The accompt of Thomas Branker and John ffurser Churchwardens of etc. made the ffirst daye of Aprill 1612 etc.

Received of Mr Thomas Chapman for one yeeres farme due at our Lady Daye last for a howse in pillarye lane	0	4	0
Rec' of John Stockden for one yeeres farme for one shopp at the Church doore due at O ^r Ladye daye last	0	viii ^s	0
Rec' of widow ffrench borne for the other shope ther for half a yeere due at the daye aforesaid	0	2	6
Rec' of Robert Gilbert for one yeeres rent due at the daye and yeere aforesaid for one garden Lying neer the Chamterye in or neer St Paules	0	4	0
Rec' of Mr ^s Whitt widow for one yeeres farme for her howse endinge at Michalmus last past	0	3	4
Rec' of §John Stransham's widow for breakinge up of the grownd in the church for her husband	0	6	8
Soṁ of ye receipts	||1	10	6

Payments or layinge out as followeth.

Paid at the vissitation houlden in Aprill 16 ^d , and the minister, churchwardens and sidmens dynner 3 ^s 6 ^d	0	4	10
---	---	---	----

* Probably for fencing of the Chapel Churchyard in Castle Street. (See p. 89.)

† Alderman Walter Southwell was a Freeman of Canterbury (by app. to Christopher Brydge) in 1601. He was a grocer by trade, and at this time the apothecaries were united to the grocers.

‡ Quaires = writing books. Crascloths, probably cloths of a coarse texture.

§ John Stransham, mercer, was a Freeman of Canterbury, 1594.

|| This, like many other accounts, is wrongly added up.

At the vissitation houlden in October	0	1	4
To Mr Elvyne for the two shopes etc.	0	2	0
To Jonas Waters for ye Kings Bench and Marshalseas	0	4	4
Caryage of the sulledge from the church	0	4	0
To Mr Chadd for washinge of the Lynnen	0	4	0
To goodman Baker for sweepeinge of ye Church	0	2	8
Bread and wine for the whole yeere	0	10	2
*ffor Mychells sonne one suite and two shirtes	0	6	8
ffor Courtups sonne dublet and two shirts	0	3	4
ffor Pryces sonne two shirts and canvese to lyne him one suite	0	3	4
ffor Edmondese daughter canvese, scotise cloth, and making of the cote	0	3	8
ffor mending of xvi buckits	0	7	0
ffor †Imbrasseing of the great Bell	0	2	6
ffor the carpenter's worke	0	1	6
ffor Mr Chadds labour therabout	0	0	6
ffor foure bathricks	0	5	4
Som of ye Layinge out	3	6	2

Deduct the receits above said w^{ch} is xxx^s ‡vi^d out of the layinge out w^{ch} are iiij^{li} vj^s ij^d ther doth remeyne due to the aforenamed churchwardens the some of of

1 15 8

Ad to this the some wch they were out of purse the last yeere wch is as it appeareth

4 12 7

Ther remeyneth due to them

6 8 3

Fol. 200 vo.

The Accomptes of James Nicholson and Peeter Bull Churchwardens made the 18th of Aprill 1613.

Received of Mr Thomas Chapman for one years rente for his stable in pillary lane due at our ladi laste

0 4 0

Rec' of Amies for one yeares rente for hir shope at the church doore

0 8 0

Rec' of widdow fFrenchbourne for haulf a years rent due at Michalmes

0 2 6

* First entry of gifts of clothes to the poor.

† App'ying a brace for support.

‡ The MS. gives vi^s in error.

Rec' for the other haulf years rent du at our lady daye laste of widow frenshbourne	0	4	0
Rec' of Robert Gilbert and Paul Barret for a yers rent for a garden lying near ye Chantery du at our lady last past	0	4	0
Rec' of M ^{rs} White widdow for one year and a haulfes rent for hir house du at our lady last	0	5	0
	1	7	6
Received more by a Cease [xi fi xvij ^s iiij ^d]	11	17	4

Payments layd out as followeth.

Payd at the visitation houlden in Aprill, 1612, for Mr Swifte his dinner and the sidemens and takeinge ou ^r othes	0	4	4
Payd for a bill of marriages christinings and buriale	0	1	0
Payd for a sitasion in the court	0	1	2
Payd to goodman Tere for stufe to paille the churchyard	0	15	8
Payd for nayles	0	1	7
Payd to Mr Elfeet for the two shopes	0	2	0
Payd for a bel rope and a brush	0	1	9
Payd for bread and wine for 3 communiones	0	10	0
Payd for anoth ^r Belrope	0	1	6
Payd for mendinge a claper and hanging y ^e bel	0	3	8
Payd the plumer for sawthering the leads	0	3	6
Payd for a lock and a staple for the belfery	0	1	0
Payd the clarke for washinge the linnon	0	1	0
Payd for mendinge a clapper	0	1	8
Payd Mr Swift for his dinner at ye visitation	0	1	0
Payd the office for putinge in the presentments	0	1	4
Payd the clerck for washinge ye Lynnon and makeinge the bill of presentments	0	1	3
Payd for bourdinge the chancel and weomens pues	1	10	0
Payd for nayles	0	3	8
Payd for caryinge the sullage in the church	0	0	4
Payd for mendinge the glas and scouering	0	10	8
Payd for a bourd	0	1	6
Payd thre quarters cariag of the sullage	0	3	0
Payd Mr Suttan for the Marshallsea	0	4	4

Fol. 201 ro. Payments layd out as followeth.

Payd Sawvadge for the sweepinge 3 quarters	0	1	3
Payd Chad for washinge the Linnon	0	1	0

Payd Richard Miles for makeink the newe pues in the chamber and for bourds and timber	3	4	0
Payd Mr White for nayles and charnels	0	6	0
Payd for chandles	0	0	4
Payd Baker for another quarter	0	1	0
Payd Savage for sweping	0	0	5
Payd George Marable for 11 busheles of lyme and 3 Bushels of haire	0	4	8
Payd him for two men for two dayes and a haulfe	0	4	10
Payd for watchinge the dore and mending ye leads	0	0	7
Payd for the door mendinge and the windows of the church	0	1	6
for paveinge before the church doore	0	0	9
Payd goodman Parkeson for payntinge the Kings Armes and the rest of ye church	2	12	0
Payd for ij bourds to nayle against the church doore and nayles	0	0	7
Payd the clerck for washing the Linnon	0	1	0
Payd ye goodwife leverock	0	2	3
Payd for mending ye Pales in churchyard	0	0	5
The sum of the Layinges out is	12	11	2
Reste in our handes of this acowente	0	13	8
The wich sum I, James Nicholson have payd to Mr bulkly.			

Fol. 201 vo.

At Ester 1613 we Began.

St Andrewe in ye The Accompts of Thomas Branker and
Cittie of Cantorbury Joseph Bulkley Churchwardens.
for 2 yeres.

	s.	d.
Recevid of James Nicholson	13	8
Rec' of widow frenchborne for a shop	2	0
Recevid for a Garden in St Paules for 2 yers	8	0
Recevid for a shop for a yeer	10	0
Rec' of M ^{rs} White for 2 yeers for her howse	6	8
Rec' of Mr Chapman for 2 yeers for a stable	8	0
Recevid of Ames for a shop	8	0
Some is	2	16
	4	

Payments layd out as followeth for 2 yeers.

At the visitation in Aprill 1613 for Mr Swifts diñer and ours and
for one other 4 0

To the Paynter to put out the Kinge	2	0
for a Badrike for ye great bell and mending a charnell	2	6
for 2 bills putting into the Court at Michallmas	1	4
for Mr Swifts dinner and myne	2	0
for mending the bels ye 4 th Novembr 1613 and for a badrike and a staple	2	3
Work done to the bels ye 23 March and 1 bell Rope	2	2
for 2 yeres sweping the church doore	3	4
Pd. the clark for 2 years for washing and for bread ij ^d a quarter	9	4
for a badrike for ye little bell and a Bell Rope	2	4
Pd. for setting up a womans Seate	1	6
Pd. the 10 th of June 1614 for ye Kings Bench and Marshalseas	4	4
Pd. for maymed soldiers for 2 yeres	24	0
Pd. at ye visitation in Aprill 1614 for Mr Swifts diñar and church- wardens and sidmens	4	4
Pd. for writing our bills and for our othes	3	0

Fol. 202 ro.

More pd. for a clappar wayth 10	3	4
Pd. for a bell Rope	1	0
Pd. for Tiles and lats and priggs and lime and lome and sand and work	5	6
for 2 Potts 1 of a pottle and 1 of a Gallon for the Communion Table	19	6
for Bread and wine for ye Communion	13	6
Pd. to ye scavenger for 2 years carieng	8	0
for linen to a child at Northgate	6	0

The som is 6 li 5^s 3^d

So ther remaynes due to us the some of 3 li 9^s 0^d

Fol. 202 vo.

The accompts of John Goby and Thomas White church-wardens of the Parish of Saint Andrewe in the Citty of Canterburye made the 28th day of Aprill 1616 for the yeare past.

Imprimus the Receits.

Receaved ffor the Rente of the garden in Saint Paules for a yeare due at our ladye daye last past	0	4	0
Receaved of Mr Thomas Chapman for the Rent of his stable for a yeare due at o ^r ladye daye last past	0	4	0

Receaved of M ^{rs} White widow for ye rent of har house for a yeare due at our lady daye last past	3 4
Receaved of Nicholas Goodden for burreinge of his wyffe in the church	0 6 8
Receaved of Marrye ^s Claye for a yeaes Rent of one of the shope at the Church doore	0 10 0
Receaved of Amys for the Rent of one of the shope at the church doore for a yeare	0 8 0
Receaved of a sesse made the 12 th ffebruary 1615 the some of	9 3 6
Some Receaved is x li xix ^s vj ^d .	

Payments layed out as heare ffolloweth.

Itm. Payed for the maymed soldiers	0 9 0
Itm. Payed for the Kinges bench and marshallse	0 4 4
Itm. Payed for a bord to make a new Doore for one of the shope and for a bolte and nailes	0 2 0
Itm. payed the carpenter for makinge the doore and for menkinge [sic] the windows of the shopp	0 1 0
Itm. for iij quars halfe of lille *grogeren crimson for the pulpett coshen	0 2 6
Itm. payed for two skiinnes for the pulpett coshen	0 1 4
Itm. payed the cleerke for his worke in mendinge the pulpett coshen	0 0 6
Itm. ffor sweppinge the church doore for a yeare	0 2 0
Itm. payed ffor pavinge 63 yards of the church grounde	0 15 6
Itm. payed for three lodds of stones and two lodds of sand for to ye Paving of the church ground	0 9 6
Itm. Payd ffor two lockes and nailes for the chest in the chancell and to the smith to sett them one	0 1 7
Itm. payd for one locke and staple for the doore goeing upp in the steeple	0 0 11
Itm. payd ffor caraeing away the Rubbish after the paveers had don paving	0 0 4

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Itm. Payd for a sirpless for M ^r Swift	1 0 0
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* Obsolete form of program, a coarse fabric of silk, mohair and wool stiffened with gum, from Lille. Admiral Vernon, 1740, wore a program cloak and was nicknamed "Old Grog," which name was transferred to the mixture he caused to be served out instead of neat spirit.

Itm. Payd ffor mendinge the Palles of the churchyard to John Turrye as apereth by his note	0	4	4
Itm. Payd ffor our dynners at my Lorde of Canterburyes visitation	0	4	4
Itm. Payd ffor our booke of Articles	0	3	0
Itm. Payd to Thomas Browne ffor mending the glasse in the church as apereth by his note	0	11	9
Itm. Payd to Davis the smith ffor worke don in the steple as apereth by his note	0	5	0
Itm. Payd ffor Mr Swift his dynner at the vissitation in Aprill 1615	0	1	0
Itm. Payd for a locke and mending the lach of ye littell doore	0	1	6
Itm. Payed for two fformes and for other bordes that weare repayred and for nailes	0	6	7
Itm. Payd for bread and wine for the comuneon at Whitsontide 1615	0	4	2
Itm. Payd to the Clarke for washing the linnon and for bromes for a yeare	0	4	0
Itm. ffor the Ringers when my Lorde of Canterbury came to towne	0	1	0
Itm. Payd for bread and wine for the communeon the 3 th daye of September 1615	0	4	2
Itm. Payd ffor bread the 5 th daye of November 1615 and for wine for the communeon	0	3	2
Itm. Payd for bread and wine for the communeon at Christmas 1615	0	5	2
Itm. Payd for mending the stone wall of the churchyard	1	5	0
Itm. for Mr Swifts dynner at the vissitation 9 Aprill 1616	0	1	0
Itm. Payd for delivering in our bylls at the vissitation	0	1	4
Itm. payd for our dynners and the sidmens dynners at ye vissitation	0	3	0
Itm. Payd ffor writting our bylls of presentments	0	2	0
Itm. Payd ffor gildinge the peece of *Plate that Mr Watenhall gave to the parish	1	4	0
Itm. Payd for writtinge of a bond twise for †Ric. Cheever	0	1	0
Itm. payd for a badricke for the littell bell and for mending of an other badricke	0	2	0

* See *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXVII., pp. 275-6.

† Richard Cheever was a glover and freeman of Canterbury.

Itm. payd for a bell Rope for ye littell bell	0	1	0
Itm. payd to M ^r Elfrike for ye townes Rent of ye two shoppes			
Itm. payd for carreing away the sulliage for a yere	0	4	2
Itm. payd ffor mending Amys her shopp	0	0	4
Itm. ffor a bagge to put in the Plate M ^r Wetenhall gave	0	0	4
Itm. payed ffor my oeth	0	1	0
The some of ye Layings out is	x li	xvijs	vjd.
The some Receaved is	x li	xixs	vjd.
Soe theare remayneth due to ye parrish	o	ij ^s	o.

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The accompts of John Gobet and Thomas White churchwardens of the parrish church of S^t Andrewes in the citty of Canterburye made the 28th day of Aprill 1617 ffor the yeare last past.

Imprimis the Recits.

Receaved of the Remayner of the last yeares accompts	0	2	0
Receaved of Marry Claye for the rent of one of the shope for a yeare	0	10	0
Rec' of M ^r Chapman for the ould chansell doore	0	4	0
Rec' for ould iron	0	0	6
Rec' of the last yeare sisse	0	2	0
Rec' for a yeares Rent of the garden in S ^t Paules	0	4	0
Rec' of M ^r Chapman for a yeares Rent of the stable in Pillerie lane	0	4	0
Rec' of Jerimy Patte[son] for a yeares Rent of the other shope	0	8	0
Rec' of M ^{rs} White for a years Rent of har house	0	3	4
Rec' of a sesse made the thirde daye of Jeunary 1616 the some of	41	7	11
Som Receved is	43	5	9

Payments layed out as heare ffolloweth.

Itm. ffor bread and wyne for our communion at Whitsontid 1616	0	4	2
Itm. ffor a bell Rope	0	1	3
Itm. ffor a badricke	0	1	0
Itm. payed for carreing a waye the sullage for a yeare	0	5	4
Itm. payed for sweeping the church doore for a yeare	0	2	0

Itm. payed the Clarke for washing the linnon and for bromes	0	4	0
Itm. for a badricke for the great bell	0	1	8
Itm. for bread and wyne for the communeon the first of September 1616	0	5	0
Itm. for Mr Swifts dinner at the visitation at Mickellmas 1616	0	1	0
Itm. for putting in of our bylls at the visitation	0	1	4
Itm. for writting our bylls at that visitation	0	1	0
Itm. payed Mr. Elfick for the Rent of the shopes	0	2	0
Itm. for paveinge of 49 yards halfe of the church ground	0	12	0
Itm. for longe *brish	0	0	3
Itm. to Gilbart for 20 sakes of lime 18 ^d	1	10	0
Itm. for 50 H of new Iron	0	7	2

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Itm. payed Page the smith for worke as appereth by his note	0	9	8
Itm. for sayeing ij windescots	0	2	0
Itm. for a halfe a C of bricke	0	0	8
Itm. payed John Chambers for bricke and lime and sand as aphereth by his note	1	2	6
Itm. for a dust basket	0	0	6
Itm. to the smith for making a lach and a for a handell and for making a great key for the chansell doore	0	4	6
Itm. payd the maison for 5 weekes and one halfe dayes worke for himselfe and labourer	3	10	8
Itm. for iiij qu ^s halfe of changable †tuff taffety 12 ^s 3 ^d 1 yd. iiij qters of coler ‡holmes 2 ^s 2 ^d iiij qters lack a naile of gengeline §paropus 3 ^s 3 ^d , ffor silk to make ||tor sells 20 ^d all for the communeon coshen	0	19	4
Itm. to the clarke to make the communeon coshen	0	1	0
Itm. iiij poundes of bumbast for the communeon coshen	0	1	4
Itm. Payed the painter	5	1	4

* Brush.

† A kind of taffeta with a pile or nap arranged in tufts.

‡ A fustian made at Ulm in Germany, commonly called Holmes' fustian.

§ Paropus, a fabric used in early part of seventeenth century; similar to paragon.

|| Torsells = tassels.

Itm. for making Britt the communeon Potts	0	0	2
Itm. to the Clarke to warren the parish to meet at church	0	0	6
Itm. payd Wager the smith for mending the locke of ye doore betwixt ye body and ye chansell and for a key and for setting one [on] a bolt	0	1	2
Itm. for iiij boshells of coles to drye the paintinge	0	1	4
Itm. Payed to Mr. White for nailes and other thinges for the church as apeareth by his note	2	0	11
Itm. for the use of greene bayes to hang a bout the wainscot and for nailes to hange upp the bayes	0	0	8
Itm. payed to the carpenter for makeing the three assentes in the chansell and for dyvers other workes in the church and for bords and timber	17	0	0
Itm. payed David the smith for worke as appereth by his note	0	5	0
Itm. payed the Glasser	3	2	6
Itm. payed John Turry for worke at the chappell churchyard as appereth by his note	0	5	10
Itm. ffor v yards lackeing halfe a qter of greene paropus ffor a communeon carpet 4—6	1	1	10
Itm. to Mr Chapman for wares for the church	0	0	8
Itm. for franckeo insence	0	0	2
Itm. payd the Clarke for making the communeon cloth	0	0	6
Itm. payd for our visitation dinner	0	6	0
Itm. for bread and wyne for our communeon at Christmas	0	6	3
Itm. for a lock for the chansell doore	0	3	4
Itm. for iiij boshells of heare	0	1	4
Itm. for iij lode of stones and j lode of sand	0	8	4
Itm. payed to the Two Jeners for their work and for bordes as apereth by thaire notes	4	11	6

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Itm. iij windscots and ij *clobordes	0	9	6
Itm. ffor beare and bread to the workemen	0	7	6
Itm. ffor ix pound of Candells to the worke	0	iijs	jd
Itm. payed at divers times for swepping and washeing the church and crapping the windows	0	5	9

* Cupboard.

Itm. payed for carreing a waye of 15 lodes of Rubbish at dyvers times	0	5	0
Som of the layings out is	47	1	8
Som of the Receits is	43	5	9
Soe theare is due to the Churchwardens the some of	03	15	11

The accountps of Thomas White church warden of the Parish church of Saint Andrew in the Cittye of Canterburye ffrom Ester 1617 to Ester 1618. Made the 26th daye of Aprill 1618.

Imprimus the Receits.

Receaved of Christopher Richerdson for a yeare Rent of one of the shope due at our lady day last past	00	10	00
Rec' for the breaking of the ground for the *londener	00	06	08
Rec' of Mr Claggett for the remaynder of his last yeare Sess	00	04	08
Rec' of Mr Lockley for a fine of the Store house in Pillerye lane	02	10	00
Rec' of Mr Lockley for a yeare Rent of the store house in Pillerye Lane	00	04	00
Rec' for the breaking upp of the ground for ould M ^{rs} White	00	06	08
Rec' of Christopher Richerdson for a fine of one of the shope	01	00	00
Rec' for a year Rent of Amys harshope	00	08	00
Rec' for a yeare Rent of a Garden in Saint Paules due at our lady day last past	00	04	00
Som is	05	14	00

Fol. 205 ro. Payment layed out as heare ffolloweth.

Imprimis. Remayning due to the church warden as appereth one the last yeare accountp the some of	03	15	11
Itm. for bread and wyne for our communeons this yeare	01	03	00
Itm. for two visitation dinners for Mr Swift	00	02	00
Itm. for the Kinge bench and Marshallsee	00	04	04
Itm. gave to a poore man that had his tonge cut out	00	02	00
Itm. for setting up Mr Mayers seett and mending M ^{rs} Claggetts pewe	00	05	00

* Londoner.

Itm. for our oeths at the visitation	00 01 00
Itm. to the scavengers for a yeare carriage of the fullage	00 05 04
Itm. for putting in of our bylls at the visitation	00 01 04
Itm. for a Rope for the great bell	00 01 10
Itm. to Mr Ellfick for the townes Rent of the two shopes for a yeare	00 02 00
Itm. for mending the glasse	00 07 06
Itm. for mending the pales at the churchyard	00 01 06
Itm. for Balricke	00 01 04
Itm. for washing the linnon and for bromes	00 05 00
Itm. for writting our bylls	00 02 00
Itm. for carryeng a waye of 4 lode of Rubbish	00 01 04
The Some layed out is	07 02 07
The Some Receaved is	05 14 00
Soe theare is due to the Churchwarden the some of	01 08 07

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The accountpe of John Lade and Walter Sowthwell Churchwardens of the parish of St Andrews in the Citie of Canterburie for two years from Ester 1618 unto Ester 1620 made the 28th of Aprill 1620.

Imprimis. Rec' of Mr Thomas White for the Rent of the howse wherein he Dwelleth w ^h was lying on paid	00 03 04
Rec' of Mr Locklie for two yeares Rent of the stable in *Dunghill Lane	0 8 0
Rec' of Christopher Richardson for two yeares Rent for one of the shopes at the church doore	0 14 0
Rec' of Jerimie Patteson for two yeares Rent for the other shop at 8 ^s	0 16 0

Receaits.

Rec' of Mr Henrie Whit for two yeares Rent for the howse his Brother dwelleth in	0 6 8
Rec' of Stredicke for two yeares Rent for the garden in S ^{nt} Paules 1 yeare 4 ^s 2 yeare 8 ^s	0 12 0
Rec' for breaking up the ground for Symon Whits child	0 6 8
Rec' of the Gouldsmith for 21 ownces 3 gr. of silver at 5 ^s 2 ^d	5 12 4
Rec' of Mr Nicholson for breaking up the grownd for two of his children	0 13 4

* Previously called Pillory and now Rose Lane.

Rec' for breaking up the grownd of John Golie w ^h was left unpaid this yeare	0	6	8
Rec' by a Sesse made the 11 th of ffebruarie 1619	8	8	4
Som is	18	7	0

Payments.

Imprimus. Paid unto the old churchwardenis w ^{ch} was owing to them as apereth by theire Last acompts	1	8	7
Paid at the visitation for our othes	0	1	0
It. for the ministers churchwardens and sidemens dinner	0	5	9
It. for bread and wine for three communions the first yeare	0	16	3
It. for sweeping the church dore the first yeare	0	2	0
It. paid to the scavenger for carring away the sullege	0	6	0
It. for a Badricke for the great bell	0	2	0
It. paid for 9 pounds q ^{ter} of sother at 9 ^d a ti	0	6	11
It. paid to the workmen for mending the leads and fireing for the Iorns	0	1	10
It. paid for a Badricke for the fourth bell	0	2	0
It. paid for delivering in our bills at the visitation	0	1	4
It. paid for the Ministers and Churchwardens dinners	0	3	0
It. paid Mr Elficke for the first years rent for a shop	0	2	0
It. paid for a badricke for the litle bell	0	1	0
It. paid for washing the church linen the first yeare	0	4	0

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Payments.

Itm. for writing our Bills at both visitations	0	2	0
It. paid to the Tresurer for the Marshallsea	4	4	
It. paid for A key for one of the shopes	0	0	6
It. paid at the visitation for our othes the 2 yeares	0	1	0
It. paid for the Ministers Churchwardens and sidemens denier	0	7	6
It. sweepinge the church doore the two yeares	0	2	0
It. paid for bread and wine for three communions the 2 yeares	0	16	6
It. paid for delivering in of our bils at the visitation	0	1	4
It. for the Ministers and Churchwardens diners	0	3	0
It. paid for writing our bils at both visitations the two yeares	0	2	0
It. for A badricke for the litle bell	0	1	0
It. paid Mr Bridge for the 2 yeares rent for a shop	0	2	0

It. paid the Gouldsmith for 29 ounces one halfe of silver and gilt 7 ^s	10	6	6
It. paid to Robert Ludd for mending the glasse windows as apeareth by his bill	0	10	0
It. paid to the tresurer for the marshalsea	0	4	4
It. for washing the church linen the 2 yeare	0	4	0
It. paid for A rope for the great bell	0	1	8
It. paid goodman miles for post rayles and pales to mend the fence at the churchyard as apereth by his bill	0	5	11
It. paid to goodman Patteson for work done about the church and mending the pavements	0	4	8
It. for A rope for the 4 th bell	0	1	6
It. nayles and mending some of the seats	0	0	4
It. A bagg for the new Cup	0	0	6
It. paid to M ^r whit for Lats prigs and nayles	0	0	6
It. more paid to Myles for 6 ^d and 4 ^d nayles	0	0	6
Som of the payments is	18	7	3
Som of the Receites is	18	7	0
So there Remaines unto ^{us}	0	0	3

John Ladd and Walter Southwell hath given up ther two years accompts the 7th of May 1620 in the presents of those whose names are here under written and then they did deliver up to Tho. Farrar and Tho. Newman new chosen churchwardens one cummonion cupe and one larg Dish both of silver and guilt.

George Claget for ij years.	John Werham [?].
John SSamfon. Thomas Reader.	ffrancis hayne.
Petter Bull. Tho. White.	N. Goodin.
Symon White.	

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The accountpt of Thomas ffarrar and Thomas Newman for one yeer ending at Easter 1621. Also the accountpts of Thomas ffarrar and ffrancis Hayne for one yeere ending at Easter 1622 these churchwardens of the parish of S^t Andrew.

li. s. d.

Receaved of M ^r Jhon Ladd and Walter Southwell the remayner of thear accompts in mony	0	1	8
Receaved of Georg Stredicks wyf for two yeers farm ending at our lady day last for a gardin whereon is lately built on house contayning 2 tenyments in Chantry lane paying for the whole eyght shillins a yeare in s ^t Pauls parish	0	16	0

Receaved of wyddow Bils for breaking the ground in the body of the church for her husband	0 6 8
Receaved of Henry Collit the elder for breaking the ground in ye body of the church for his wyfe	0 6 8

Receats.

Receaved of Mr Thomas Whit for breaking the ground in the body of the church for a youth	0 6 8
R. of Mr Jams Nycholson the 12 of March 1620 for the poor	0 6 8
Receaved of Christopher Rychison for 2 years farm for on of the lytle shops at ye church doore due at our lady last	0 14 0
Receaved of Mr Rychard Lockley for 2 years farm for a stable or storhouse in pillyry lane due at our lady last	0 8 0
Receaved of Jeremy pattyson in part of 2 years farm for the other lytle shope at the church doore due at our lady last	0 6 8
Receaved of Mr James Nycholson ye 22 of March 1621 for the poor	0 6 8
Receaved of Mr Henry Whit for 2 years rent or dutys belonging to our Church of St Andrew due at our lady day last I say due out of the corner Hous whear his brother Mr Thomas Whit now dwelleth	0 6 8

Receats by Ralph Joans october ye 8 1621.

It. work don and stuff	iijs vi ^d .
It. to Ralph Joans 22 of March 1621	
It. for 16 foot inch board at a peny a foot	xvi ^d .

Payments by Ralph Joans mor work don the 29 of March.

It. for nayls and charnills	xiiij ^d .
It. for 2 days work	ij ^s viii ^d .
It. for 3 foot of board and nayls	v ^d .
It. for on days work	xvi ^d .
To the iron munger a lock for the steeple stayrs doore and heads and nayls som of all is	ij ^s iiij ^d .

Payments.

Mor to ye Iron Munger a charnill boulte and nayls used about on[e] of ye lytle shoppes at ye Church door	xiiij ^d ob ^d .
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In primis payd to the office *oats	0	1	0
Itm. payd for the ministers churchwardens and sidmens ye first yeare	0	10	6

Payments.

It. payd the scavinger for carrying away the sullag the first yeare	0	6	0
It. payd for bread and wyne the first yeare	0	17	9
It. payd for washing the church linnen ye first yeare	0	4	0
It. payd to the treasurer of the Marshalseas	0	4	4
It. payd for a baldrick ye second of September	0	1	4
It. payd for a bell rope	0	0	10
It. pay to the office	0	1	4
It. pay for a bell clapper the 6th of November	0	1	6
It. payd for a shovell	0	1	2
It. payd Rochell the carpinter for work don in ye Church	0	9	9
It. payd to ye Towne Sergant for rent for ye shoppes	0	2	0
It. payd to ye smith the 10 th of March 1620 for a bell clapper	0	5	3
It. payd for sweeping the out parts of the Church the first yeare	0	2	8
	4 ^{lb}	3 ^s	2 ^d

Payments the second yeare.

It. in primis for a Baldrick	0	1	2
It. payd for a Bell rope	0	1	0
It. payd for carrying the sullag to ye †scavinger	0	6	0
It. payd the Treasurer for the marshalseas ye 23 of August	0	4	4
It. payd at ye offic ye 28 of September 1621	0	1	4
It. payd ye sayd 28 of September for writing bills	0	1	0
It. payd mor the same day for ministers churchwardens and sidemen's dinners	0	8	2
It. payd ye Town Sergant for ye 2 lytle shoppes	0	2	0
It. payd to the offic the 16 th of January 1621	0	1	2
It. payd for a baldrick ye 19 of March 1621	0	1	2
It. payd for a bellrope ye 24 of March 1621	0	1	2
It. payd for bread and wine the last yeare	0	18	5
It. payd for washing the church linnen ye last yeare	0	4	0
It. payd for sweeping the out parts of the church the last yeare	0	2	8

* Oaths.

† Above the line is: "The 6 of August 1621."

Mor payd Rochell the carpinter for work don in the chapill
churchyard.

It. for a quarter of a hundred of 4 foot rayls	ij ^s .
It. for 24 foot of quarter at a ob. a foot used about the rayls	i ^s .
It. for a *choar to choar up a post	vj ^d .
It. for half a days work	viii ^d .
It. for a hundred of 6 ^d nayls and double tenns	viii ^d .

Som of the payments is 7li 1^s 9^d ob.

Som of the Receats is 4 6 4

So remayns due to the Churchwardens 2 15 5 ob.

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The two yeares accoumpts last mentioned were vewed by and allowed of the 29th of July 1622 by such parishioners whose names are hereunder subscribed. And ther remayneth due to the Churchwardens ffiftye and five shillings expended by them mor then they have received.

George Clagett. Thomas Reader.

John White. John Lad.

John Warham.

Thaccompts of Thomas ffarraw and ffrauncis Hayne Churchwardens of the parishe of St Andrewe in Cantbury begyning att the ffeaste of Thannuciaton of o^r Ladie the blessed virgine (Anno Dñi) 1622 And ending att the said ffeast Anno Dñi 1623 In manner and forme following :

Imprimis Theise accomptants charge themselves to have received for a garding in St Paules of this Cittie in Chauntry Lane of where one a house contayning Two Tenements Lately builded by George Stredwicke and to him Leased at this present in thoccupacōn of Jeremy Smith, and of him received for one yeares Rent due at the feast last before mentoned the summe of viiis.

Rec' of Jeremy Pattisonne for one smale shopp att the church corner in parte of a more summe for Rent the sume of iij^s ix^d.

Rec' of Xpōr Richardsonne for the other Little shopp for Rent being part of a more summe in mony the sume of ij^s.

Rec' of M^r Richard Lockley talder for one yeares farme for a stable in Pillery Lane to him leased due att our Lady daie Laste the summe of iiij^s.

* Obsolete form of core.—Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

Rec' of the said Mr Lockly for breaking upp the church ground att
 his child's buryall the summe of vi^s viii^d.
 Rec' for breaking upp the Church ground att Mr Thomas Whites
 buryall the summe of vi^s viii^d.

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Rec' at ye said ffeast of Mr Henry White for one yeares farmes
 then due for the corner house wherein Mr Thomas Whites
 widdowe nowe dwelleth being an Anuall Rent paid to our
 Church belonging tyme out of mynde the summe of iij^s iiii^d.

Summa totalis of this yeares receipts amounteth unto
 i li xiiij^s v^d.

Disbursm^{ts} in the said yeare for w^{ch} the said accomptants desire
 an allowance as heere after ensueth:—

Imprimis att both visitacons the said yeare paid iij^s iiii^d.
 It. for the Mynisters 2 dynners the said yeare paid the summe of ij^s.
 It. for the Churchwardens Dynners at ye visitacone the summe of ij^s.
 It. paid to Marshalseas and Kings bench the said yeare the
 summe of iij^s iiii^d.
 It. paid for sweeping about the church and against the church
 doore ij^s viii^d.
 It. for one yeares carrying awaie the sullage the summe of vj^s.
 It. for making The Bills of presentment i^s.
 It. paid to the clarke for the whole yeares washing the church
 Lynnen iij^s.
 It. paid att Auditour Sawyers' office in London to the Kings
 messenger att the aunswering to a certaine Demand of
 a penny the yeare, for seaven acres of Land sometime
 belonging to o^r said parish for : 48 : *yeares for w^{ch} Land
 wee have aunswered, hath beene out of o^r occupacōn tyme
 out of mynde we said, paid to the said messenger and for
 charges the summe of xiiii^s vj^d.
 It. paid the towne sargiant for o^r : 2 : Little shopps the summe of ij^s.
 for a newe Bellrope xiiii^d.
 Also layde out in repations about the church the particulars
 wherof appeared x^s.

* This would be about the year 1574. Query, is this the land formerly
 possessed in Sandwich.

Fol. 208 vo.

- It. for Lyme and sand to repaire our Churchyard wall wth paied
ij^s iiij^d.
 It. paid for stones and pales to mend the churchyard fence xx^d.
 It. paid for two daies and a halfe worke about the said churchyard
wall iiij^s iiij^d.
 It. paied for Latts, priggs and Tyles to repaire the Church wth hall
iiij^s iiij^d.
 It. paid for Lyme and sand for the church the summe of ij^s iiij^d.
 It. a Daie and a halfe for the workeman and his Labourer, paid
iiij^s ix^d.
 It. for a newe poore man's Boxe sett upp att the Church Doore
wth three locks and thre keies and new charnells to the
same the summe of v^s.
 It. for worke at that instant done to the Bells the summe of iiij^d.
 It. for setting upp of the two sids of M^r Maiors' seat, and other
worke wth nailes att that tyme the summe of xv^d.
 It. paid to a poore stranger of Durhame having a good certificate
travailing to Dove^r the summe of vi^d.
 It. paid for writing this accompt i^s.

Summa Totalis of this years disbursm^{ts} for w^{ch} theise
accomptants desire allowance cometh unto

iiij li xi^s viij^d.

And so plainely appeareth that uppon this yeares accompt
there remaineth due to the churchwardens in mony
the summe of ij li xviij^s o^d.

In like manner resteth due unto the said churchwardens,
as appeareth at the foote of the last yeares Accompt
the summe of 2 li 15^s 0^d.

And so remayneth due uppon theise two last yeares
Accompts the summe of 5 li 12^s 0^d.

Thomas ffarrar and James Glover are chosen churchwardens.

Fol. 209 ro.

The last years accompt before goinge was vewed and alowed
of the 13th day of May 1623 by such parishioners whose
names are heareunder written and there remayneth due
to the said Churchwardens (namly Tho: ffarrar and

ffrancis Hayne) the somme of ffive pownds and twelve
shillings expended by them more then they have received
w^{ch} say 05 : 12 : 00

Thomas Branker.

John Lade.

James Nicholson.

James Glover.

Tho : Reader.

The accoumpt of Thomas ffarraw and James Glover church-
wardens of the parish of S^t Andrew begineinge at the feast of the
Annuntiation of o^r Lady Mary the Virgine Anno Dñi 1623 and
endinge at the said feast 1624.

[The rest of this page is blank.]

Folios 209 vo., 210 ro., 210 vo. [Blank.]

Fol. 211 ro.

The Accoumpte of James Glover and Daniell Mastersonn
Churchwardens of the Parrish of S^t Andrewe beeginninge at the
feaste of the Annuntiation of our ladie Marie the Virgine Anno
Doñi 1624 and endinge at the sayd feast 1625.

Imprimis wee have reseved for a garden in S ^t Paulles	viijs.
Of M ^r Richard Locklie for a stable in pillerie lanne	iiij ^s .
Reseved of Steven Geyles for breakinge of the grownde in the the church	vi ^s viii ^d .
Of M ^r John ffusser for breakinge the grownd	vj ^s viii ^d .
ffor breakinge of the grownd for M ^r John Whitt and his sonn Simon	xiii ^s iiij ^d .
ffor breakinge the grownde for the buringe of widdow Staples	vi ^s viii ^d .
Patissonn be hinde for my yeare 8 ^s ffor rent ffor the corner shop of the church	viii ^s .

Disbursed in the same yeare as ffolloweth.

P ^d for mendinge of the Gallerie	15 ^s 10 ^d .
P ^d for a sheete to burie Ambros Kinge w th	00 01 06
Given to Bushells wife by the appoyntment of M ^r Locklie mayer	0 02 00
ffor writinge our Articules and putinge of them in to the Coort at the vystation	0 01 4

P ^d ffor the churchwardens and *overseers diner	0 06 6
P ^d for M ^r Swiftes diner	0 01 0
P ^d to the ringers at the proclimation	0 01 6
P ^d for letheringe of the belles	0 00 2
for a badrick for the 4 th bell	0 02 0
P ^d to Isack Clarke for whittinge the church	0 07 6
P ^d to John Harbar for cleaninge the windowes	0 01 8
P ^d to Ralfe Joanes for worke about the church	0 01 10
P ^d to John Harbar for carringe of sulledge out of the Church	0 00 4
P ^d for the books of Statudes	0 03 4
P ^d to good man Barrett for 2 duple casements	0 14 0
P ^d to Isack Clarke for settinge up of the scafole and taking of it down and for a laborors worke and for nayles used aboute it and for the were of his boordes	0 08 11
Fol. 211 vo.	
P ^d to Ralfe Joanes ffor mendinge of the cover of the ffuntt	0 00 3
P ^d ffor canvis for the kinges armes	0 04 0
P ^d to robart Ludd for glass for the Casements and other work about the windowes	0 08 0
P ^d for mendinge of the wheeles of the belles and for nayles and a plate of Ironn	0 01 6
P ^d to M ^r Swift for his diner at the visitation in September	0 01 0
ffor drawinge our articles	0 01 0
P ^d for mendinge the buckets	0 15 0
P ^d for bread for the communion in october	0 00 3
P ^d for a bell rope	0 01 1
P ^d to scotch men by the apoyntment of the Mayer	0 01 0
P ^d for 2 loades of stones and 2 of sande	0 07 0
P ^d for 43 yards of pavinge	0 10 10
for caringe awaie of the sulledge	0 00 4
P ^d to Samewell fferier for the corner shopes	0 02 0
P ^d for the masons worke about the doore and ffor making of the doore	1 17 9
ffor ij ti of candells	0 00 10
P ^d for a payer of hookes and rides	0 03 00
P ^d for a lock	0 02 8

* The first time these officials' names appear.

P ^d for nayles	0 00 6
P ^d for 2 Staples	0 00 5
P ^d to Thomas Ashenden ffor makinge of the Kinges armes and other paintings about the church	7 05 0
P ^d for a payer of doufdrasts or hinges and for a doore handle and nayles	0 01 6
P ^d for repayringe of a seate bearthinge and other worke	0 11 2
P ^d for paving	0 02 0
for carridge of a load of rubidge	0 00 4
P ^d for makinge of the grave for Tho: Tuck	0 00 6
P ^d for makinge of a doore at the stayers ffott as you go up in to the galerie	0 06 8

Fol. 212 ro.

P ^d for makinge of a walle at the chapel churchyard which belonges to the parish of S ^t Andrew to keepe repayered	7 li 00 0
P ^d to the scavendar for his hole yeare rent for carring awaie of the durtt about the church	0 06 0
P ^d to the wooman that sweepes the doore	0 02 8
P ^d ffor washinge the Church Linnen	0 04 0
P ^d for wine at 3 coṃunions	0 17 0
P ^d for bread for 2 Coṃunions	0 00 6
Som totls	25 4 2

Alowed us by t[w]o sesses	23 li 0 7 ^d
Catiall reseats as a fore apeereth	2 5 4
We charge ourselves ffor rent dew for one yeare by patissonn as a fore apeereth	0 08 0
	25 13 11

So by this it appeareth ther is due to the parish by these accountptants	0 9 9
---	-------

The said accountptants do crave allowance for that they have not
received of pateson for his yers rent 0 08 0
ffor ther they crave allowance for that they have not
received upon the two sesses these monyes
following:—

Of Mr Joseph Buckly	0 6 0
Of Henry Bycrafte	0 6 0
Of george Harison	0 1 6
Of John Spicer	0 1 6
Of the said John Spicer	0 0 6

Of the said George Harison	0	0	6
Of Chenny Eborne	0	3	0
Of Gabriel Richards	0	1	6
	<hr/>		
	1	8	6

Fol. 212 vo. Fol. 213 ro.

[Both these pages are blank so far as the original accounts are concerned, but they are now covered by a wholly unreliable transcript of the two preceding pages, evidently by the hand of the same person who has desecrated so many of these pages.]

Fol. 213 vo.

Tarram : tarra : tegat : demon : paccata Resumat iiiundus Rese :
 abiat spiritus : alte : pecatt.

*Hic iacit in : tomba Rosa atque non Rosa mundi et hic : iacit :
 asturno : cp'dano. Rex atque ffuturno.

Fol. 214 ro. [Blank.]

Fol. 214 vo.

Appointed to be seassers.

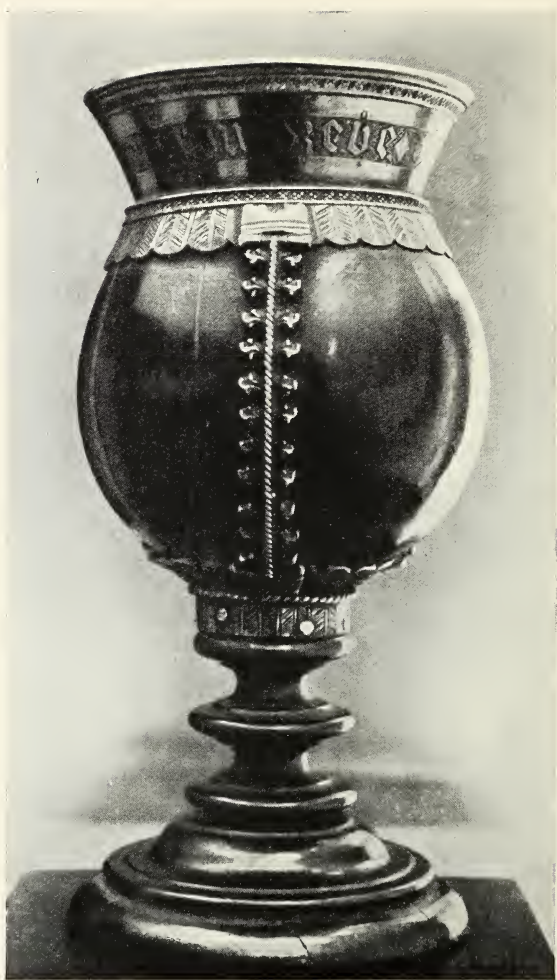
M ^r Nutt.	M ^r Tatnall.
M ^r Millis.	Robert Swanton.
M ^r Browne.	John Carpinter.
M ^r Davis.	Henrye Pillington.

[Memo. written on a piece of paper and pasted on to the page.]

Md.—Whitte iij^s 4^d paid last by Henry Whitte to Tho. Farrar and
 Francis Haynes ending March 13th 1623 for a garden in St
 Pauls. viii^s payd last in Anno Domini 1624 joining to the
 Chantry lane premises. M^r Lockys stable payd Anno
 Domini 1624 iij^s. The iij little tenements. Bone.

* The scribble of a clerk of the time of James I. or Elizabeth with reference to the inscription on Fair Rosamond's tomb in the Chapter House of the Nunnery of Godstowe :—" Hic jacet in tumulo Rosa Munda non Rosa Mundi : non redolet sed olet quæ redolere solet."—Camden's *Remains*, p. 399.

Rosamond is stated to have been buried at first in the choir before the high altar, but St. Hugh on visiting the Nunnery in 1191 gave orders that the body was to be taken up and buried outside the church. It would appear, however, that she was reburied in the Chapter House, where her remains were allowed to remain till the Reformation, about which time, according to Leland, "Rosamond's tombe at Godstowe Nunnery was taken up alate."



Grace-cup of John Foche, last Abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury

ABBOT FOCHE'S GRACE CUP.

BY THE REV. R. U. POTTS, F.S.A.,

BURSAR OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

Through the generous gift of Mrs. W. C. Randolph of Yate House, Yate, Gloucestershire, the College has become possessed of the Grace Cup of John Foche, or Essex, the last Abbot of this House, who on July 30th, 1538, signed the Deed of Surrender to the King of all the possessions of the Abbey (*per me Johannem Essex, abbatem ibidem*), and was allowed to retire to the Manor of Sturry on a pension of £133 a year, and probably died some time before February 1541, when his name no longer appears on the list of pensioners.

The cup is described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, December 14th, 1893, when it was exhibited by Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., being then in the possession of Mrs. Fielding of Rochester :—

“The Cup is made out of a cocoa-nut and is mounted in silver-gilt, with the following inscription round the rim :

‘Velcom ◇ ze be ◇ dryng ◇ for ◇ Charite.’

The base and stem are of plainly turned wood and of modern date. Upon the top of the stem is rivetted a collar of metal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. This collar spreads out into a frill of feathers bound round by a cable. The frill forms a bed for the cup, which is 3 inches in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the diameter of the rim of the wooden cup being nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Upon this rim rests a collar of feathers pointing downwards, with a band above, ornamented with a row of four dots in the form of a square with a dot in the centre, the pattern being repeated all round the rim. The mouth of the cup here widens to

a diameter of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the band being an inch in height—in the centre of this band occurs the inscription; the letters are slightly over a quarter of an inch in length. Above and below the inscription are plain bands a quarter of an inch wide; above the upper one is a band with the dot pattern before described, surmounted by a rebated band forming the rim. The band round the rim is united to the collar in base by three elegant foliated straps, each having a cable down the centre."

The tradition, handed down through several generations of Fagges, is that the cup was the Grace Cup of the last Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury—John Essex, who was descended from the Foche family. Hasted (*Hist. of Kent*, 8vo ed., xii., 211) says: "This Abbot's family name was Foch, his brother Henry was of Ripple in this County." The Fagge family is maternally descended from the Foches. A certain Henry Foche, Vicar of Higham, died in 1731, and was buried under the altar in Higham old Church. John Foche, of Upper Delce Farm, was buried at Higham in 1736.

Mrs. Fielding of Rochester, a daughter of Sir John Fagge, 6th Baronet, found the following entry relating to the cup in the manuscript book of her mother, Lady Fagge: "Copy of a memorandum in the handwriting of my father, Daniel Newman, at the bottom of a curious cup belonging to his ancestors: '*A description of this cup is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 29, p. 271, 1759, by Samuel Pegge, Vicar of Godmersham in Kent.*' N.B.—Given by my mother to her grandson, Sir John Fagge; said to be the Grace Cup possessed by the last Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury."

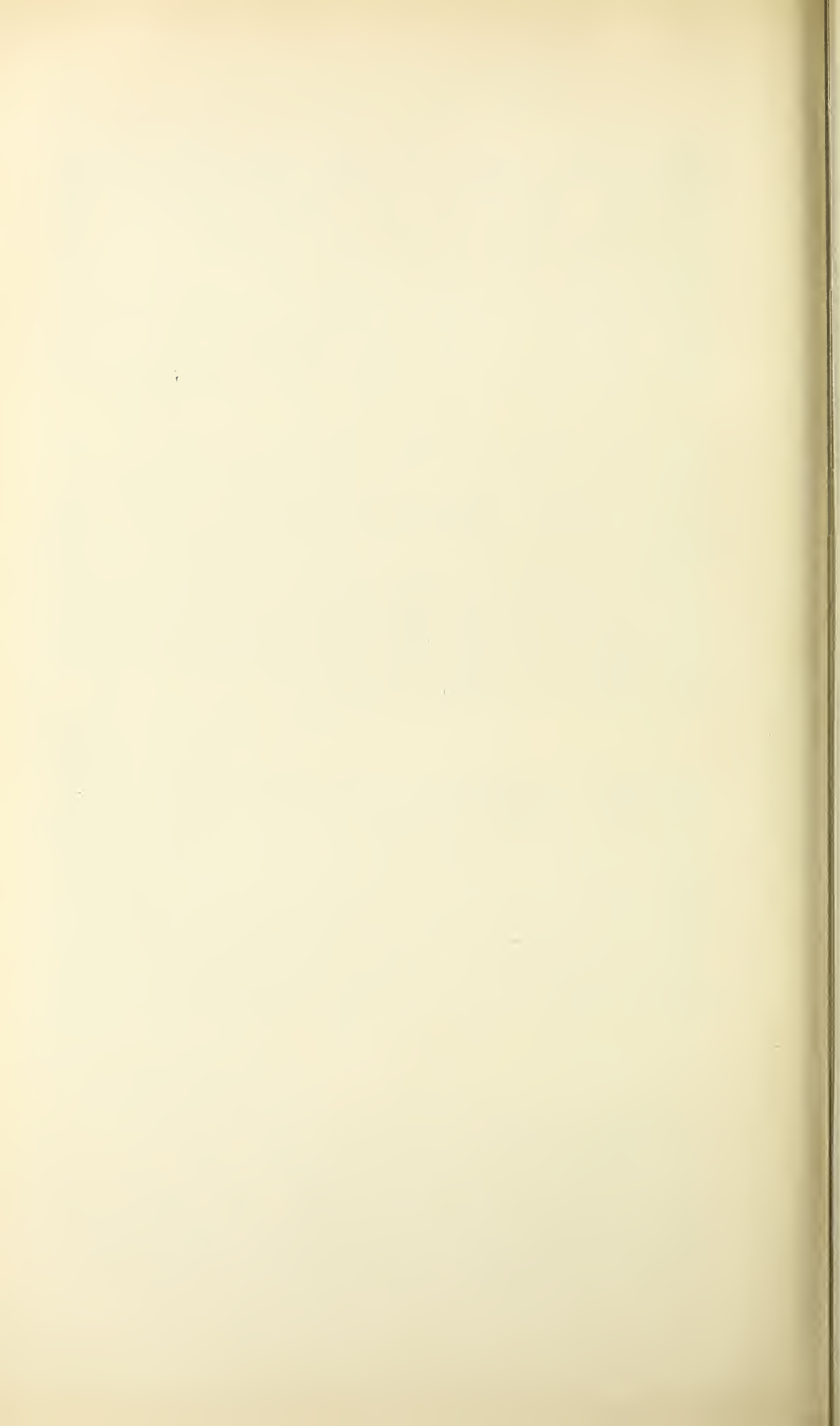
This inscription in Mr. Newman's writing is still at the bottom of the cup. The account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* occurs in a letter signed Paul Gemsage, an anagram for Samuel Pegge. The writer, after some fantastic remarks on the derivation of the word "Bumper," proceeds: "At Mr. Newman's, of Westbere, near Canterbury in Kent,

I saw the Grace Cup of John Foch, alias Essex, the last Abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury, and my ever valuable friend Dr. George Lynch was pleased afterwards, with Mr. Newman's leave, to make me a present of a very neat drawing of it, which now I have by me. It was mounted with silver-gilt much in the manner as the shells of cocoanuts commonly are, and was very neat. Foch, the Abbot, was a man of note in his time, as likewise afterwards, as appears from John Twyne's Commentary *de Rebus Albioniciis*,* in which piece he is the principal interlocutor. Mrs. Newman was a Foch of the same family, and by that means the cup came to Mr. Newman This cup is too small to be a vessel employed in the common refectory of that large foundation, and probably was only used in the Abbot's own apartments."

The cup was bequeathed by Miss Eleanor R. F. Fagge in 1912 to her sister Alice Geraldine Randolph, wife of the Rev. William Cater Randolph, and by her presented in 1920 to St. Augustine's College Museum.

* Joannis Twini Bolingdunensis, Angli, De Rebus Albioniciis Commentarium, printed in London in 1590 by Edm. Bollifant, and dedicated to Robert Sackville, eldest son of Thomas Lord Buckhurst. The text, which treats of the mythical history and origins of Britain, takes the form of a dialogue between three persons, Joannes Vocchius (Foch) and Joannes Dignonius (Dygon), "quorum ille quidem Abbas dignissimus fuit, hic vero Prior integerrimus coenobii Augustiniani, uterque summa vitæ Sanctitate senex florentissimus, tertius autem utroque ætate junior Nicholaus Wottonus adolescens illo quidem tempore eruditissimus qui postea juris utriusque doctor consultissimus ac ædium Christi primus post monachorum exclusionem Decanus evasit." (P. 4.)

The discussion is supposed to take place at Sturry: "villula ad mille quidem passus vel paulo amplius a Canturia disjuncta, in qua non ita multo post, excisis monasteriis, in luctu et squallore reverendus senex contabuit." (P. 6.)



A NOTE ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF CRANBROOK SCHOOL.

BY LELAND L. DUNCAN, M.V.O., F.S.A.

THE foundation of Cranbrook School has been generally ascribed to Mr. Simon Lynche, a wealthy clothier of the town, who in 1576 was instrumental in obtaining Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth for the purpose. For the real origin of the school we have, however, to go back some sixty years before that date.

The earliest notice of a school in Cranbrook that I have so far come across is in the will of Richard Baker in 1504 (P.C.C., 20, Holgrave). He was the father of the well-known Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst, and left a small legacy to "John Baker, scolemaister in Cranbrok and to Elizabeth wife of the said John." This John Baker was no doubt one of the family, and the mention of his wife shews that he was a layman. He, with Mr. Richard Wilson, the Vicar, and others, witnessed Richard Baker's will. In the will the executors are desired "to pay to John my sonne [afterwards Sir John] yerely till he come at the age of 24 yeres to fynde hym to scole as well in recompence of the lands in Stapulhurst by my father assigned to hym and of my bequest to fynde hym to his lernyng in Court." Possibly this notorious man was one of John Baker's scholars.

We hear no more of a school until the year 1518, when there died one John Blubery, a yeoman of the King's Armoury. In his will, which was proved 22 March 1518 (P.C.C., 6, Ayloffe), he desired to be buried in Austen Friars in London, but he left several bequests "vnto my parishe church at Cranbroke," and to the chapel of the Holy Trinity at Milkhouse (now Sissinghurst). But the chief interest to us to-day is a clause in which he left the "chief mansion place of my lond to my wife during hir

life and then to the childe of my doughter yf it be a man childe and if it be not a man child that then this my chief place and residue of my lands to be at the disposicion of William Lynche to founde a frescole howse for all the pour children of the towne of Cranbroke aforesaid after the decesse of my wife, and the scolemaister to be chosyn and admitted by the said William Lynche." His wife Joane and William Lynche were executors.

What immediately followed, or how long Mrs. Blubery survived her husband has not yet been ascertained, but it is clear that the hoped-for heir never arrived, and that the property mentioned came into William Lynche's hands, and it would be interesting to ascertain whether he at once appointed a "scolemaister" as desired by John Blubery. William Lynche died in 1539, leaving Simon Lynche his son his residuary legatee (will, P.C.C., 34, Dyngley), but no mention is made of the Blubery bequest. His will, however, does not deal with all his landed estates, which were probably settled—as was not unusual at the time—by deeds of feoffment, and it may, from what followed, be surmised that the Blubery lands were passed to Simon Lynche in this way.

In 1525, Cardinal Wolsey having obtained permission to annex certain smaller religious houses for his new foundations at Oxford, considerable discontent arose at Tonbridge owing to the suppression of the Priory there, and Archbishop Warham's correspondence (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I., pp. 31 to 33) shews that although Tonbridge was offered a "free scole of grammer for 40 scholers and they afterward to be promoted to Oxford," the inhabitants appear to have made it known that they would prefer that the Priory should remain. Cranbrook seems, according to one letter, to have been of the same mind as the Tonbridge folk, but "submit themselves holely to the Kinge's graces pleasir and yours." Tonbridge, as we know, got its school in 1553 by the generosity of Sir Andrew Judde.

Whether the school at Cranbrook had been in some sort of existence all this time is, as we have said, uncertain; but in 1564 (twelve years before the Letters Patent) Simon

Lynche, "for a certain consideration him thereunto moving," conveyed certain property to trustees for the perpetual maintenance of a grammar school at Cranbrook. But note the description of the property. It runs, "all that our messuage or tenement with garden adjoining commonly called *Blewberryes*, situated, lying and being in the parish of Cranbrooke in the occupation of Thomas Goode, and also all that our other messuage or tenement in the parish of Horsmonden with all and singular the lands, meadows, etc., thereunto belonging."

From this it seems therefore quite clear that part, if not the whole, of the property so conveyed by Simon Lynche was that bequeathed by John Blubery in 1518 to William Lynche for the purpose; and it will be observed that the Letters Patent of 1576 state that Simon Lynche's action was due to his desire to carry out the intention of William Lynche, his father.

At the meeting of the Commissioners to enquire into educational endowments in 1818, held at Cranbrook on 7 November of that year (Parliamentary Reports), the Governors stated that there was no property then in their hands called "*Blewberryes*," but that they possessed a house called "*Pest House*," which they presumed was that alluded to. The *Pest House*, however, seems from the parish records to have existed under that name before Lynche's time. Is it possible that the site of the school itself is that of the "*chief mansion place*" mentioned in John Blubery's will?

Of this well-wisher of Cranbrook's youth I have so far only gathered a few details from the State Papers and other sources. Thomas Barow of Cranbrook, in his will dated 5 April 1507 (P.C.C., 23, Adeane), left to his wife Johane "the house and land John Janyns otherwise Haumwell dwellith in nowe lying in the strete of Milkehouse and the use and profits of the howse where John Blewbery dwellith for the terme of hir life," so that at this period he seems to have been living in Cranbrook parish. He would appear to have got into trouble at the end of Henry VII.'s reign, as he, with some others, was exempted from the general pardon

issued by Henry VIII. on 30 April 1509, on his accession (State Papers, Henry VIII.). On 17 December, however, he, with other "prisoners for misdemeanors in the late reign," was released on finding sureties to appear before the justices of the King's Bench next term.

From 1511 to 1513 his name occurs (*ibid.*) several times as "clerk of the King's Armoury," which was at Greenwich, or in a position of one responsible for providing armour and "harness" for the king and the troops. He had to fit out 4000 men. In 1511 there is a charge in the accounts "to John Blewbery for provision to be made by him in Antwerp for stuff to make harness £36. His costs in Antwerp 40s." How he came to be employed in the Armoury may be inferred from the fact that "Mr Edward Gylleforde squyer" (a family of position in the Cranbrook district) was "master of the Kynges Armery" at the time.

While, therefore, we give to Simon Lynche the honour due to him for faithfully carrying out the trust, and for his part in obtaining the Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth, let us not forget the good yeoman of the King's Armoury, John Blubery, who originated the scheme and provided a fair portion of the endowment.

AN INSCRIPTION IN LITTLE CHART CHURCH.

BY RALPH GRIFFIN, SECRETARY S.A.

THE north chapel in Little Chart Church belongs to Calehill in that parish. It forms a kind of north aisle to the nave, from which it is separated by an interesting parclose screen. Within it is a great pew formed of equally interesting woodwork. Near the east wall to the south, on the floor, lies the slab for the first John Darell of Calehill; to the north stands the tomb with alabaster effigy of Sir John Darell, who died in 1509, and in the north wall above that tomb is the inscription here reproduced, which refers to this tomb. The style of the lettering of the inscription shews it to be c. 1620, and its contents shew it to have been inspired by the heralds of the period, possibly by John Philipot. It is quite easy to read, and need not be here translated into more modern spelling. It is on a stone $24\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, surrounded by a carved frame. In the fifth line the sculptor has carved an *o* instead of a *c* in the word which in his copy was no doubt *discended*. He may have thought it was intended for *disowned*.

There is a pedigree of Darell in the 1619 Visitation, continued in that of 1663, and there is another by Scott-Robertson printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 46. This inscription is not noticed in either of the Visitations or by Scott-Robertson. It derives the first John Darell who came into Kent from the family seated at Sessay in Yorkshire, making him second son of Sir Marmaduke Darell of that place. If, however, the De Banco Roll quoted in *Genealogist*, N.S., XV., at p. 95 is correct, his father was named William and his grandfather Marmaduke. However that may be, it seems clear that John Darell was the first of

the family who came into Kent, and that he so came towards the end of the reign of Richard II. He improved his position by a marriage with the heiress of Valentine Baret of Perry Court in Preston-next-Faversham. This was in 1400, and by a lucky chance there has been preserved a copy of the original marriage articles agreed on between Valentine Baret and John Darell. It was copied *verbatim* by the Rev. L. B. Larking into his Codex of Kent, now in the Maidstone Museum. The original has not been traced, and Mr. Larking does not say where he found it. It is not in the volume of copies of deeds at Surrenden. The deed is in Norman French, and as documents of this kind are of some rarity it may be hoped that it will soon appear in print.

It establishes certain points clearly. The lady's name was Thomasine as in the visitation, and not Joan as stated by Scott-Robertson in his pedigree. Her mother's name was Joan and she was dead. This disposes of the assertion made by the Darells later, to justify their claim to quarter the arms of Atleese, that John Darell's wife was a daughter of Valentine Baret by his second wife, an heiress of Atleese.

It appears further from the deed that Thomasine was at the time of the marriage twelve years old, and as livery of the lands was not to be made till 1404, when she would be of the full age of 15, it may be that the marriage was not till then to be consummated.

A further most interesting point emerges from the terms of the deed, that a fine could be levied before the mayor and jurats of Faversham.

From the time of the marriage John Darell seems to have been prosperous. In 1405 he is found acting as deputy "to the King's servant Thos. Chaucer, chief butler," in the ports of Sandwich, Faversham, and Dover. In 1410 he made his great purchase of Calehill from Thos. Brockhull, whose feoffees, Edmund de Hardres, Thos. Goldwell, and Roger Rye, convey on 14 Dec. 1410 to Wm. Darell, Thos. Elys, Thos. Wotton, and Wm. Ledes the manors of Calehill, Little Chart, and Hacchesden [in Bethersden], and lands in the neighbourhood of these manors. The original is in the

HEERE LYETH THE BODY OF S^R IOHN DARELL KNIGHT
 SQVYRE OF THE BODY TO KINGE H: THE 7TH WHO DE =
 PARTED THIS LYFE 6^O SEPTEMB: 1509
 FROM THE AVNCIENT HOWSE OF DARELL OF SEYSEY IN THE COVNTIE
 OF YORKE, ARE DISOENDED TWOE HOWSES, THE ONE OF CALEHILL
 BY IOHN THE SECOND SONNE OF SIR MARMADVKE DARELL OF
 SEYSEY AFORE SAID KNIGHT, THE OTHER OF LITLECOTT IN
 THE COVNTIE OF WILTS: BY WILLIAM THE THRD SONNE OF
 THE SAID KNIGHT. THE DIFFERENCE OF WHICH TWOE HOWSES
 BY ORDER WAS THIS, THAT CALEHILL SHOVLDE BEARE THE TROYFOLL
 IN THE SHOWLDER OF THE LYON, AND LITLECOTT SHOVLDE
 CARRY THE CROSSECROSLET, FOR DIFFERENCE SAKE BVT BY THE
 DEATH OF THOMAS DARELL OF SESEY AFORESAYDE WHOE DIED
 WITHOVT ISSEWE MALE 17^O H: 8¹: THE DARELLES OF CALEHILL
 BEINGE NOWE THE ELDEST HEYRES MALE OF RIGHT DO GIVE THE
 AVNCIENT ARMES INTIRE WITHOVT DIFFERENCE

LITTLE CHART CHURCH—INSCRIPTION GRAVEN ON STONE ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE DARELL CHAPEL.

[From a rubbing by Charles Stokes.]

British Museum (Add. Ch. 16,372). It is adorned by three beautiful seals, and the witnesses are Wm. Kyriell, baron of Walmer, Val. Baret, Steph. Bettenham, John Haute of Pluckley, and John St. Leger. The grantees were the usual feoffees to John Darell's use. The first is William Darell, probably John Darell's brother, who was of Wiltshire.

By a fine of 12 Hen. IV., No. 520, John Darell and his wife Thomasine convey to Wm. Darell, Tho's. Wotton, and Wm. Ledes 40 acres of land in Faversham and Ludenham, with a warranty against the lady's heirs. The consideration expressed is 20 marks. This is probably part of the property dealt with in the marriage articles, and was thus settled in John Darell's feoffees to his use. Two years earlier, by a fine of 10 Hen. IV., No. 433, John Mordon and his wife Margaret, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas Baret, son of Andrew Baret, convey to Wm. Darell, Thos. Elys and Wm. Ledes, and the heirs of Wm. Darell half of certain property in Godmersham, Beltyng, Hernehill, Graveney, and Boughton-under-Blean, with a warranty against the heirs of Margaret. The consideration expressed is 20 marks, but the property is some 350 acres and three messuages.

What the connection between these Barets and Valentine Baret was is not at present a point capable of determination, but it seems highly probable that John Darell acquired this property because of his relationship by marriage with the Barets. The Godmersham property will be found mentioned after John Darell's death. In 1412 John Darell must have been a man of considerable wealth, for in the certificates given by Wm. Kyriell, Val. Baret, John Darell, Wm. Notbeme, Sheriff, and Regd. Pympe, Escheator of Kent (commissioners under Letters Patent of 2 January 1412, 13 Hen. IV.), certifying all who have £20 per annum in land in Kent, the feoffees of John Darell in Chart, Calehill, Felborough, and Faversham hundreds are returned at £40, and it further appears that John Darell had in ward the son and heir of Sir Wm. Septvans.

Thomasine was the mother of John Darell's eldest son and heir William, who will be mentioned again below. She

was also probably the mother of his second son Robert, who was later of Ospringe. The fine shews she was alive in 1412. John Darell married secondly (in 1418 it is said) Florence Chicheley, daughter of William Chicheley and niece of the Archbishop, whose steward John Darell was or became. The lady was widow of John Burton, and had previously been widow of Sir Wm. Peche of Lullington. The Archbishop made her an heiress by settling on her Scotney and other property. This second marriage must have added considerably to John Darell's wealth, so that he was of great standing in the county and in many commissions of various kinds. He is often in these commissions along with Valentine Baret his father-in-law. John Darell was sheriff in 1410, 1417 and 1422, and knight of the shire in 1407, 1413, 1417, 1425 and 1429. Mr. Cave-Browne (*Arch. Cant.*, XXI., 219) calls him *Chivaler* at all these dates except 1429, when he writes *Johannes Darell, armiger*. Unfortunately the whole list he gives is quite untrustworthy. John Darell was never knighted, and in his brass is described as *armiger*.

In 1419 John Darell, "donsel of the diocese of Canterbury, and his present wife, noblewoman," have an indult to have a portable altar and also an indult of plenary indulgence.* This would seem to shew that the second marriage had already taken place in 1419.

John Darell's testament made at Scotney the 24th Oct. 1438, the day before he died, is at Lambeth.† It mentions his wife Florence and his sons, but does not mention his daughters. He leaves his best gilt cup to his master the Archbishop, and amongst the various legacies is one which has a particularly human touch, for he leaves 100s. to his tenants living near the Warren at Calehill to compensate them for damage done by rabbits. The testament is followed by the last will. Again his sons are mentioned, but the fact that he had two daughters has to be inferred

* Calendar of Papal Registers in the Record Office Series. Papal Letters, vol. vii., pp. 335, 339.

† 1 Chichele, 470.

from the will. The document is long and interesting, and may be worth printing.

The north chapel or chancel at Little Chart Church may well have been built by John Darell. The style of the architecture would accord very well with a date 1410—1438. This chancel is dedicated to St. Katherine. Whether the fact that Preston Church is also dedicated to that saint adds anything to the likelihood that it was built by him is more than can be affirmed confidently. It is a circumstance.

In the south-east corner of this chancel or aisle of St. Katherine is what remains of John Darell's brass. The slab of Purbeck or Bethersden marble is much perished, and the place of two figures can only be conjectured from the remains of some of the brass pins which held them. A foot inscription remains, as does part of the marginal inscription. These are fairly reproduced in Belcher, vol. ii., p. 28, but the position of the foot inscription is quite wrongly indicated, and the four very fine shields of arms, one being now reproduced, are not only misplaced, but the lions have lost their crowns.

Over the man's head was: [*Azure*], *a lion rampant* [*or*], *armed and crowned* [*argent*], *charged on the shoulder with a slipt trefoil* [*azure*], for Darell. The lead for *argent* and the *azure* composition are perished in the crown and trefoil, but the outlines are clear. Over the lady's head was: [*Or*], *a chevron between three pierced cinquefoils* [*gules*], for Chicheley. Below each figure was Darell impaling Chicheley. The brass, therefore, took no notice of the first wife.

Although by the will Calehill was left to Dame Florence for her life, she came, so it seems, to a friendly arrangement about it with her stepson William, a memorandum of which is contained in an ancient deed [C. 1798] in the Record Office.* It is in English, and by it the widow surrendered her estate in the manors of Calehill and Little Chart and in the lands which her stepson farmed, but he was to give her in return a life estate in the place of Godmersham and in

* Noted in vol. ii. of the Ancient Deeds in the Record Office Series.

the lands which he claims in the parish of Godmersham, and also should continue her estate in lands called Goremerssham in Hernhill and Beltinge in Wye. He was also to release his right in tenements in the parish of St. John Walbrook, London, and in the quay at Faversham, as also in Wheteacre in Waltham.



SHIELD FROM BRASS TO JOHN DARELL, 1438, SHEWING THE TREFOIL ON THE LION'S SHOULDER.

Size of shield $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide by $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches high.

[From a rubbing by Charles Stokes.]

In the same series* is a demise 1439—1440 by William Darell of Litilcote, co. Wilts, Esq., to Wm. Darell, son and heir of John Darell, of an estate tail of all lands which lately belonged to Margaret, sister and coheir of Thos. Baret, daughter and coheir of Andrew Baret, in Hernhill, Graveney, Godmersham, Wye and Beltyng, which he (Darell of Litilcote), with others now dead, had of the gift of Valentine Baret. This seems to be the property dealt with by the fine No. 433 quoted above.

Between the two William Darells, uncle and nephew, much confusion has arisen. Nor were Wm. Darell of Littlecote's children above taking advantage of their cousin William Darell of Calehill in the troublous times of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. There is much dispute about a manor of Capell in Kent, "held of the prioress of the brethren and sisters of the hospital of St. James, Canterbury," in Wincheap but in Thanington parish.

As early as 1421 there is an entry in the Patent Rolls of a commission to John Darell, Esq., and Roger Rye to enquire as to it. What the result was does not appear, but forty years after there is a grant of the manor on the Patent Roll, 7 April 1465, to William Darell, son of Thomasine, daughter of Val. Baret, the allegation being that Val. Baret had the fee. There are several manors of this name in Kent. Mr. Streatfeild thought it was the one in Warehorne. Be this as it may, in 1468 there is a commission on a claim by Geo. Darell and Richard Darell, Knts., Constantine Darell, Alexander Darell, and Thos. Darell to the manor, basing their right to it on the fact that they were sons and heirs, according to the custom of gavelkind, of William Darell. It is clear that these gentlemen were sons of Wm. Darell of Littlecote, and had no connection whatever with Thomasine Baret. It appears therefore that they were trying to take advantage of a confusion between one Wm. Darell and the other.

Hasted states, on what authority I know not, that Wm. Darell died in 1471. There is the indent of a brass of a man

* C. 3341 in vol. iii.

in armour and his wife in the Calehill chancel in Little Chart Church, next to that of John Darell and his wife Florence, which may well have been that of the brass of Wm. Darell, John's eldest son and heir of Calehill, if he died about 1471, for the style of the indent would correspond to that date. The will of this William has not been traced, but there is no doubt he was succeeded at Calehill by his eldest son John, who as John Darell, Esq., is Sheriff of Kent in 1491, and was knighted at Blackheath 1497. In 1486, when he was esquire for the King's body, he had obtained a grant in tail of various manors late of Humph. Stafford, Esq., attainted, and when the King was at Charing in 1487 Darell thought it wise to get a confirmation of his title, for by Letters Patent dated 16 April in that year licence is given to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, of the foundation of the King's progenitors, to grant to John Darell, Esq., and his heirs the manor of Lytelchart, held of the King in fee alms, late of Thos. de Brokhelle, to hold at a yearly rent of £18 4s. 3d.

Sir John Darell's will, made the 6th Sept. 1509, is at Somerset House. It directs burial in the chancel of St. Catherine in Little Chart Church at the north side of my grandfather. It is in P.C.C., Bennett, 24, and Mr. Leland Duncan has been good enough to give me a copy of it.

6th September 1509. I sir John Darell Knyght of the parisshe of litle Chart. To be buried wthin the churche of litle Chart in the chauncell of Seynt Kateryn at the north side of my grandfather. I bequeth for a stone to lye ouer me wth the Epithaphie iiij^{li}. I bequeth to an honest Englissh preest to syng & say messe for the helthe of my soul for v yerres l mres. To the light of the hole beame iijs iiij^d. To euery light in the churche beside xx^d.

To Dame Anne my wif all hir hole apparell, money, & Jewells, and of my plate to take at her choise the value of xl^{li}, to be devided gilt plate at iijs iiij^d le onze & white plate at iijs iiij^d the onze.

To the prioresse of Shepey my potell pott of siluer to the profite of the house to kepe an obite for me.

Residue of my plate to Jamys my son and Alice Engeham my doughter.

To Dame Anne my wif my coler of gold of Esses.

To the mariage of Isabell my doughter c^{li}.

To xx of the porest mennys doughters wⁱⁿ the parisshes of litle Chart, Bederysden, Smerden, Westwell, Charyng and Preston beside Feuersham to ther mariages v mres.

Myn other stuff of household I will it be devided in three parts, my wif to chose first & James my son nexte & Isabell the thirde parte. To James my son all my corne & catell.

My tawney welwet gowne to be made a cōp at my costs for the church of Litell Chart w^t myn armes vpon it and goodly orfrays by thadvice of the werkman.

To my godsonnes beryng my name at Christenyng wⁱⁿ the hundred of Kalehill to eche of them iij^s iiij^d. To Susanne Auger my goddoughter x^s.

Also I bequeth for londs that I bought of Pykerell in Westwell for certeyn whet that sho[uld] goo owte yerely of the same lond in almes to poore people by the will of olde Pykerell his fader for my discharge iij^{li} vj^s viij^d, but I will myn executours by thadviz of my feoffez see it be made suer for euer in annuytie of lond.

To my suster Julian Deryng v^{li}.

To all my couenaunt seruauents their quaterage at Seynt Mighells daye and a quarter more.

To Agnes Ame x^s. To John Querstede x^s. To Thomas Polhill for his labor & writing xx^s. To S^r William to synge a trentall for me x^s. To Anne Mannyng my seruant to hir mariage xx^s.

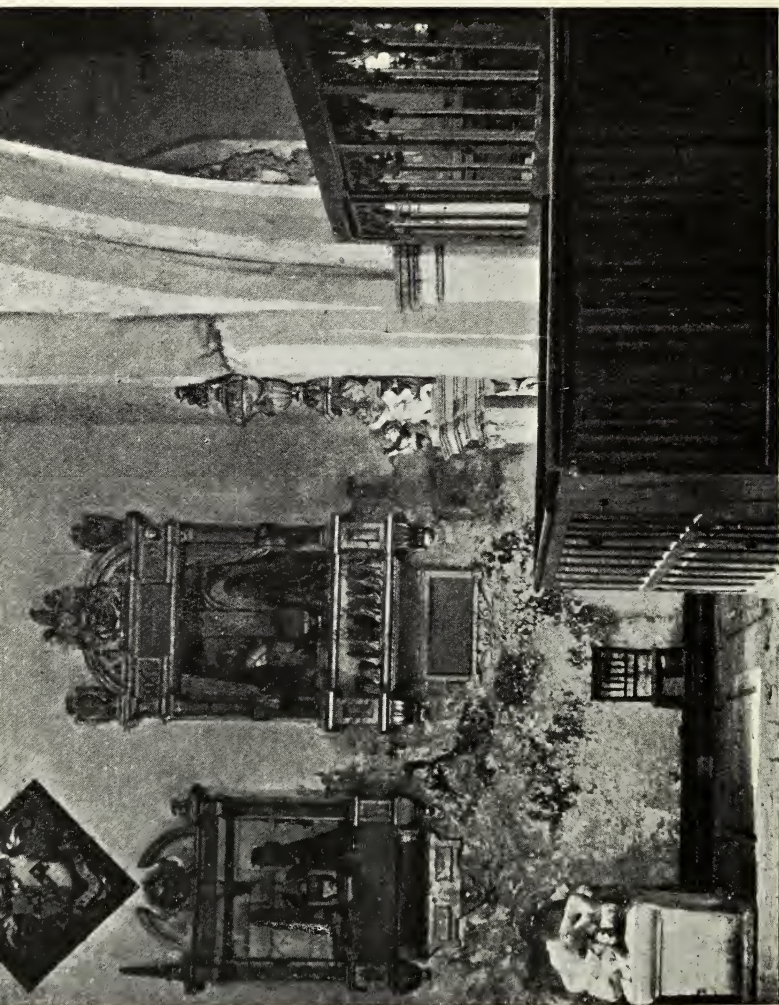
Dame Anne my wife & Jamys my son to be executours.

Witnesses: S^r William Robynson curate ther, Thomas Polhill & Thomas Ame and other.

Last will of me S^r John Darell, Knyght, made 18 Sept. 1 Henry VIII. of all my maners, londs & tenements. I will my feoffez of and in my maner of Pery and all my londs, etc., in Feuersham, Trouleigh, Luddenham, Preston beside Feuersham, Kyngesdon beside Sidyngborn and Dungate stand to the use of John Darell my son, and after his decesse to the heirs of the said John & in default to my right heyres.

My feoffes of & in all myn other londs to the vse of Dame Anne my wif a yerly rent of xxxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d on condicion she make no clayne by title of dower.

My feoffes to graunt unto John Gage & John Toke, squyers, oon yerely rent of xx^s goyng oute of my purchased londs in West-



LITTLE CHART CHURCH
Interior of the Darell Chapel, looking east

well, late purchaced of Pykerell during the life of Dorathie my doughter which is nonne professed in the mynster of Shepey to thuse of the said Dorathie.

Also I will my feoffez shall stond & be seased of & in all my londs, maners & tenements in Kent except before except to thuse of Jamys my son & the heirs of his body laufully begoten.

Witnesses: John Gage, squyer, John Hales, and Thomas Polhill.

Proved 4 Feb. 1509 by Dame Anne, relict, and James Darell, executors.

The monument to Sir John actually erected, whether by his executors or not, must have cost more than four pounds, for it is a very beautiful one of alabaster, with details of great interest, and, from an artistic point of view, one of the most attractive in the county, which is not rich in such tombs. The epithaphie has gone, and there is now no trace of its place. Possibly it was gone when the inscription which refers to it was, as has been mentioned, set up on the wall at a later date. This new inscription contains certainly one error, for it asserts that the line of Darell of Sessay terminated at the death of Thomas of Sessay in 17 Hen. VIII. This is exactly a reign too late, for Thos. Darell of Sessay died s.p. 17 Hen. VII., having made his will on the 3rd April 1500, proved 18th Sept 1502.*

Mr. Leland Duncan has further added to my obligations to him, for he has given me three photographs taken by him in the Darell chancel. The principal one is a view looking east, shewing the parclose screen and the great pew. Beyond this, to the east on the floor, can be just seen the edge of the slab containing the remains of the brass of John Darell. Next, to the north, appears the slab which has lost all its brass, but may be that of William Darell, 1471, as mentioned above. Next to this slab, to the north, appears the alabaster effigy on its altar-tomb.

The other photographs shew (1) The effigy taken from the south, shewing in the wall above the inscription which has been discussed. It will be noticed how clear the collar

* Printed in *Test. Eboracensia*, vol. iv., 172 (Surtees Society, vol. 53).

of SS. on the effigy is. (2) is the little bedesman sitting against the sole of the right foot of the effigy. This is so close to the east wall that it is well-nigh impossible to focus it with success. There is a very similar little bedesman at the foot of one of the alabaster effigies in Westminster Abbey.

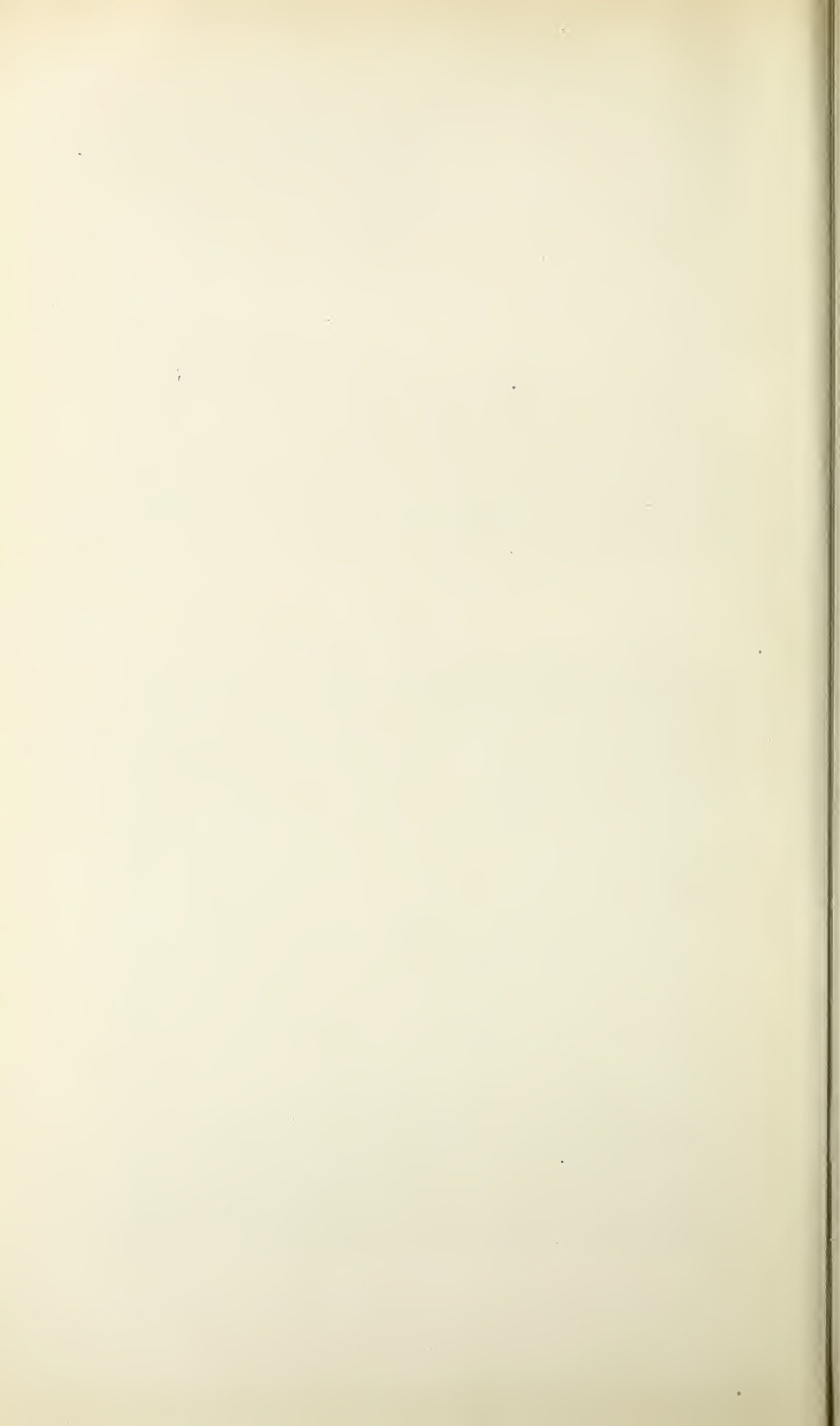
The heraldic point only remains. In most modern heraldry books there is to be found a table of differences. They did not obtain obviously c. 1400, when the second son chose a trefoil and the third a crosslet. The notion that these things were then done only "by order" appears in this Jacobean inscription, and the Tudor heralds would have agreed with that view. It may be permitted, however, to doubt whether there was any "order" in the matter. It was most probably a matter of arrangement between the members of the family without any outside intervention. Further, the inscription records another "usage of arms." It shews that when the senior line has terminated, the next line, which up to the time of the termination has been bound to "difference," may now "give the arms entire without difference."



LITTLE CHART CHURCH
Effigy of Sir John Darell



LITTLE CHART CHURCH
Detail showing bedesman at right foot of above effigy



NOTES ON HELMETS IN LITTLE CHART CHURCH.

BY MAJOR VICTOR FARQUHARSON.

Two helmets hang near the centre of the north wall in the Darell chapel.

They represent what would have originally been complete funeral trophies to two persons entitled to bear arms, who have been buried there with heraldic pomp.

They are on iron perches or brackets (as these are generally termed in the undertakers' accounts). Each bracket has a cross-piece and also a hook. On the former would have been displayed the Cote armour—this was generally of canvas, painted, and in shape resembled a tabard. From the hooks would have hung the sword, spurs and gauntlets, which, together with the shield or targe, made up complete achievements.

The helmets, as is usually the case, are now all that remain. Higher overhead two sets of irons, with loops for poles, shew where banners, which have now disappeared, formerly hung.

The helmets represent two of the distinct types into which church helmets can be divided: that which is shewn by photograph, and can be known as No. 1, is made up entirely of real armour, in fact it represents the halves of two distinct head-pieces. The front is that of a tilting heaume and the back portion is that of a large bascinet. No. 2 is of the class merely made for funeral purposes, and never was intended to be, nor could have been worn.

No. 1 is of considerable interest. The front is part of a very massive and finely proportioned heaume, such as was used for tournament purposes from the middle of the fif-

teenth century to the end of Henry VIII.'s reign. It is of great weight; the upper part is very thick, especially where the edge is turned in at its prominent part in front of the slit for sight, and also lower down—parts where defence from the lance was most needed. Below, where there are two holes for screws by which the heaume was fastened to the breastplate, it is slightly thinner, and here it has been cut off on the slit side, leaving only one screw-hole visible; possibly it had been broken through at the other hole by a lance thrust.

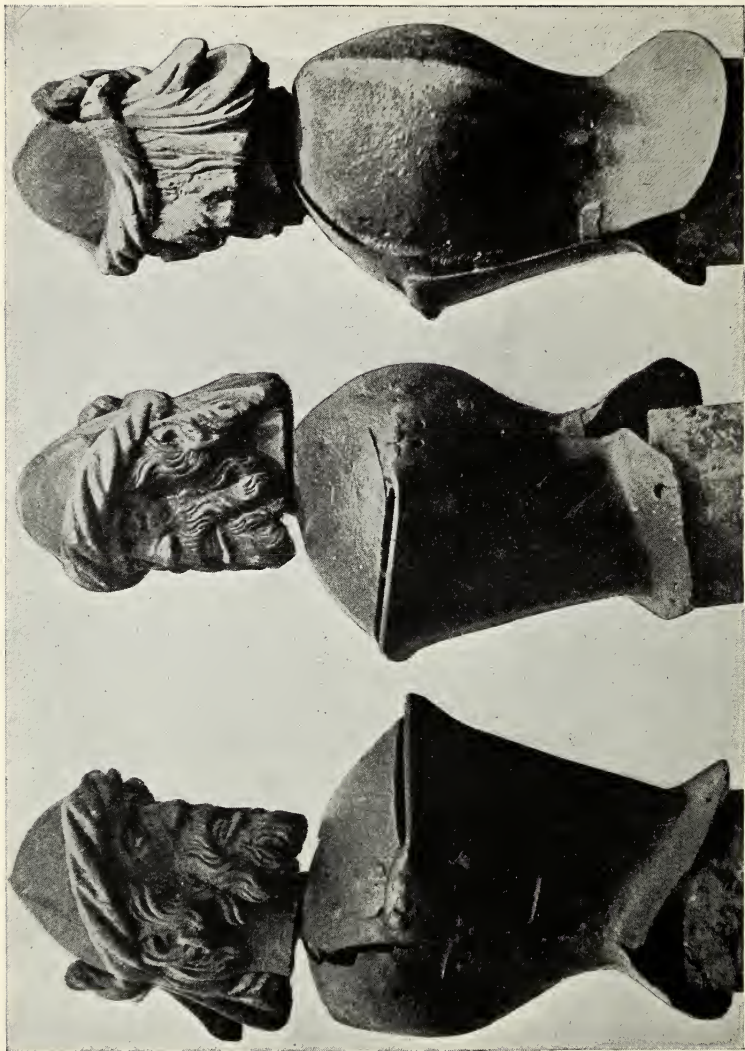
The crown is thick and formed at a requisite angle to deflect the lance. Over the real crown is rivetted a reinforcing piece which comes right down to the edge of the occularium. A remarkable feature is that, although the crown has this extra piece added to the top, another and third thickness is obtained by covering the inside with a thick piece of rather coarse metal from edge of eye-slit to top of crown. This third piece is rivetted through the two other plates, viz., the crown and top reinforcing piece; this points to its being a later addition.

On the right side there is the usual large rectangular opening for hearing and also for air, the metal being turned back to form a guard for the opening.

This opening in most cases must have been an after-thought. The openings are generally roughly made and the turned-out piece, being almost at right angles to the side, was liable to be broken off by the lance, which seems likely to have occurred in this example.

The front portion of No. 1 is almost certainly of English make and early of its class. It resembles in outline the best examples known of these English tilting heaumes—the "Brocas" now in the Woolwich collection. There are several others of the class still in churches, as at Ashford, Petworth, Westminster, Windsor, also Haseley, but some of these are shorter and of heavier make.

Similar tilting heaumes of continental make are generally fluted. A fine example is shewn in Albert Diner's etching of a heaume with a cock as crest, where the artist has run



LITTLE CHART CHURCH
Helmet and Crest, from three points of view

riot with his graver and wealth of scroll as a mantling for the crest.

Our first printer at Westminster, in his second and illustrated edition of the *Game and Playe of the Chesse*, 1482, gives a woodcut shewing the knight wearing just such a heaume as the front shewn in the photograph belonged to.

The back of No. 1: This is the greater part of the back of a large bascinet somewhat similar to a heaume in being supported on the shoulders. There is a considerable number of those large bascinets still to be found in English churches. It is a form only found in England, and must have been evolved from the early bascinet of the fourteenth century by lengthening so that it should rest on the shoulder, and dispensing with the earnail. With it could be worn visors for different vises. Where the holes appear on each side of the crown, short pieces having hinge slots worked on pivots; these were permanently fixed. The visors had corresponding hinge slots which fitted into those of the short pieces, and were secured by pins passing through both.

When a different visor was to be used the existing one was released by pulling up the pins, and another substituted. Smaller holes appear near the large pivot holes; these held eyelets, to which the short chains which secured the pins were attached. There are examples of the different visors to be seen in various churches—at Willington, Beds, is a very fine example of one with visor for tilting, over a Gostwick tomb; a similar is at Birling, Kent, with the Nevill crest, a well-carved bull and chain.

At Cobham there is a bascinet with visor resembling that of an armet fitting into a breffe. This is presumably one for war purposes.

These great bascinets were much used for fighting on foot, and their smooth rounded visors, with a number of small slits for vision and air, were used with them, or fluted visors of bellows appearance. A good example of the former

was in Rayne Church, Essex, passed to Baron de Cosson's collection, and thence to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. At Wimborne Minster is a large bascinet with visor of the latter pattern, near the tomb of a Duke of Somerset.

It will be noticed in the photograph that the portion of the bascinet we are discussing has been very roughly cut, or rather broken away, to fit it to the front part. It seems difficult to understand why it should have been cut at all, as the front part would have overlapped it, and the effect would have been neater. The probability is that this portion of armour was already a broken and discarded piece when chosen by the undertakers for the present purpose.

The front and back portions of No. 1 are joined by three metal straps, which may have been cut from the back part. One strap connects the two crowns, a narrow one the left side and a broader one the right, higher up. The effect of the whole, if somewhat contracted at the neck, is good.

The crest, a Saracen's head, is boldly carved and in good condition. The somewhat untidy folds of the twisted turban are well rendered and give a picturesque appearance. The colour of the turban is blue and white.

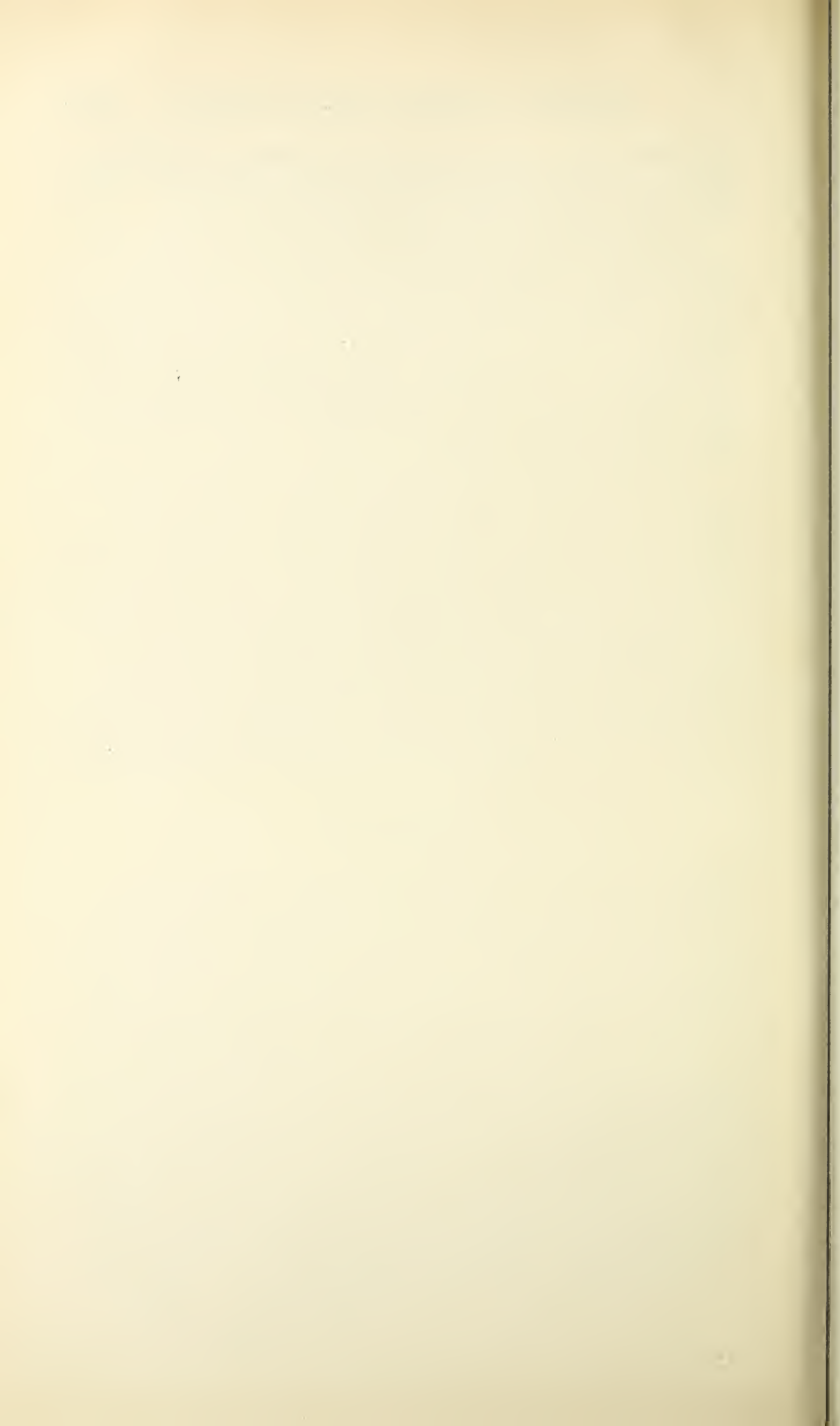
No. 2 HELMET.

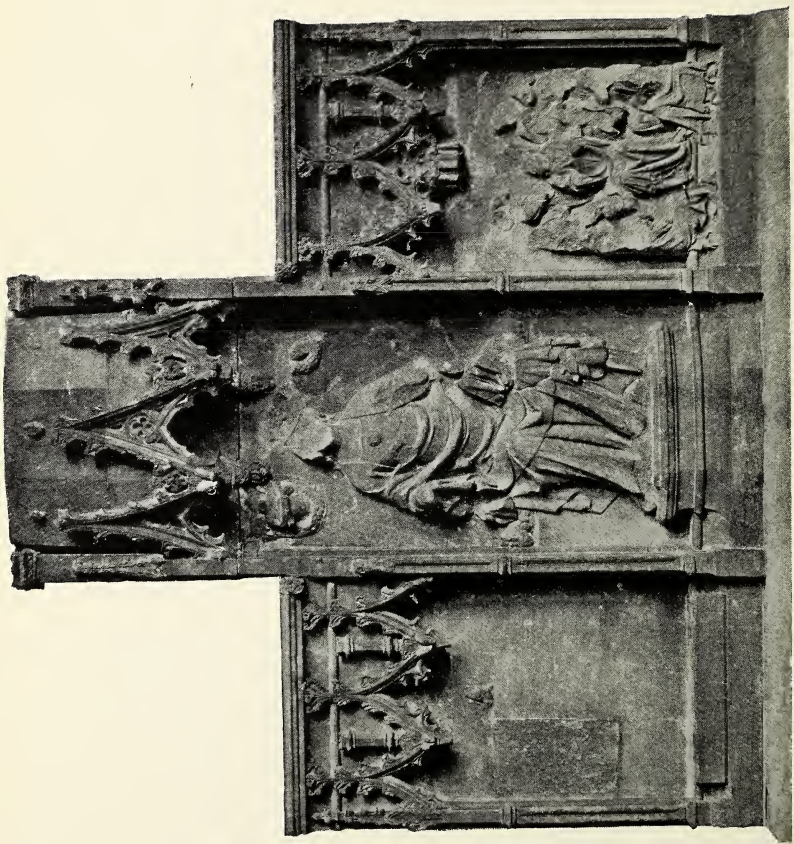
No. 2 helmet comes under the head of those made only for funeral purposes. In many instances these were roughly put together, and had little of the character of real ones. This specimen, though not real, is a dummy "with a circumstance," as no doubt it was made so that it should correspond with No. 1 (already hanging on the wall), and does in fact correspond when viewed from below.

It is of better make than most of its class, and has been well put together with rivets; the curves at the neck are properly hammered out. The crest is similar to that of No. 1, but not as well carved. Till quite recently it was supposed that the bulk of the helmets in churches was of this description, but such is not the case, the dummy ones being quite in the minority. A greater proportion is of

the class of No. 1, consisting of real pieces put together to make the funeral helmet. As very early portions were often used, these are generally very interesting.

Quite close to Little Chart there are two others, one at Ashford—the “Fogge” Heaume—similar to the front of No. 1, and at Brabourne the greater part of a bascinet similar to the back part of No. 1. It would have been of advantage to compare them with the parts similar in No. 1. In Helmet No. 1 we have an unusually interesting specimen of a church helmet, since it is made of two distinct and rare pieces of real armour.





Remains of Stone Reredos, fourteenth century, formerly in Sutton Valence Church,
now in the Victoria and Albert Museum

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY ALTARPIECE FROM SUTTON VALENCE.

BY R. P. BEDFORD.

THE Church of Sutton Valence, or Town Sutton, having, according to Hasted, been struck by lightning at the end of the eighteenth century, was ruthlessly demolished in 1823 to be replaced by a new structure, Sir John Filmer lending the money (at interest) to erect it. Fortunately there was at hand a person sufficiently enlightened to preserve certain fragments of the old building. A banker, Mr. John Newington Hughes, had in his garden at No. 7 High Street, Maidstone, a small collection of mediæval architectural details and sculpture, which he augmented by a number of new acquisitions from Sutton Valence. These included the beautiful Perpendicular tracery from the east window of Lambe's Chapel, and, as the available evidence seems to prove, the Altarpiece, which is the subject of this article.

C. F. Angell in his history of the church* gives a very full account of the erection of the new building, of which he appears not a little proud, and from his small book one can learn the names of the various subscribers towards the stained glass and other furniture, even down to the mason who was responsible for the east window! But, with the indifference characteristic of the times, his description of the old church which had been destroyed is very brief and unsympathetic, and there is no mention of the altarpiece, which must have been the church's chief glory. In the Library of the Maidstone Museum, however, there are two drawings made by Edward Pretty, F.S.A., in 1823: one of the east end of the old church (which Angell publishes in a woodcut) and another of the altarpiece, to which drawing he appends a note stating that the original came from

* C. F. Angell: *Some Account of the Parish Church of St. Mary's at Town Sutton, or Sutton Valence, in the County of Kent*, 1874.

Sutton Valence. The latter drawing is but a slight pencil sketch on tracing paper.

No. 7 High Street was later occupied by Messrs. Barling, jewellers, and it is now a music shop. The garden became a backyard used chiefly for the storage of packing-cases, but fortunately the altarpiece had been built into a wall with the window from Lambe's Chapel in front of it, and it was consequently preserved from injury.

Early in 1921 Mr. Aymer Vallance drew the attention of the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum to this altarpiece, which was then for sale, and the Maidstone Museum not being able to negotiate for its purchase, it was acquired for the Museum at South Kensington.

The work is executed in the close-grained stone which from early years—at least from the eleventh century—was imported into England in large quantities from Caen in Normandy. This stone is finer in texture and softer than the somewhat similar oolitic stone quarried at Bath, but on being exposed to the air it rapidly becomes harder, and from its nature it is especially suitable for internal work in which great delicacy of detail is required.* For exterior work it does not seem so satisfactory—witness the decayed condition of the west doorway of Temple Church, of which some fragments are in the Victoria and Albert Museum—and it could only be expected that the Sutton Valence altarpiece, on being exposed in the garden at Maidstone, would rapidly become affected by damp and frost. Since its removal to London it has been very carefully treated in the Museum workshops; all loose portions have been fixed down with shellac, and the whole work has been sprayed, and it is now protected from the air in a glass shade. Only the slightest traces of the original colouring with which it was adorned are now left in the deeper hollows of the carving; the climatic conditions to which it was exposed must soon have affected the gesso priming, mixed as it was with parchment size, on which the colours were laid.

* It is of interest to note that Robert of Caen, who was made first Abbot of St. Albans by William the Conqueror in 1077, used it extensively both in the great church at Caen and the Abbey of St. Albans.

A part only of the altarpiece has survived to the present day—three panels composed of four pieces of Caen stone, which, evidently at the removal in 1823, have been fastened with iron bolts to a slab of York stone. These panels measure : Centre, height 4 ft. 8 in., width 2 ft. ; side panels, height about 3 ft., width 1 ft. 6 in., giving a total length of 5 feet. But there can be no doubt that two panels are missing from either side, and that originally the altarpiece consisted of five panels, *i.e.*, four side panels of equal dimensions and the larger central panel, which would give a length of about 8 feet, a very usual measurement for the mediæval altarpiece. Of the three now remaining, that in the centre is carved with a singularly dignified figure of the Virgin seated under a canopied niche on a tasselled cushion with plaited knots at the corners ; on her left knee she holds the Infant Christ, and her feet rest on a moulded base. Above her are two angels in clouds, the one on her right playing a psaltery closely similar to one played by an angel in the fourteenth-century singing gallery in Exeter Cathedral. The Virgin is wearing a jewelled brooch set with ten cabochon-cut stones with a four-petalled flower in the centre. The characteristic Decorated canopy is supported at the back by two grotesque corbels, an old man with long hair and a woman wearing a hood. Nothing is left of the subject which was carved on the left-hand panel, in fact the background has mostly been renewed. The right-hand panel contains the Ascension, the Virgin with the Twelve Apostles in an attitude of prayer, with the figure of Christ just disappearing in the clouds above ; one of the Apostles has a book on his knee. Over these two panels are canopies consisting of three crocketed finials with hexagonal battlemented towers between. These towers are pierced with narrow windows to suggest a spiral staircase within. Below the towers, and between the three finials of the centre canopy, are pairs of animals, apparently pigs, dogs and sheep, as corbels.

As has already been said, there can be no doubt that, as first executed, this altarpiece had five panels, and it seems equally certain that it represented a familiar subject in

England during the Middle Ages—the Five Joys of the Virgin, a subject obviously suitable for a church dedicated to Saint Mary. These panels would have been: (1) the Annunciation (now missing); (2) the Adoration of the Magi, of which only one slight trace is left—possibly, from its position, the guiding star; (3) the Virgin and Child, which, to the mediæval mind, would well represent the Nativity; (4) the Ascension of Christ; (5) the Assumption or the Coronation of the Virgin (now missing). This series is a common one in the alabaster reliefs executed in large numbers in the succeeding century; the altarpiece recently acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum from Singleton Abbey, near Swansea, has the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Holy Trinity, the Ascension, and the Assumption of the Virgin.

In spite of the damage which this altarpiece has suffered, enough remains to shew a work of great importance in the history of English sculpture, and one unique of its kind. In both figures of the Virgin the drapery is handled with the utmost skill—especially is this to be noticed in the foreshortening of the legs—and the artist exhibits the serious, devotional spirit which is characteristic of the best English work of the mediæval period. Judged both from the figure sculpture and the architectural details, the altarpiece is certainly to be dated in the second half of the fourteenth century: probably the middle of that period, and it was executed, without doubt, in one of the London workshops. Although the Black Death, which ravaged England in the middle of the century, caused a great shortage of skilled craftsmen and brought about a general decadence of art, yet, for a few decades, the traditions of the earlier periods survived, and sculpture especially retained its individuality. The Sutton Valence altarpiece is a sufficiently great achievement to be the work of a man trained in the days before that great catastrophe.

Acknowledgments are due to the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum for kindly providing the photograph to illustrate this article.

General Notes and Correspondence.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.

Fairseat House,
Wrotham, Kent.

March 3rd, 1922.

DEAR SIR,

May I point out an error in the interesting paper on Rochester Bridge by Mr. John J. Robson in Vol. XXXV. of *Archæologia Cantiana*? On page 140 he says the Roman occupation of Britain extended over about 458 years, prior to 406 A.D. Mr. Robson evidently has reckoned from the date of the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the departure of the Romans. The first invasion took place in August 55 B.C. and the Romans left England in the following month. Julius Cæsar made his second invasion in July 54 B.C. and remained about two months. Occupation by the Romans dates from the invasion of Claudius in 43 A.D., when they came to stay, and the final evacuation took place between 406 and 410 A.D. Consequently the period of occupation was at most only about 367 years.

As regards the question whether the Roman bridge at Rochester was a timber structure, or of stone arches, or with stone piers and a wooden super-structure, I think it most probable that it was a stone arched bridge. The Roman engineers were perfectly competent to build such a structure, and did so in many places on the Continent. This particular crossing must have been one of the most important in England.

Yours faithfully,

WM. PITT.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN MEMORY OF
RICHARD AUSTEN AND HIS DAUGHTER
ELIZABETH.

“Ailsa,”

Birchington.

September 3rd, 1921.

DEAR SIR,

In Vol. XIV. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, at the foot of page 120, is given a rendering of the inscription on the flat stone to the memory of Richard Austen and his daughter Elizabeth. The transcript was necessarily incomplete, the original being then partly hidden by a pew. The latter being now (it is hoped permanently) removed, I was enabled about twelve months ago to obtain a full copy of the text of the inscription :—

“Here lieth the body of | RICHARD AUSTEN of the | Baye at Ickham in the | County of Kent, Yeoman | who had to wife MARY | the second daughter of | Vincent Nethersole | of Wymingwold in the | aforesaid County, Gent. | By whome Hee Had Issue | 5 Sonnes and 6 Daughters | whereof 1 sonn and 5 | Daughters were Lyving | at his death. Hee Departed | This Life the 19th December 1647 | Aged 62. | Here also in her Father's | Grave lieth buried | Elizabeth eldest Daughter of | Richard Austen. She was the wife and | widow of Michaell Terry of Staple | by whom she had issue 4 sonnes and | 3 daughters, of which 2 sonnes and 1 | daughter were liveing at her death. | She was baptised the 14th May | 1615 and shee died April y^e 10th | 1686. Oh that they weare wise that | they understood this, that they would | consider thire latter end.”

Yours truly,

FRANK W. TYLER.

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

All who are interested in the antiquities of the county will regret to learn that Nettlestead Church (of which a full account was published in our 28th Volume) badly needs repair, to arrest the present decay and to prevent it from

developing into more serious damage. It is particularly distressing to hear that some of the exquisite mediæval glass, in respect of which the building surpasses any other parish church in Kent, is in danger through the disintegration of the mullions. To save two, at least, of the windows from collapse, the refacing of the dilapidated stonework has become an immediate necessity. The vicar and churchwardens are to be commended for purposing, among other things, to retain the iron saddlebars and stanchions which form the proper protection of the glazing, and constitute an integral part of the external fittings. It is proposed, further, to remove the plaster ceiling of the nave, thus uncovering the rafters, to correspond with those in the chancel. The projected repairs are divided into three several categories of "urgent," "important," and "highly desirable," with a specific estimated sum required for each class. The undertaking being recommended by the Rev. Canon Livett, and Professor Eeles on behalf of the Advisory Committee of the diocese, should be a sufficient guarantee that no unnecessary renovation will be attempted, while the Bishop of Rochester personally promises that "the greatest care will be taken that nothing is done to interfere with the ancient character of this beautiful church."

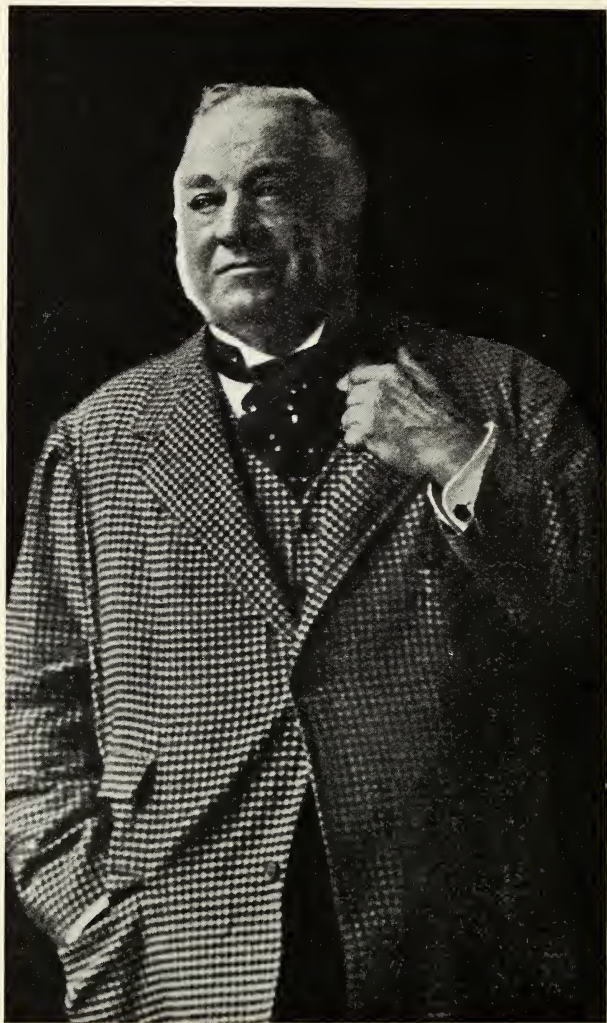
A. V.

ADDENDUM TO THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM LONGCHAMP.

(*See p. 15.*)

Since going to press I have found the name of Longchamp in records of the time of Henry VII. There is a payment of £20 to William Longchamp in 1492 (P.R.O., Auditor's Privy Seal Books, E. 403, 2558, p. 43), and of 13s. 3d. in April 1497 (P.R.O., Acc. Exchequer, Q. R., 414/6). (A. E. C.)

Acknowledgments are due to Sir Martin Conway for kindly lending the water-colour drawing of Allington Castle for reproduction. (ED.)



Northbourne

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HON. BARON NORTHBOURNE,

PRESIDENT OF THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The loss which not only our own Society but archæology generally has sustained in the death of Lord Northbourne is still so fresh and poignant that a short biographical notice will appeal to members of the body over which he presided from 1905 until the day of his death.

Born in 1846, and educated at Radley and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, Walter Henry James inherited from his father the traditions of the Liberal party of the day. Father and son were intimate friends of Mr. W. E. Gladstone; and Walter James himself sat in the House of Commons as Liberal M.P. for Gateshead from 1874 until 1893, when, on the death of his father, the first Baron Northbourne of Betteshanger (whose title had been created in 1884), he succeeded to the peerage. With the more recent developments of advanced Liberalism, and its drastic measures in respect of land, Lord Northbourne found himself out of sympathy, and he ended as a Conservative Unionist.

In 1868 Lord Northbourne married Edith, daughter of Mr. J. Newton Lane of King's Bromley, Staffordshire. He had been ailing for the last twelve months or so, but no immediate apprehension of his death was felt, when the end came suddenly on 27th January 1923 at his home at Betteshanger, near Eastry, Kent. His eldest son succeeds him.

The late peer was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, on whose council he recently served. Of the many spheres of usefulness he occupied with public-spirited devotedness, it suffices to mention that he was D.L., and J.P. for Kent; Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Home Counties Brigade, R.F.A., and also of the 9th Durham Light Infantry. He was President of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and of the Association of Kentish Men and Men of Kent, and also at one time President of the National Shire Horse Society.

But it is in the capacity of President for some eighteen years that the late Lord Northbourne will chiefly be remembered by the members of the Kent Archæological Society, and more especially by the members of the Council, to one and all of whom he endeared himself by his constant tact and consideration. No society could wish for a more excellent Chairman. Alert, judicial, practical, under his presidency the Council never failed to dispose of its multifarious business without wasting time or falling into arrears. The Council meets four times a year, and Lord Northbourne rarely missed attending; on repeated occasions he entertained the members most generously. He was indeed no mere figure-head, but entered into all the concerns and activities of the Society conscientiously and with keen zest. Only a personality like Lord Northbourne, holding as he did the position of officer of both institutions, could have carried through to a satisfactory issue the difficult negotiations necessary to reconcile the diverse interests of the Kent County Hospital at Canterbury and St. Augustine's College. It was he who arranged the 60 years' lease by which the College acquired the right to explore that portion of the site of the Monastic Church, which in times past had become alienated; and it was he whose munificent gift of £2000, or more, then made it possible for the excavations to be prosecuted with success.

Lord Northbourne contributed liberally to financing the publication of the *Inventory of the Parish Registers and other Records in the Diocese of Canterbury*, issued in 1922 for the Diocesan Authorities under the editorship of the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff. In a foreword which he wrote to the volume Lord Northbourne emphasized the value and importance that the late Archbishop Benson attached to such documents, and tells how the two happened one day to visit a church which proved to be "absolutely devoid of architectural interest. Surveying the fabric with a look which betokened a sense of disappointment, he (the Archbishop) observed to his companion, 'Well, at any rate we can ask to see the registers.' Dr. Benson,"

continues Lord Northbourne, "knew full well that these ancient documents often contain facts no less important and interesting than some external or internal architectural feature of priceless esteem to the antiquary or historian." Hence the active support which Lord Northbourne afforded to the publication of the Canterbury Diocesan Records, and to the work of the Records Branch of the Kent Archæological Society.

Of his activities as a devoted member of the Church of England this is not the place to speak : it will suffice to say that he was a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen, of the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Conference, and of many special committees in connection with the same. His attachment to his own little parish church was touchingly evinced by his mindfulness while travelling abroad, when he gathered a handful of cypress cones from the cemetery of St. Callixtus, and having brought them home, raised trees from them for the adornment of Betteshanger Churchyard. Again, he provided for Rochester Cathedral a handsomely embroidered pall, rich with heraldic blazonry, as a memorial to his wife's brother, the late Dean Lane. His single-heartedness was not the least of the many charms of his attractive character. And if it is permissible to allude to matters so intimate, the respect and affection with which, while not by any means lax in household discipline, he was held by his dependents, the genial hospitality he dispensed to his guests, and, in fine, the air of peace and contentment which pervaded his home, were at once an education and a privilege which none who experienced it are likely to forget.

A God-fearing English gentleman, sincere in all his ways, Lord Northbourne was a devoted husband and father, a good master, and a kind and courteous friend. And so, having served the Lord and his fellow men in his generation, he fell on sleep in his 76th year. Four days later his body, attended by a numerous gathering of mourners, was laid to rest in Betteshanger Churchyard.

A. V.

THOMAS SHIPDEM FRAMPTON, B.C.L., F.S.A.

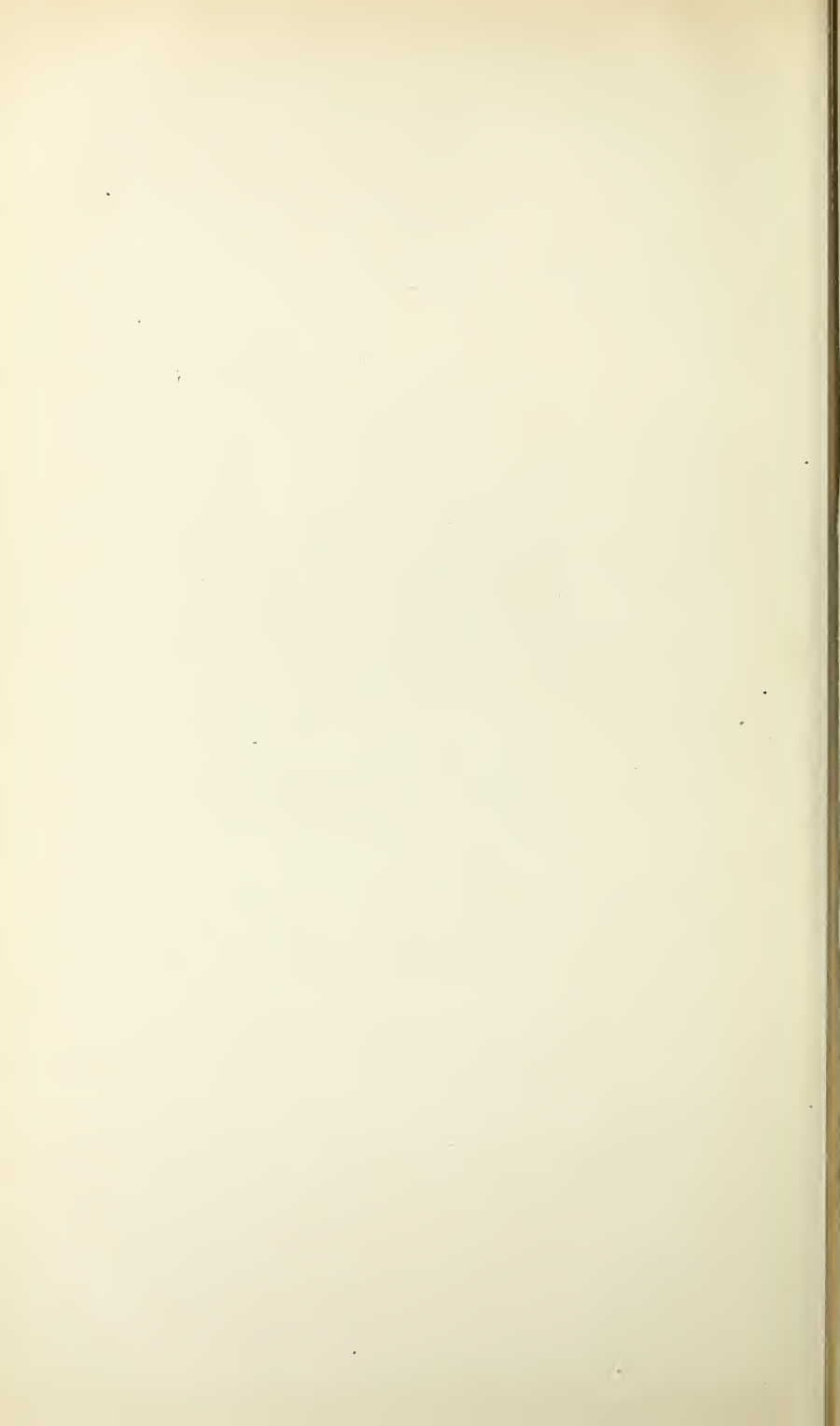
To the younger generation of Kentish archæologists the Rev. T. S. Frampton was but little known. Always of a modest and retiring disposition, delicate health and the increasing infirmities of age had caused him latterly to retire from active participation in the affairs of our Society. But for many years—I believe he was a member for upwards of sixty years, and a councillor for at least thirty—he took a leading part in all our proceedings, and in his own subject, which was Church history, and particularly the ecclesiastical history of the diocese of Canterbury, his knowledge was profound. To those who had the privilege of his friendship, or even acquaintance, his invariable geniality and readiness to impart to others the stores of learning he had himself accumulated by much patient research will be always a pleasant memory.

Thomas Shipdem Frampton was born at Hythe in 1842, and was the second son of John Nelson Frampton of that town. When somewhat past the usual age for matriculation at a University he became a member of Queen's College in Oxford, graduating in 1868. In the following year he was ordained to the curacy of Eastchurch, and in 1875 he became Curate of St. Mary Platt near Wrotham, where practically he had sole charge of the parish, as the Vicar was an invalid. It was during his residence at Platt that Frampton published his "Glance at the Hundred of Wrotham," a modest title for a sound piece of work based upon original research amongst the Plea Rolls of the Hundred. Already, however, he had begun a work of much greater importance. His aim was to compile a complete conspectus of the beneficed clergy of the diocese of Canterbury, from the earliest recorded institution down to the present century. He took for his model Newcourt's "Repertorium," and later Mr. Hennessey's edition of the same work, and spent all his leisure time in visiting the various depositories where records relating to his subject were to be found.

For many years he was a familiar figure in the Library



The Reverend Thomas Shipdem Frampton, B.C.L., F.S.A.



of Lambeth Palace, where he explored the Registers of the See from end to end. Similar researches were undertaken at Canterbury amongst the *Sede Vacante* Registers in the Chapter Library; at the District Probate Office and that of the Deputy Registrar; in the Library of the British Museum; at the Public Record Office, and at Somerset House. His transcripts were made with scrupulous care in his own beautifully clear handwriting, and every notebook was indexed in the most methodical manner.

Mr. Frampton remained at Platt for twenty years. In 1895 the Vicar of the parish died, and Frampton, who had worked with much self-devotion in that widely scattered parish, was at length offered preferment. But the offer came too late. His health, never very robust, had given signs of further weakness, so declining to accept a benefice he retired from active ministerial work, taking up his residence first at Hythe and then at Dover, where he had inherited from his uncle, the late John Shipden, sometime solicitor to the Cinque Ports, the quaint house in Townwall Street known as the "Round House." There he spent the last twenty years of his life, ever adding to his collections, but never quite seeing his way to publish the result of his labours. His friends urged him to publish, and suggested ways and means, but it was no use. From innate modesty, or over-fastidiousness concerning his work, the question of publication was always gently put aside. Specimens of his work indeed appeared from time to time in the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana*, to which he contributed admirable lists of the incumbents of several parishes. But for the most part he was content to supply a manuscript list to any clergyman who might apply to him. Often the trouble involved was very considerable, for Frampton was seldom content until his list was enriched by ample biographical notes. Thus it was that these lists found their way to a number of remote country parishes, where they occupy an honoured place on the walls of the church or its vestry—not always, I fear, with due acknowledgment as to their *provenance*.

Mr. Frampton left no instructions in his will as to the disposal of his MS. collections. Fortunately his widow was fully aware of their importance, and, being anxious that they should be deposited in some place where they might be preserved with care, and consulted readily, she decided to offer them to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the Frampton collections have been placed in the Cathedral Library.

In addition to his MS. collection Mr. Frampton possessed a well-chosen library of Antiquarian books, and with rare generosity Mrs. Frampton has presented a selection from these books to the Library of our Society at Maidstone, together with four boxes containing a number of ancient deeds and charters. Of the latter a calendar has been made, and will be printed in a subsequent volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. To the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Mrs. Frampton made also a gift of books, including a long series of the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of which Society Mr. Frampton had been a Fellow for upwards of thirty years.

C. E. W.

JOHN CHURCHILL.

The death of Mr. John Churchill, of Shortlands, on 22 December 1922 has made many forms of scholarly and practical activity in Kent the poorer. The great-grandson of Henry Taylor of North Shields, of some fame in connection with the placing of lighthouses in the early nineteenth century, Mr. Churchill was born in London in January 1852, and educated at Boulogne, at Frankfort under August Mommsen, and at King's College School. He became in 1883 a member of Lloyd's, with which he retained his connection till the day of his death. The memory and insight which made him a chess-player of sufficient distinction to be a representative of the county, displayed themselves in a remarkable degree in the literary and artistic interests to

which his leisure was devoted. By family tradition a bibliophile, who cared very much for the contents of books as well as for beauty of typography and illustration, he added with close discrimination to the library which he had inherited, while at the same time developing specially certain sections of it in which he was far more expert than his modesty would ever allow. The combination in their possessor of the interest and enthusiasm of a student of wide historical reading with artistic perceptions of a very high order, made his collection of books and engravings a source of continual pleasure both to himself and to the friends with whom he shared them. At the same time no one was further from being a bookworm or a recluse. Mr. Churchill was a man who gave himself without stint to anything to which he set his hand, and his interests included everything in which appreciation for Kent could find expression or opportunity for useful service. When the Records Branch of the Kent Archæological Society was formed in 1913, his considerable practical ability contributed not a little to its development; he undertook the office of Treasurer, and grudged no pains which could make it worthy of the parent Society, upon the Council of which he served from 1917. At the time of his illness he had just completed, with characteristic method and precision, the elaborate Index to the recently-published Vol. VII. of Kent Records, which adds greatly to its value and usefulness, and was devoting much time and energy to the preliminary organisation of the Survey of Kent Place-names (in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by Professor Mawer of the University of Liverpool), which he had been instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Council. Nor did these exhaust the extra-business activities of a very busy man, whose energy tried to the utmost the capacity of a somewhat frail physique, for he managed to give constant thought and care to the interests both of the Phillips Memorial Hospital at Bromley, of which he had been Chairman for nearly twenty years, and of the parish of St. Mary's, Shortlands, to which he belonged. Of his private generosity it seems out of place to speak: it was as natural to him as

the combination of courtesy, modesty and humour, which made him one of the most delightful of friends. A devoted husband and father, he was the centre of a singularly happy and beautiful family life, and the deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. and Miss Churchill, who shared to the full in all his many interests.

CLAUDE JENKINS.

WALTER CHARLES STUNT.

It is fitting that an obituary notice of our late Auditor should appear in this place, for, though Mr. Stunt would never have claimed for himself any profundity of antiquarian knowledge, his acquaintance with local antiquities was considerable, and his services were always at the disposal of the Society. This appeared in a notable degree at the Faversham meeting of 1872, which owed a very large part of its success to Mr. Stunt's active co-operation.

Born at Sevington (though in fact a son of the owner of the Grange, Gillingham) in 1841, and educated at Marlborough, he early took up farming, and in the sixties commenced with a farm of his own at Brogdale in Ospringe, continuing to reside in that parish till his death on 12 Jan. 1922. In 1877 he acquired a larger residential property at Lorenden (sometime known as Cades) in the same parish, and having married an Ospringe lady, a daughter of Mr. Abbott of the Parsonage there, dispensed that quiet hospitality which was so attractive to his numerous friends. The ambit of his charities was not merely parochial. There was probably no church work in the county to which he did not give large and generous contributions, often, it is true, carefully concealed, for he had no desire for notoriety. Always a strong supporter of the Kent Archæological Society, he served as Auditor from 1915 till his death. We may indeed feel grateful that he was spared to assist us to such a ripe old age.

R. G.

REVIEWS.

Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age. Written and illustrated by MARJORIE and C. H. B. QUENNELL. London.

The gifted authors of *A History of Everyday Things in England, 1066—1799*, have lately brought out a companion volume on the Old Stone Age. The work devotes a chapter each to the A B C of Archæology; the Strepyan, Chellean and Acheulean Men of the Old Stone Age; the Cave Dwellers; Artists of the Old Stone Age, and the End of the Old Stone Age. The volume, like its predecessors, is illustrated abundantly, so much so, indeed, that in turning over its instructive pages one is inclined to wonder whether the authors have not drawn almost too ingenious and too complete a picture, considering how very remote the matters of which they treat, and how scanty the available evidence is bound, in the very circumstances of the case, to be. The descriptions are as vivid as they could possibly be made, and for educational purposes can scarcely be surpassed in interest and in the powerful hold they have upon the imagination of the reader, whether young or old. The book concludes with a good working index of text and illustrations.

A Saunter through Kent with pen and pencil. By CHARLES IGGLESDEN. Vol. XV. Ashford.

The latest volume of the *Saunter through Kent* Series treats of Hawkhurst, Sandhurst, Flimwell (the greater part of which lies not in Kent, but in Sussex), Ham Street, Orlestone, Warehorne and Ruckinge. As in the case of the earlier volumes this one is illustrated with pen-drawn views, both in the text and in the shape of full-page illustrations. The latter, as before, consist of a medley of views, overlapping and patched together on the page, like a nursery screen of scrapwork. On p. 22, eighth line from the top, occurs a misprint—"famed" for "feigned." On p. 50 we

read: "Flimwell is historically famous through the tragic revenge meted out by an English monarch." It would be interesting to know the name of the monarch and the date of the incident recorded. The text generally is a diverting blend of local gossip and reminiscence, with passages of a more serious and archæological nature.

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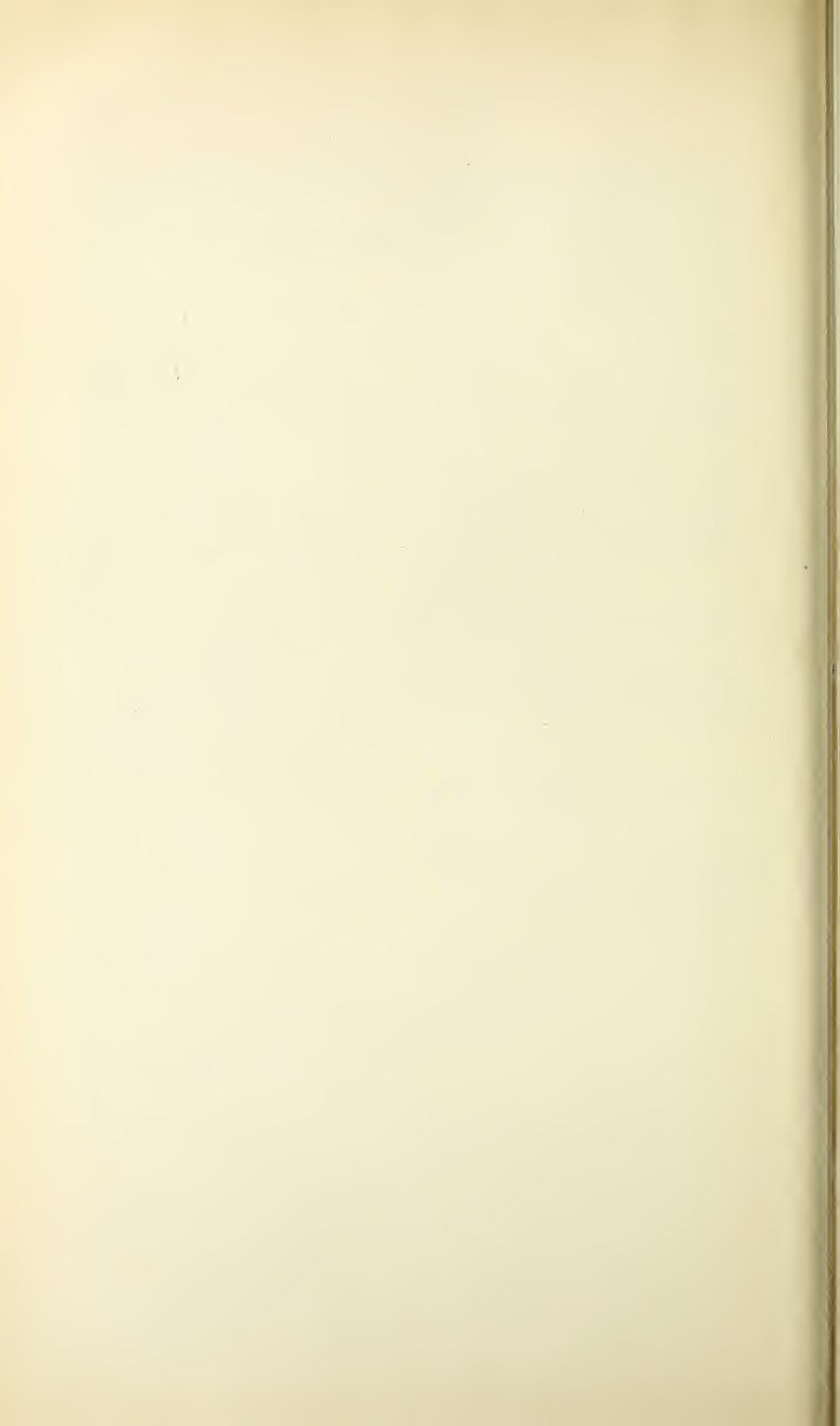
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Publications of Congress.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS.

The following may be obtained from Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2. :—

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS (1665-1890), in one volume ; compiled by the late Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., etc. ; price 25s. net. (Published in 1907.)

ANNUAL INDEXES FOR THE YEARS 1891-1907 (*inclusive*) ; price 1s. each net (except 1902, out of print).

The following Indexes (excepting the first) may be obtained from the Assistant Treasurer of Congress, Society of Antiquaries :—

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS FOR 1908 (published 1912) ; out of print.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS FOR 1909 (published 1913) ; price 1s.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS FOR 1910 (published 1914) ; price 1s.

REPORTS OF CONGRESS.

The Hon. Secretary is endeavouring to make up a complete reference set of the published reports of Congress, and would be very grateful for single copies of reports of the following meetings :

7th (held 1895), 10th (1898), 11th (1899) and 12th (1900)

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The following may be obtained from the Assistant Treasurer :—

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION OF CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS ; drawn up by a special committee appointed by Congress in 1906 ; 4 pp., price 3d. post free.

PARISH REGISTERS.

Reports of the Committee for promoting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers, with Calendar of Registers.

FIRST REPORT, 1892. Out of print.

SECOND REPORT, 1896. Out of print.

Publications of the Earthworks Committee.

The following may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Albany Major, 30 The Waldrons, Croydon) :—

SCHEME FOR RECORDING ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES; revised edition, 1910, 23 pp. and 43 plans, illustrating the various classes of earthworks; price 1s. each; 12 copies, 7s. 6d.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEARS 1903 (First Report issued), 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1914, and subsequent years; price 6d. (A single joint Report was issued for 1918-19).

The Hon. Secretary would be very glad to hear if any society or individual has spare copies of the Reports for 1904, 1906, 1910 and 1913, and of Appendix I. (1904) and II. (1905). These Reports are out of print and very scarce.

Meetings of Congress.

The Congress meets annually at the end of November in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of London, at Burlington House. Each affiliated society is invited to send two delegates, and to suggest for discussion any subject of general archæological importance.

Affiliation.

Societies wishing to become affiliated should communicate in the first instance with the Hon. Secretary of the Congress, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. The annual subscription is £1, payable in advance on July 1st. A great deal of unnecessary trouble will be avoided by using banker's orders, which will be supplied on application to the Assistant Treasurer.

Report of the Council, June 30th, 1921.

The financial position of the Congress continues to be satisfactory. The credit balance is £38 9s. 6d. Thanks are again due to Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., for auditing the accounts.

It is with great regret that the Council records the death of Mr. George Clinch, who had for many years acted as Assistant Treasurer of the Congress and who had compiled the Archæological Index in recent years. Mr. Clinch's death, which occurred very soon after the last Meeting of Congress, resulted in certain changes to which Congress is asked to give effect by formal ratification. Dr. Norman expressed to the Council his desire to resign the office of Hon. Treasurer; the Council has accepted his resignation with regret, and recommends that Mr. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., be appointed Hon. Treasurer to succeed him. The work formerly done by Mr. Clinch is being carried on by Mr. A. E. Steel, who has given great help at a critical time in the affairs of the Congress.

No Societies have resigned and no new ones have been affiliated during the year.

The number of affiliated Societies is now 40. It is the desire of the Council to add to its numbers year by year until all the principal Archæological Societies of the Kingdom are included. By adopting this policy the Congress will not only increase its material resources and output, but will also be able to prove itself of greater use to each individual Society. With this latter object in view, the Council proposes for the consideration of Congress a new method of publishing its Annual Reports. It is proposed in future to condense, if necessary, the printed report of the proceedings at the Congress, and to print in addition a summary account of "The Year's Work in Archæology." This account will attempt to give a bird's-eye view of all important excavations and discoveries which have been made during the preceding calendar year, beginning with the year 1921. It will be bound up with the Report of the Earthworks Committee and will be sold to affiliated Societies at the lowest price compatible with the cost of production. It is hoped that this combined Report will prove interesting to individual members of Societies, and particularly to those workers who would like to know the latest archæological news from all parts of the country. Incidentally, printing, binding and distributing a single Report instead of two will be a measure of economy. The scheme can only succeed if it receives the practical support of affiliated Societies, who are asked to assist the Hon. Secretary in the very arduous work of compilation. It is suggested that they do this by sending him a sort of summary of progress during 1921 within the county or area they cover. Such summaries should only include the more important excavations and discoveries made

during the year within the area, whether by members of the Society or by others. Casual finds of importance should be included. It is not intended to forestall the full published accounts which will no doubt appear at a later date. Forms already exist suitable for entering these notes upon, and will be supplied, if required, on application to the Hon. Secretary. The method of compilation will thus be precisely similar to that so successfully employed in preparing the Earthworks Report, which will, of course, be continued as before.

According to rule the following six members retire from Council:—The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, Dr. Philip Norman, Dr. Horace Round, Lord Crawford, Major Freer. In order to meet the wishes of affiliated Societies for more complete representation on Council, it is suggested that the following resolution should be adopted:—*That the six retiring members of Council shall not be eligible for re-election until a year has elapsed.* Affiliated Societies not already represented on Council are invited to suggest names of representatives likely to be able to attend Meetings of Council. Such names should be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

The Council wish to draw the attention of affiliated Societies to one aspect of relief-works for the unemployed. Wherever these involve disturbance of the soil, important archæological discoveries are certain to be made sooner or later, and equally certain to be lost or destroyed through ignorance, unless systematic supervision is organised in each area. The Council consider that this will form a suitable subject for discussion at the forthcoming Congress.

Report of the Proceedings at the 29th Congress.

The Twenty-ninth Congress was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, at Burlington House, November 29th and 30th, 1921, under the Presidency of Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries.

The following Societies sent delegates:—

<i>Society :</i>	<i>Delegates :</i>
British Archæological Association	W. A. Cater (Hon. Research Secretary), Francis Weston
Royal Archæological Institute	G. C. Druce
Prehistoric Society of East Anglia	Guy Maynard (Hon. Secretary)
Society of Genealogists of London	Rev. C. Moor
Cambrian Archæological Association	W. J. Hemp, T. E. Morris

Society :

National Museum of Wales
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
 Berkshire Archæological and Architectural Society
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society
 Buckinghamshire Archæological Society
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society
 Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society
 Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society
 Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club
 Essex Archæological Society
 Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society
 Kent Archæological Society
 Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society
 Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society
 Oxford Architectural and Historical Society
 Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society
 Suffolk Institute of Archæology
 Surrey Archæological Society
 Sussex Archæological Society
 Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society
 Yorkshire Archæological Society

Delegates :

Dr. D. R. Paterson, Dr. R. E. Mortimer-Wheeler
 Sir William Fry (Vice-President), E. W. Lynam
 Rev. P. H. Ditchfield (Hon. Secretary)
 Roland Austin (Hon. Secretary)
 Edwin Hollis, James Berry
 Professor E. Prior, Cyril Fox
 George Eyre Evans (Hon. Secretary)
 T. H. B. Graham, R. G. Collingwood (Hon. Editor)
 W. J. Andrew, P. H. Currey (Hon. Secretary)
 His Honour Judge Udal, Canon J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell
 R. C. Fowler (Hon. Editor)
 William Dale (Hon. Secretary)
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 Major Freer
 Professor J. L. Myres
 H. St. George Gray (Secretary)
 Rev. H. A. Harris (Hon. Secretary)
 M. S. Giuseppi, Arthur Bonner
 Col. Attree, R. Garraway Rice
 B. Howard Cunnington (Hon. Cur. of Mus.), Rev. E. H. Goddard (Hon. Secretary)
 Col. Parker, E. W. Crossley (Hon. Secretary)

In addition to the above delegates and to the President and Officers of Congress, there were present : Miss Nina F. Layard and Dr. Philip Norman (Members of Council), and Mr. Willoughby Gardner (Member of the Earthworks Committee).

The Proceedings of the first day were devoted to the business affairs of the Congress. Copies of the Report of the Proceedings at the last Congress had been printed and distributed. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. George Clinch (which occurred very soon after the last Congress), the Council had provisionally arranged for the work, formally done by Mr. Clinch, to be continued by Mr. A. E. Steel. Dr. Norman had asked the Council to accept his resignation as Hon. Treasurer, and the Council had done so, nominating Mr. W. Paley Baildon as his successor. These provisional arrangements were all confirmed unanimously by Congress.

Mr. W. Paley Baildon then presented his Report as Hon. Treasurer. The financial position of the Congress was quite satisfactory, the balance in hand on June 30th being £38 9s. 6d.

Major Freer drew attention to the desirability of using Bankers' Orders for subscriptions, and the Hon. Secretary assured him that this was being done and that the necessary forms would shortly be distributed to Societies.

The Treasurer's Report was carried unanimously.

Mr. Albany Major, O.B.E., Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee, presented the Report of the past year, which is printed in full elsewhere. The Report was approved unanimously. Arising out of the Report, the following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Congress:—

"That the Congress of Archæological Societies desires to support as strongly as it can the appeal put forward by the National Trust for funds in order to enable it to carry out the purchase of Cissbury Ring, near Worthing, and would ask all archæologists to assist the proposal by any means in their power."

(Proposed by Colonel Attree, seconded by Major Freer.)

The President hoped that the National Trust would be able to acquire Cissbury, a site of the greatest archæological importance, which had been investigated by General Pitt-Rivers and other archæologists after him.

It was agreed that the Congress should make a small contribution to the fund, the exact amount being left to the discretion of the Council.

"That the Congress of Archæological Societies, having heard the Report of the Earthworks Committee for the present year, wishes to express its regret at the destruction of a portion of the Middlesex Grim's Dyke at Pinner Green, and to urge on the Ancient Monuments Board the desirability of scheduling for preservation, under the Ancient Monuments Acts, the portion of the dyke which still exists at Pinner, together with other remains of the dyke which are of value, either as illustrating its construction or indicating its course and extent."

(Proposed by Mr. Francis Weston, seconded by Mr. H. St. George Gray.)

The Report of the Council, dated June 30th, 1921, having been printed and distributed, was taken as read on the proposal of Major Freer, seconded by Colonel Attree. An amendment to the wording of the Resolution in the Council's Report, proposed by the Hon. Treasurer, was approved, and the Resolution therefore should read as follows:—

"That the six senior Members of Council (other than Officers) retire at each Annual Meeting, and shall not be eligible for re-election at that Meeting."

Arising out of the Report, the Hon. Secretary explained two proposals contained therein, viz., to print an annual summary of the year's work, and to secure adequate supervision of unemployment schemes that involved disturbance of the soil. The details of procedure in both cases were discussed by Major Freer, Sir William Fry, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. Albany Major, the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Mr. St. George Gray and the Hon. Treasurer. It was decided that as regards the "Year's Work" proposal, the methods outlined in the Council's Report should be adopted; and that as regards unemployment schemes, the Council should be authorized to take such action as might be deemed necessary in the best interests of Archæology, it being left to the Council to decide upon the exact procedure adopted. The President said that it would probably be found advisable to send communications to the Press, since the preservation of antiquities was one which might well be of interest to others besides archæological students.

Under the new rule the following Members of Council retired:—The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, Dr. Philip Norman, Dr. Horace Round, the Earl of Crawford and Major Freer.

The following eight Members were elected unanimously to take their place and to fill two vacancies:—Mr. Roland Austin, Mr. W. Parker Brewis, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Mr. H. St. George Gray, Mr. W. J. Hemp, Professor J. L. Myres and Colonel Parker.

THE PRESERVATION OF OLD STONEWORK.

The Proceedings on Wednesday, November 30th, began at 11 a.m. with the opening remarks of the President. He took as his subject the Preservation of old Stone-work, which was to be brought before the Congress by Professor Prior. A good deal of attention had been given to the care of interiors, but not much to that of exteriors. Our climate was responsible for a great deal of decay, as could be seen from an examination of Westminster Abbey, where only one small piece of original stone-work had survived. The natural agents of destruction were supplemented by human ones in the form of deleterious gases emitted from factory chimneys and the like. The salt fumes of factories were very harmful. How long, for instance, could the very fine stone-work of the John Rylands Library, at Manchester, be expected to last amid such unfavourable surroundings? Attempts to stop this process of decay had not hitherto been conspicuously successful. Hardening processes sometimes caused the whole of the exterior to flake off, thus doing more harm than good. He had much pleasure in introducing Professor Prior, who was Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, and who had something

to tell the Congress of new methods of preserving old stone-work from decay.

Professor Prior (Cambridge) said that hitherto two views had been current, to replace ancient original work by modern imitations and to preserve it intact in its genuine state. The adherents of the first view had hitherto held the field and had scored so many runs that there was little left for the other side to do. There was very little genuine stone-work left, but it was now generally agreed that what there was should be left and preserved rather than replaced. To make use of a literary comparison, what could be our knowledge of Homer if he survived only in Pope's translation? The day of mere conjecture was past. Old stone-work could be effectually preserved by established scientific processes. Professor Noel Heaton was describing the methods employed at the Royal Society of Arts that evening. Archæological Societies could create sympathy and interest throughout the country and could give advice as to preservation.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard (Wilts) asked how long the preserving process might be expected to last. Past experience in this respect was not encouraging. What was good for one sort of stone was not good for another; no single process could be of general application. He thought there were occasions when restoration was justified. It was better to see that a building was decently clothed than that it become exposed by decay.

Professor Myres (Oxford) suggested that what was required was to focus a large variety of experiments in preservation so that architects could go and inspect the results. Perhaps Professor Prior would make a communication to Council, relative to Professor Heaton's paper. A comprehensive report was needed to assist Societies in giving advice to architects.

His Honour Judge Udal (Dorset), enquired as to the weathering of Hamdon Hill stone. Mr. Gray (Somerset) said it was very variable. Mr. Collingwood (Cumberland and Westmorland), referring to some remarks on the urgency of scheduling fabrics, said that his Society had already done this. After further discussion in which Messrs. Aymer Vallance, Morris and Currey took part, Professor Prior thanked the Congress for the interest shown in the subject, which was now removed from the realms of conjecture.

The President, summing up, said that the subject under discussion was capable of scientific treatment, causes rather than symptoms being now attacked. The thanks of the Congress were due to Professor Prior for his remarks.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE HAVERFIELD TRUST.

Professor Myres referred briefly to the late Professor Haverfield and his work in terms which fully expressed the feelings

of the Congress. Professor Haverfield's library was bequeathed by his will to the Ashmolean Museum, and, with the rest of his estate, was held in trust by a representative committee. The Haverfield Trust had two main objects in view: (1) the formation of a Corpus of Inscriptions, to be published in the form of supplementary volumes: (2) the carrying out of an archæological survey of Roman remains reduced to map form. In both these undertakings, Archæological Societies could give the Trust great assistance. It was hoped that the Library would become a central storehouse of information relating to Roman Britain, and that reports of finds and similar information would be sent to it from all parts of the country.

Mr. Crawford (Hon. Secretary, Congress) said he felt sure that all those who were taking part in the Archæological Survey, with which he was most closely associated, would be only too willing to assist the Haverfield Trust.

Mr. Collingwood (Cumberland and Westmorland) informed the Congress that he was engaged upon the compilation of the Corpus referred to by Professor Myres. Two thousand inscriptions were estimated to exist, and he was anxious to obtain fresh readings of all these. It was a big undertaking, but the labour would be greatly lessened if he were provided with photographs or rubbings of inscriptions beforehand. Members of Archæological Societies could assist him greatly in his work by sending these to him, since preliminary study at home shortened the time required on the spot.

Mr. Fox (Cambridge) referred to the survey of Southern Cambridgeshire now being carried out.

The President was glad to think that the great name of Professor Haverfield would be perpetuated by the Trust formed by his will to carry on his work.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the Archæological Survey being carried out in connection with the Ordnance Survey. The Hon. Secretary, who is also Archæology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, gave a brief outline of the very satisfactory progress made up to date.

Mr. Gray (Somerset) referred to the work in Somerset being done by Messrs. Bulleid, Balch and Wicks, some of the results of which could be seen in the 6in. maps exhibited. As an example of the need for such work, he said that in a given area of the Mendips, 57 tumuli only were marked on the Ordnance Maps, whereas 163 were now known to exist, and one new Camp had been discovered.

Mr. Major (Hon. Secretary, Earthworks Committee) referred to the work being undertaken by the Croydon Natural History

Society in conjunction with the Surrey Archæological Society. Some criticisms were made of the Hon. Secretary's "Notes for Guidance in the Field," copies of which were distributed at the Congress.

Mr. Crawford replied briefly to Mr. Major's criticisms and expressed the hope that the "Notes" would be found useful by field-archæologists. It was easier to criticise than to construct. The "Notes" would be offered for sale by the Ordnance Survey at 4d. a copy and the accompanying "Specimen Field Sheet" (*Wilts, Sheet 29, S.W.*) at 1s. 6d. a copy. The "Notes" were intended to assist those engaged in the Archæological Survey to recognize and classify earthworks, and to make public the system of nomenclature to be adopted in future on the Ordnance Survey Maps.

After a further discussion of details, in which Messrs. Morris and Fox took part, the President, in summing up, said that there were many signs that we were at last becoming a civilised nation. The Ancient Monuments Act was evidence of this, as was also the appointment of their Secretary, Mr. Crawford, to the recently created post of Archæology Officer at the Ordnance Survey. When the Archæological Survey being carried out from there was completed, we should have a record as good as could be provided by any human means. The Congress had, he considered, been a most successful one; its influence was far-reaching and not to be measured in numerical terms.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.

The information received by the Committee this year shows an increase of activity under all heads, destruction, unhappily, not excepted. Indeed, the destruction of a portion of the Middlesex Grim's Dyke, at Pinner Green, is the most serious case of the kind brought to your Committee's notice within recent years, and shows up strikingly the difficulties in the way of those who desire to protect ancient earthworks. Although the dyke was clearly marked on the O.S. Maps, no one connected with the Housing Scheme put forward by the Hendon Rural District Council seems to have called attention to it, or to have suggested that it ought to be preserved, and no local resident raised a voice on its behalf. The scheme seems to have been approved by the Office of Works and ought, your Committee understands, to have been submitted to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments before approval, but it appears that this was not done. This is the more unfortunate, as some modification of the scheme would, no doubt, have been possible, which would have saved a well-marked and typical portion of the dyke, interesting in its contrast to the yet more imposing fragment to the east of it, which so far has escaped. As soon as the Committee heard of the destruction that had been wrought, the matter was reported to the Chief Inspector and to others likely to be interested, and urgent representations were made. It is believed that the danger of further damage has been averted, but your Committee is strongly of the opinion that the fine piece of Grim's Dyke which still remains at Pinner Green should be scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts, together with other portions which are, at present, in no immediate danger.

There are two cases reported of destruction on the line of the Roman Wall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one of these being also due to a Housing Scheme. The Wall itself has long perished in these parts, but it is very desirable that the traces of its course which still remain should be preserved.

Belated reports of damage or destruction, due either directly or indirectly to the war, come from Northumberland and Wiltshire, and it is probable that there are many cases of damage done to minor earthworks to which attention has not been called.

The Wiltshire case occurred on the outskirts of Salisbury Plain and your Committee is glad to record that at the instance of the Society of Antiquaries, Colonel Hawley has been appointed Inspector of the Antiquities on the Plain, which are in urgent need of the watchful care of an archæological expert. Unofficial activity in recording known and searching for unknown earthworks is also increasing. The Sussex and the Yorkshire Archæological Societies have started on a survey of the earthworks of their respective counties, and the number of unrecorded earth-

works brought to notice from other quarters, notably from Wales, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Surrey, is remarkable. In the latter county a local Society, the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society which has undertaken a Regional Survey of a large area in its neighbourhood, seems to be doing very good work.

Apart from the discovery of unrecorded earthworks, reports by Dr. Eric Gardner and Mr. D. H. Montgomerie on details of certain well-known earthworks in Devonshire and Sussex which are not in existing plans, shows the large field that is open even for the study of recorded works; while reports from various quarters suggest that the remains of many ancient earthworks may still be in existence, hidden in road and boundary banks for which they have been utilised. This seems not improbable when we consider the network of banks, ditches and trackways that surround ancient habitation sites in regions that have never been enclosed or highly cultivated, e.g., Salisbury Plain, the South Downs, the hills of Dorset, the Yorkshire Wolds, etc.

Your Committee is glad to know that an attempt is being made by the National Trust to acquire Cissbury Ring for the public, and they hope the project will be warmly supported by archæologists. A report by Mr. H. S. Toms shows that this is another well-known work which will repay closer study, and also that it is another of the works which is being greatly damaged by rabbits. Several recent reports of your Committee have pointed out the harm done by these insidious agents of destruction, and it is to be hoped that the National Trust will shortly be in a position to show how their ravages can be checked.

The exploration of earthworks is still hampered by cost of labour, but in Wales this difficulty has not prevented a good deal of work, and there has been much activity in Hampshire where archæologists have been able to do the work themselves or the cost has been borne by the owner. Special attention should, however, be called to the work begun by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on the great Cambridgeshire dykes and other earthworks in their neighbourhood. The tendency has hitherto been for workers connected with our Universities to go far afield for excavation and to neglect the problems at their doors. The example set by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society might, with advantage, be followed by the sister University, in the case of earthworks so near Oxford as the Dyke Hills at Dorchester and Sinodun on the opposite side of the Thames.

Should it be decided, as proposed by your Council, to issue in future a general review of the Year's Work in Archæology in addition to the Earthworks Report, information about mounds and tumuli not connected with defensive earthworks will be transferred to the general review.

Your Committee regrets to record the loss of Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., a Member of the Committee since May, 1905, who died on the 20th February, 1921. Messrs. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., and T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A., have joined the Committee.

Your Committee wishes further to express its great regret at the death of Mr. George Clinch, who had rendered it invaluable help, and its appreciation of the assistance it has had from Mr. A. E. Steel, who has succeeded Mr. Clinch as Assistant Treasurer of the Congress of Archæological Societies, in the preparation of the Bibliographies attached to the last and present Reports.

The information on which the Report is based follows under the usual head, and thanks are again due to the Secretaries of affiliated Societies and other correspondents who have furnished it.

England and Wales.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—A small earthwork on the right bank of the River Llŵchwr, near Llangennech, which is mentioned in a "Survey Plan" of 1808 as "Old Fortification," but had been lost sight of and forgotten, has been re-discovered.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—A small earthwork, about 90 ft. square, has been discovered by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler in the probable line of the Roman road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of the Roman fort at Carnarvon.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—The existence of the remains of a Roman fort in the valley of the Llugwy, near Bettws-y-coed, which has long been suspected, has been verified by the spade.

DEVONSHIRE.—Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., has sent the following report on details in the construction of the under-mentioned earthworks which do not appear in the plans in the Victoria County History :—

———— Payhembury. The eastern entrance of Hembury Camp is limited by a hedge and no earthworks are shown E. of it, though the very interesting approach to the entrance lies there. This consists of a prolongation of the end of the third rampart southwards, protecting a deeply sunken path which runs up from low down on the side of the hill and leads to the east entrance.

———— Membury. The eastern entrance, as shown on the plan, consists of a narrow breach in the rampart, alongside a blind recess. The narrow bank is undoubtedly modern, and the blind recess is formed by the inflection of the ends of the ramparts flanking a true entrance, these two inflected ends being joined by a very modern bank.

DEVONSHIRE.—Dumpton Camp. A long bank can be traced throughout most of its course, running up the hillside to the southern end of the upper terrace outside the eastern entrance and protecting a path. Hembury and Membury are within six miles of Dumpton. All three have eastern entrances with inflected ramparts, and two have interesting outworks.

ESSEX.—Dr. J. Horace Round sends the following notes:—

————— Chrishall. In Morant's, Essex (1768), there is a mention under Chrishall, II., 606, of "a bank which probably ran through Hertfordshire to Middlesex." He states that "the land above the bank in the same fields is inherited by the eldest brother; that below the bank descends by Borrough-English to the youngest." From his language I gather that the bank was already in decay, so that it may well be no longer traceable.

————— Good Easter. 'The late Mr. Chalkley Gould, in his article on Essex earthworks in the Victoria County History, Essex, I., 303, stated that "at Good Easter, by the Church, is a batch of four moated enclosures, close together but not conjoined," etc.

These enclosures must have been those of Paslowes, Imbers, Fawkeners and Bowers. These were the prebendal homes of four canons of S. Martin-le-Grand, each of whom is known to have had a house there.

————— Great Canfield. This perfect example of the mound and court castle was not dated by Mr. Gould (V.C.H., I., 290). I have just sent to the Essex Archæological Society a note upon it proving that in 1221 the De Veres had here a castle, which is mentioned in conjunction with their stronghold at Hedingham Castle.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—An oval earthwork with an area of half-an-acre has been discovered 600ft above the sea level on the shoulder of the Wenallt, two miles N. of Whitchurch, near Cardiff. It forms one of a series of similar works in South Wales.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—St. Alban's. In the parish of St. Michael's there is a well-marked dyke, known as the "Devil's Ditch," which in the Victoria County History, as well as in the Hertfordshire Inventory of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) and in the O.S. maps, appears as a short, isolated length of bank and ditch with no extension either way. Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretary, however, in continuation of their examination of dykes near St. Alban's, mentioned in the last Report, have traced this both E. and W. for a considerable distance beyond what appears. Eastwards it has been traced across Watling Street and down to the River Ver, while beyond the river the line is continued by a bank and ditch up to and through Ladies' Grove, as far at least as

Batch Wood. Westwards it can be traced right through Gorham-bury Park, while beyond it the line appears to be carried on by hedgerows extending almost continuously to Nash Mills on the River Gade.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The Hon. Secretary has also visited the "Fosse" at Verulamium, which runs out from about the centre of the west side of the Roman fosse at an acute angle towards the N.W., and is only shown in the O.S. maps as extending for less than a quarter-of-a-mile. It is suggested in the Victoria County History and in the Hertfordshire Inventory that it returned at an angle to form an outwork of the Roman fortress, though the former authority notes an extension beyond the supposed point of return through a copse and into an arable field beyond. But, as a matter of fact, although ploughed out in this field, its continuation on the same line can again be traced three or four hundred yards further on in Gorhambury Park, where it joins up with the earthworks referred to below.

———— Gorhambury Park. The Hon. Secretary has found traces of an extensive system of earthworks here, including small quadrangular works, long lines of dyke, trackways, etc., which require to be studied and planned before they can be further described, or understood.

———— Ware. A new camp (at Widbury) has been discovered, and reported to the Ordnance Survey by the owner, Mr. J. H. Buxton, of Easneye. It lies between Widbury House and Widbury Wood, and the ditch is well-preserved on the S.W. and E. sides of the camp which coincide with field boundaries. The site has been visited and the necessary additions made for publication on the next edition of the O.S. maps; but as a new edition of the 25-inch sheets [*Herts*, 30 S.W.] was published in 1921, the camp will only appear on the 6-inch Sheet now in course of preparation.

HERTFORDSHIRE-MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Cruickshank and the Hon. Secretary have also made further investigations of the course of Grim's Dyke. (See Report for 1919). Eastwards they have traced it from a little beyond Potter's Bar Station, on the G.N.R., almost to the boundary between the two counties, distant a mile or more. At the western end the dyke seems to split into several branches beyond Cuckoo Hill, at Pinner Green. There are, at least, three or four traceable between Eastcote and Ruislip. Their exact course through enclosed ground between Cuckoo Hill and Haydon Hall at Eastcote is uncertain, but W. of this the two northernmost branches run into Park Wood, while a branch from the most northerly runs due N. and forms the eastern boundary of the Wood. It has not yet been followed further. The southerly branch follows the north bank of the River Pinn, from the road W. of Haydon Hall to the next lane westwards.

Just beyond this it crosses to the S. of the river and divides into two. The southern arm follows the main road into Ruislip, passing to the south of Manor Farm. The other arm runs midway between this and the river, passes just N. of Manor Farm and has been traced for half-a-mile or more beyond, but the investigation of these various branches is not yet complete.

MIDDLESEX.—Mr. G. E. Cruickshank and the Hon. Secretary have recently verified the existence of the following unrecorded earthworks:—

———— Bentley Heath. Banks and ditches in a field to the N. of the church, under Mr. Cruickshank's observation for some time, which appear to consist of the remains of a moated site and enclosures connected with it.

———— Ruislip. Various banks and a mound in the fields N. and E. of Manor Farm, to which their attention was drawn by Mr. H. S. Braun. Manor Farm stands within an oval moat, and the other earthworks, which are not in the O.S. maps, appear to include the remains of another quadrangular moat with other enclosures. There was at Ruislip a cell of the Abbey of Bec Harlewin in Normandy, to which the Manor belonged formerly, and these banks and ditches mark, no doubt, the site of the monastic buildings, etc.

———— Wrotham Park. A big bank which runs round the north-west corner of the park from mid-way up its western side to mid-way along its northern side, whence it diverges towards Bentley Heath. Grim's Dyke is merged with it along the W. side of the park, but the relationship of the two works is not clear.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Bedwas. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., has found a small square earthwork on a high moor immediately W. of Twyn Cae-Hugh on Mynydd y Grug, probably a Roman camp.

———— The clearance of trees in Priory Wood, a mile E. of Caerleon, has revealed a quadrangular earthwork with an area of three or four acres. The site might, it is stated, well be Roman, except that the corners are angular, not rounded.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Lieut.-Colonel E. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., has examined the course of the Black Dyke, which crosses the Roman Wall a little W. of Broomlee Lough and runs between the North and South Tyne. He apparently finds nothing to support the theory that it is a continuation of the Scottish Catrail, or of dykes in Durham and Yorkshire. A full account will be given to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SUFFOLK.—Sicklesmere. Further examination of the Roman site, discovered by Mr. G. Basil Barham in 1904, and described by him in "The Antiquary," July, 1906, has enabled him to trace out the occupied area which, in his view, probably marks the site of the station of Villa Faustini in Iter V. of Antoninus. Considerable remains of the ramparts on the S. and S.W. sides, and

of what appears to have been a small amphitheatre on the hillside to the N.W., are still visible. Pottery found ranges from Samian to the crudest Romano-British, and coins were found of seven rulers, dating from A.D. 14 to A.D. 337. In the Victoria County History the site is erroneously described as at Whelnetham.

SUFFOLK.—Whelnetham. In the latter parish, however, Mr. Barham has found a small oblong, rectangular work, enclosing two small mounds to the S.E. of the site described above.

SURREY.—The following unrecorded earthworks are reported, discovered for the most part by Members of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the course of a Regional Survey of a large area round Croydon undertaken by the Society :—

———— Chaldon. A quadrangular earthwork just S. of Tolworth Farm, whose southern rampart has been almost, if not entirely, obliterated by a chalk pit, found by Mr. J. M. Newnham. A parish boundary runs along its western face, and just below it the Pilgrims' Way goes diagonally down the slope of the Downs.

———— Godstone. A quadrangular earthwork just N. of and partly in the grounds of the rectory, found by Mr. C. C. Fagg, F.G.S., President of the above Society, and Mr. Newnham. The earthwork lies within and near the north-eastern corner of the remains of a much larger enclosure, also apparently quadrangular, and there are traces of an approach from the south-east angle of the latter to the south-east corner of the earthwork.

———— Merstham. A quadrangular earthwork in a field between Coldroast Farm and the highroad, found by Mr. Fagg. There are traces of other ancient banks in the field as well as immediately to the S. round Boorsgreen and Furze-field Shaw.

———— There are also traces of what appear to be scarped banks running across the south slope of Ashstead Hill, between Furze-field Shaw and Upper Gatton Park, a little below the brow of the hill. On the slighter of these, which is some thirty yards below the upper one, there is a small pear-shaped earthwork on the shoulder of the hill.

———— Epsom. A large enclosure, roughly quadrilateral, within banks of very low profile, at the extreme N. angle of the golf course on Epsom Downs. This appears in the 6in. O.S. map of 1897 as "Cricket Ground," apparently enclosed. There are traces of an entrance in the middle of the south side with a trackway approaching it.

———— Wallington. Remains of an earthwork on the banks of the Wandle, close to the boundary between the parishes of Beddington and Wallington, found by Mrs. J. E. Birch. There is a large circular depression in the enclosure not far from the river bank. A reference to an earthwork, apparently the one in question, is quoted in "Historical Notes on Wallington," by the Rev. J. Williams, 1873, but no authority is given and the work

is not mentioned in the Victoria County History or shown in the O.S. maps.

SURREY.—Walton-on-Thames. Traces of the old boundary bank and ditch of Oatlands Palace grounds (1537-1650) recently noted in Oatlands Park by Dr. Gardner.

———— Woodmansterne. Remains of a large quadrangular earthwork on the cricket field near the church, discovered by Mr. J. M. Newnham.

———— In addition to the above the Hon. Secretary reports a boundary bank following the boundary between the parishes of Chipstead and Merstham, which he has traced from the Brighton Road, near the Star Inn at Hooley, into and across Upper Gatton Park; also traces of ancient earthworks in field and road-banks round Chipstead; and apparent traces of what seems to have been an extensive system of earthworks extending across the hills from Upper Gatton Park to a point between Epsom and Ewell. In connection with the latter, he believes he has succeeded in locating the remains of two banks shown in a very rude plan of an estate at Banstead in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey as running across Preston and Ewell Downs (now enclosed). These banks would appear to have diverged from the neighbourhood of "Buckle's Gap" at the N.E. corner of the golf course on Epsom Downs, whence the one ran nearly N. and N.E., its course being still marked by the parish boundary between Epsom and Ewell, while the other ran first W., then turned nearly S. along the western boundary of "The Knolls," beyond which its course is marked by field-banks to Preston Hawe and beyond.

SUSSEX.—The Sussex Archæological Society has appointed a Committee to make a survey of the earthworks of the county, and the Committee has issued an appeal to all Sussex folk to help them to carry out the work.

———— Cissbury Ring. The National Trust has started a scheme for the purchase of Cissbury Ring, near Worthing, and appeals to the public and to archæologists in general for support.

———— Mr. H. S. Toms reports the discovery and survey of four more rectangular enclosures, ditched and banked, in Cissbury Ring. These are in addition to the three described by General Pitt-Rivers.

———— Ringmer. Mr. Toms also reports a castle-mound, Norman, with dry ditch at Clay Hill Farm. He states that the work is in a very perfect state and is not in the O.S. maps.

———— Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., reports the following details which do not appear in the plans of the earthworks referred to either in the Victoria County History or in the O.S. maps, and are apparently unrecorded:—

———— Pulborough. The vallum and ditch of the Roman

camp near Hardham, which maps and plans only show to the S. of the L.B. & S.C.R., can be traced also to the N. of the railway, round the enceinte, completing the quadrangle.

SUSSEX.—Park Mount. The well-marked rampart and ditch of a bailey run out in a curve from the mount on the S.W. on to a steep natural slope.

———— Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft report the discovery of various fresh earthworks, including a big valley entrenchment to the E. of Harrow Hill, another probable village site, in Rewell Wood (see the Report for 1920), covered ways on Amberley Mount, Rackham Hill, etc. These will be described in forthcoming papers in the Sussex Archæological Collections.

WILTSHIRE.—Salisbury Plain. At the instance of the Society of Antiquaries, Lieut.-Colonel W. Hawley, F.S.A., has been appointed Inspector of the various antiquities on Salisbury Plain.

———— Wanborough. Mr. A. D. Passmore reports the discovery of a slightly oblong, quadrangular earthwork, containing two mounds, at Sugar Hill on the S. edge of the parish of Wanborough. It has well-rounded corners and two apparent entrances, one near the centre of its southern face, the other at its S.W. corner.

———— Wansdyke. In continuation of an examination of Wansdyke which was interrupted by the war (see Reports for 1914, 1916 and 1917), the Hon. Secretary, in conjunction with Mr. H. C. Brentnall, has again followed the whole course of Wansdyke from the W. of Savernake Forest to its termination under Inkpen Hill. Their examination included various remains of banks and ditches which may mark its course through the forest, but no continuous line has yet been traced through this. He has also followed the branch described by Sir R. Colt Hoare, as diverging southward at a point on Merril Down, a little E. of Great Bedwyn, from that point to the neighbourhood of Ludgershall. Detailed Itineraries have been published in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine.

YORKSHIRE.—Several Members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society are engaged in the work of marking all the earthworks of the county on the 6in. map in connection with the scheme of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England).

———— Gilling. Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., has discovered that the Scott's Dyke, near Gilling, was levelled for the passage of the Roman road from Watling Street to Carlisle.

———— Ilkley. The question of preserving the Roman fort is being brought before the Ilkley District Council.

———— Stanwick. Mr. Wooler also reports that he has discovered some outer earthworks of the "British" camp at

Stanwick (described in his Monograph on the Roman fort at Piercebridge), which are entirely different in character from the rest of the defences. He is inclined to date them to the first half of the first century A.D., and believes that they were constructed for the use of archers.

DESTRUCTION.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The gradual and unavoidable destruction of the hill-fort on Penmaenmawr continues.

MIDDLESEX.—Harlington. A small square earthwork, shown in the O.S. maps just S. of Harlington, has been so completely effaced by cultivation that it is difficult to be certain of its site.

———— Pinner Green. In March, 1921, Mr. H. S. Braun reported that a well-marked part of Grim's Dyke had been completely destroyed by a Housing Scheme carried out by the Hendon Rural District Council. The matter was at once referred to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., who set enquiries on foot. The Clerk to the Council tried to make out that no part of the dyke had been injured, but this was shown to be incorrect. Not only was the portion of the dyke destroyed clearly marked in the O.S. maps, but the Clerk of the Works and the workmen employed were well aware that they were at work on the site of an ancient earthwork. Two houses at least, had been built actually upon it, and it had been further cut up in making roads and gardens. A proposed extension of the scheme threatened with destruction one of the finest parts of the dyke which at present has escaped. In reply to the representation made, the Office of Works has now been informed that it is not proposed to carry out the extension of the scheme. There may, however, be some danger of the land being utilised for allotments, and a careful watch ought to be kept locally. But for the present, although attention was drawn to the scheme too late to avert irretrievable damage, it is hoped that no further destruction will take place.

———— Ruislip. Part of the oval moat, surrounding Manor Farm on the site of Ruislip Priory, has been filled up to make a lawn tennis court.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Roman Wall. Two cases of destruction along the line of the Wall of Hadrian have been reported. To the E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, between Byker and Wallsend the construction of a new road has obliterated part of the fosse, while to the W., near Wallbottle Dean, the vallum has been cut through and built upon by the East Newburn Urban District Council in carrying out the Wallbottle Housing Scheme.

———— Countess Park Camp in N. Tynedale has been damaged by the felling of the trees on its area and the extensive burning of rubbish, which has injured the stones and ramparts

of the camp and its hut circles. The damage was probably done during the period 1918-20, but has only just been reported.

SUFFOLK.—Mr. G. B. Barham reports that the walls of the Roman station at Sicklesmere are being gradually ploughed down. (See also under Preservation and Record.)

SUSSEX.—Mr. Hadrian Allcroft reports that a covered way on Bury Hill, with an adjacent large bell-barrow, has been ploughed over.

———— Mr. H. S. Toms reports great damage from rabbits to the ramparts of Cissbury Ring.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Mr. T. Douglas Murden reports that the remains of a moated site, situated in Ward End, a suburb of Birmingham, have been obliterated. Only one arm of the moat, filled with water, remained in front of Treaford Hall. This has now been drained and filled in.

WILTSHIRE.—A ditch marked on the O.S. maps on the outskirts of Salisbury Plain has been partially destroyed during the war by the construction of Perham Down Camp. It runs, in so far as its course is known, from a point about a mile S.E. of Ludgershall Castle across Perham Down to Lambdown Furze, a distance of something less than a mile. From observations made by Mr. Percy Farrer, it would appear to have been a track-way. The camp is right across it, but it is still well marked on either side of it.

———— Hill Deverill. The Rev. J. W. R. Brocklebank reports that the Parish Council has built six cottages within the enclosure of a reputed "British" village in this parish. The site is marked on the N. and W. by ditches, still some 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet deep, the former a hundred yards long, the latter seventy-four yards. Seventy-five yards of the northern ditch will be practically effaced in laying out the gardens of the cottages. Nothing of importance was found when the foundations were dug.

EXPLORATION.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Cambridge Antiquarian Society has begun an examination of the Fleam Dyke between Cambridge and Newmarket (*Cambs.*, 48 S.W.). The excavations conducted, up to the present, have shown the profile of the ditch and the original mode of construction of the vallum, and have yielded evidence bearing on the date of the earthwork. It seems to have been constructed in three stages, the two reconstructions being probably, and the original bank possibly, post-Roman. Several cuttings were made between the disused railway-cutting and Dungate Farm. The investigation will be continued next season.

———— Excavation during the present season has also shown that the ramp which carries Worsted Street across the Gogmagog Hills, is an example of Roman civil engineering, and

not, as has generally been believed, the partially levelled vallum of a pre-Roman dyke. The site of the excavation is on *Sheet 47 S.E.*, near B.M's 191·8 and 156.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The excavations of the Roman fort at Segontium has been continued under the direction of Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, F.S.A., and Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler. This has shown that this fort began its career as an earthwork in the latter part of the 1st Century, A.D. It was subsequently walled in stone. The work will be continued.

———— Excavations at the earthwork, discovered by Dr. Wheeler, near Carnarvon, revealed post-holes and Roman pottery and glass. The bank has been capped by a line of boulders, and the ditch was flat-bottomed.

———— Mr. Harold Hughes, F.S.A., has continued the examination of the fast disappearing hill-fort at Penmaenmawr for the Cambrian Archæological Association.

CHESHIRE.—Mr. R. Hyde Linaker has been examining a moated site at Aston Hall in an endeavour to ascertain its date and origin, and has discovered the finely chiselled hexagonal base of a sandstone pillar, and made one or two other small finds. But at present, in spite of extensive trenching, nothing has been found to throw light on the problems referred to.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—During the excavations in 1920 in the hill-fort of Dinorben, near Abergele, cuttings through ramparts and ditches threw much light on successive occupations. Owing to excessive cost of labour, work was not continued during the past year, but it is hoped to resume it in 1922.

———— A good deal of successful exploration work on the site of the newly-discovered fort near Bettws-y-coed is reported. (See under Preservation and Record.)

HAMPSHIRE.—The site of an Early Iron Age village on Worthy Down, near Winchester, has been excavated by Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S. (see also p. 16).

———— Dudsbury. Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., began an examination of Dudsbury on the River Stour, near Wimborne Minster, in April, 1921. The outer ditch was tested in four places on the western side of the camp, where the outer earthwork has been ploughed and spread. No prehistoric relics were found in the filling of the ditch, but only sherds of green-glazed and yellow-glazed mediæval pottery which lay on the bottom of the ditch. The western entrance, shown in Warne's plan, was disproved. Excavation revealed that the ditch was continuous here, and also that a recent causeway had been made across it with modern drain pipes and brickbats in its filling, probably for the sake of access to the area of the camp which is under cultivation. The diggings in this outer ditch seem to indicate a mediæval origin for this outwork, which is surprising. But at

present it must be left at that. Subsequently, a trench was cut across the inner ditch, usually water-logged, but dry in the summer of 1921, which revealed an abrupt ditch wholly different from that of the outer work, filled with peat, at the bottom of which was found a bone-polished rim-sherd, that in body, form and handling indicates pre-Roman pottery. Excavations within the area yielded no result.

HAMPSHIRE.—Hengistbury Head. Mr. H. St. George Gray reports that trenching close to the shore of Christchurch Harbour, as mentioned in the last Report, has been continued at intervals during the year, and some interesting relics, including a fine bronze bridle-bit of the late Celtic period, have been found.

———— Stanpit Marsh, Christchurch. This area on the N. side of Christchurch Harbour, having been acquired by Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Mr. Gray has been able to examine a large mound of sand, called Crouch Hill. Some excavations were carried out there in October last and a number of flint implements and pieces of ornamented pottery of the Bronze age were found, but no incinerated human remains.

———— St. Catherine's Hill, Christchurch. In August the small square enclosure on this hill (*Sheet 86 N.E.*) was tested by Mr. W. G. Wallace. The site has been supposed to be that of a mediæval chapel within a Roman earthwork. The chapel site revealed no traceable foundations; only broken "foreign" stones, bedded pell-mell amidst decayed mortar, sherds of mediæval pottery and rare fragments of painted glass. Three trenches were cut through the surrounding low earthwork, which showed that the ditches were shallow and not defensive. No relics were found in these trenches, excepting one nondescript sherd. The only possible indications of Roman occupation were a few oyster shells, but these were found on the chapel-site associated with mediæval pottery sherds.

———— Barley Pound. The excavations of the Farnham Field Club on the site of the Norman earthwork at Barley Pound, near Crondall (*Hants, Sheet 28, N.W.*), last summer were rewarded by the uncovering of the foundations of a wall eight feet thick, with pottery and other small finds of the Norman period.

An account and plans of these last two sites will be found in Dr. Williams-Freeman's *Field Archæology as illustrated by Hampshire* (Macmillan, 1915).

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., has carried out excavations in the castle-mound at Rug, near Corwen. The mound is an enlarged Bronze age barrow which contains a cist.

MIDDLESEX.—The Committee appointed by the British Archæological Society, the London and Middlesex Archæological Society and the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies,

with a view to excavation at Brockley Hill (*Sulloniacae*), has applied for the necessary permission, and if this is obtained it is hoped to begin work next year.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Margidunum (on the Foss-way, 8 miles E. of Nottingham). Excavation has been continued by Dr. Felix Oswald, and shows that four ditches formed the defences of the camp on the S. side. A series of shallow rectangular pits with iron slag adhering to their base show that during the Nero-Vespasian period, iron-smelting was carried on just within the ramparts. Foundations, probably of barracks, are being uncovered and a stone-lined well has been cleared out. Several large flagons and other pottery, belonging exclusively to the close of the 3rd century, with coins of Tetricus and Carausius were found in it.

YORKSHIRE.—Scarborough. Preparatory excavations have been made for the purpose of locating the site of the Roman coast-guard fort. The mediæval chapel in the castle yard has been dug out and some traces of the fort have been found at a lower level than the chapel foundations, but further exploration is deferred until next year.

Ireland.

Mr. T. J. Westropp reports that the great anxiety and unrest in Ireland has told severely against all archæological work, and that the few who devote themselves to the study of prehistoric matters and of earthworks have been able to accomplish very little; while the exorbitant cost of publication has been equally hurtful on the literary side.

DESTRUCTION.

The following cases of destruction have come to Mr. Westropp's notice:—

COUNTY CLARE.—The removal for road-metal of half a stone ringwall or cattle-bawn at Crossard, Inchiquin.

COUNTY MAYO.—The removal by turf-cutters of an early Tochair, "together" or causeway, across Cloonascarragh Bog: the destruction of a square earthwork used as a refuge by the people of Castlebar when the Crown forces retreated before the French in 1798; and the rapid removal of a rath on the escar by sand-diggers.

The Year's Work.

The following notes on excavations and discoveries have been received by the Hon. Secretary:—

I. PREHISTORIC.

BERKSHIRE.—Bones of bison continue to be found in Brain's Pit at Newbury Station, but little else, and nothing that assists the dating of the gravel, which is the lowest in the Kennet Valley at this point. The pit is being carefully watched.

A flint factory site between Thatcham and Newbury was excavated during September by Messrs. Crawford and Peake. The working floor was sealed up by a natural deposit of peaty soil and shell-marl about 2 feet thick. An account was read before the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia on March 29th, and will be published in their transactions.

A bronze spear-head, found by a workman in the gravel-pit at Colthrop, Thatcham, was obtained from him by Dr. G. A. Simmons, and presented to the Newbury Museum.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—An Early Iron age cemetery with inhumations has been found at Foxton (*Cambs.*, 53, S.E.), about 250 yards due N. of the Railway Inn. The objects, which are at present in the keeping of Mr. Cyril Fox, Rêd Gables, Milton, Cambs., are of La Tene III. and IV. type. A cordoned vessel of barrel shape and a spear-head were found with one of the skeletons. The discovery was made during gravel-digging. Mr. Fox hopes to excavate it this year. (*See also Antiquaries Journal, January, 1922, pp. 57, 58*).

CHESHIRE.—Polished stone celt found in Chester City by Professor Newstead, 1914.

Fragments of a "Neolithic urn" found. (Professor Robert Newstead, Grosvenor Museum, Chester).

CORNWALL.—Two bronze implements were found in making foundations for workmen's cottages at Biscovey, parish of St. Blazey, E. of St. Austell (*Corn., Sheet 51, N.W.*), and were exhibited by Mr. Smallwood at a meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall on May 23rd, 1922. One other was found but lost again or stolen immediately afterwards. They are at present in the Truro Museum, where it is to be hoped they will find a permanent home.

DORSET.—A bronze sword was found in the Backwater, Weymouth, during the construction of a new bridge. It was brought up in the "grab" in compact gravel and mud from 4 feet below the present bed of the Backwater. It is now on loan in the Dorset County Museum. (Captain John E. Acland, Dorchester).

A large number of Kimmeridge shale discs and flints have been found near Kimmeridge by the Rev. A. Joyce Watson,

Savernake Vicarage, Marlborough, who has observed near by the "foundations of huts constructed of Purbeck Stone, and apparently occupied by the shale workers." These are exposed at the edge of the cliff, and near by are "many discs together with pottery, bones (many of them sharpened), and a number of little flint tools, possibly used in turning, made by breaking a flint flake transversely."

GLoucestershire.—The Barnwell gravel-pit continues to yield abundant remains. Mrs. Clifford, Barnwood Cottage, Gloucester, reports discoveries of teeth and bones of mammoth, Rhinoceros Tich., bison and ox, and Neolithic flint implements. The objects are all in her possession. An implement from the same gravel-pit is illustrated in the *Antiquaries Journal* (Vol. i., p. 234), where it is described as "either of late Acheulian or early Mousterian age—probably the former."

Hampshire.—A number of flint implements continue to be found in the Basingstoke District. The finds include flakes and implements of Palæolithic Age from high altitudes, arrowheads both leaf-shaped and tanged, and a fine greenstone celt. An illustrated account of some of these finds appears in the current number of the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club* (Vol. ix., Pt. 2).

A village of the Early Iron age on Worthy Down (*Hants*, Sheet 41, N.W.), near Winchester has been excavated by Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S., Earlescroft, St. Giles' Hill, Winchester, Hon. Curator of the Winchester Museum. Attention was first drawn to the site by the discovery there of about a dozen iron currency-bars (described and illustrated by Mr. Hooley in the *Antiquaries Journal*, October, 1921). By means of tapping the ground with the butt-end of a pick (and sometimes with an iron ram) a complete plan of the ditches and pits was made before digging commenced. A full account will be published in due course.

During digging on the new housing-site on the S.W. outskirts of Winchester, pottery bearing many resemblances to that found by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham at All Cannings Cross, Wilts., was discovered. Mr. Hooley succeeded in uncovering what he considered to be an oven containing many large pieces of a vessel. The objects will be placed in the Winchester Museum. It is hoped to do some more digging on the site this summer.

During August Mr. W. G. Wallace excavated the northernmost of the row of barrows which have somehow got marked upon the Ordnance Map (*Hants*, 86, N.E.) as Roman Watch-Towers. He found a cremated interment and a Bronze-age urn of the overhanging rim type which is now in the keeping of the Earl of Malmesbury, Heron Court, Christchurch. An account

will be published in the *Transactions of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society*.

Barrows have been noted (1) in the fork between the junction of the G.W.R. and L.S.W.R., S. of Winchester (*Hants*, 50, N.W.) (2) in Borough Field immediately S. of the point where the L.S.W.R. crosses the Micheldever Valley, E. of and touching the railway embankment (*Hants*, 33, N.W.). The latter is ploughed nearly flat, but quite easily visible even from the train. Both are round.

KENT.—An urnfield of the Early Iron age has been discovered near Swarling Farm, Petham, and has been excavated by the Society of Antiquaries (*Kent*, 46, S.W.). A full account will be published in due course. There are many points of resemblance to the Aylesford cemetery. (*See Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 339).

MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Fred Turner, F.R.Hist. Soc., Librarian and Curator of the Brentford Public Library and Museum, writes: "I have recently seen at least another dozen stakes or piles in the river-bed near the old outlet of the Brent at 'Old England'; one of them—the best—has been drawn and placed in our Museum; it measures about seven feet, six feet of which was embedded in the ground. It looked a perfect specimen when drawn up, but the drying process has resulted in the usual cracks."

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Colonel E. R. B. Spain writes: "On February 14th, 1921, a siding on the N.E. Railway was being cut through a field on Low Morralee Farm, on the Ridley Hall Estate (*Northumberland*, 93, N.W.). One side of the cutting fell in, and amongst the debris was found a cinerary urn containing two other vessels, and some burnt bones. One of these vessels is unique. About 6 feet W. from where the find was made, was found a burial by inhumation; the body was lying N. and S., but details are not ascertainable. With it was a bronze knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. The objects are in the possession of the Hon. F. Bowes-Lyon, of Ridley Hall. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, 3 Ser., Vol. x., p. 29).

In August, 1921, a cist was excavated by Mr. Bosanquet and his son in the parish of Rock. The site is the plantation known as Heiferlaw Plantation on the old edition (*Sheet 27*, S.W.), and Ellsnook Wood on the new edition (*Sheet 29*, N.W.). In the cist was found a beaker. The cist was in the top of a mound, and it is thought that it is not the primary interment. The mound is certainly partly artificial. Excavations are to be resumed this summer. (Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Rock Moor, Alnwick).

The remains of an ancient burial-mound have also been found during the revision of Northumberland. It is situated 15 chains W. of Blawearie, parish of Old Bewick, and

half-a-mile N.E. of the cup-and-ring marked rocks. Of the mound, or more properly the cairn, itself, little remains ; but an outer surrounding circle of stones survives (diameter 33 feet). Inside this circle are smaller stones, the remains doubtless of the cairn. The stones of the circle touch each other, and some of them lean outwards. (This feature is very often observed; it was produced originally by the pressure of the cairn, for which it formed a kind of retaining wall). Inside are two cists placed side by side, with a distance apart of about 2 feet. Each is formed of four stone slabs placed upright on their edges, and forming a rectangle, with a covering stone lying close by. Their direction is N.W. and S.E. ; they are 3 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches broad and three feet deep. Depressions within the circle give the impression that other cists may have been removed. (Sergeant Brennan, R.E., April, 1922).

SOMERSET.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports as follows :—The illustrated report (with contoured plan and sections) on the Excavations at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh Park, near Frome, September-October, 1920, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, is published in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. lxvii. (1921), issued March, 1922. The site represented a chambered Long Barrow. The work was carried out under the auspices of the Somerset Earthworks Committee, and Dr. A. Bulleid was associated with Mr. Gray in this work.

A stone (basalt ?) celt, ground, of Neolithic type was found by a man on July 6th, 1921, in a potato plot, 2 feet deep, in the parish of Babington, but close to the Highbury Methodist Chapel in Kilmersdon Parish. It is now in the Somerset County Museum.

Small implements, cores and flakes of flint have been collected (1921) on Shapwick Heath, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S. of Shapwick Railway Station. Similar series are noted in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. li., Pt. i., p. 71, and Vol. lvi, Pt. i., p. 92.

Flint implements of Neolithic type have been picked up by Mr. R. H. Fitzjames, of Clifton, on the surface in some quantities, (1) at Stanton Drew in a field about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Stone circles, (2) in a ploughed field E. of the camp at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.

After seven years' cessation (the result of the war) the excavations at the Meare Lake Village, near Glastonbury, were resumed on August 29th, 1921, and were continued for three weeks. The work, as previously, was under the direction of Dr. A. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray. The antiquities discovered were numerous and interesting, and are now exhibited in the Somerset County Museum, but no full report upon the work has yet been issued. If funds permit it is not unlikely that the excavations will be continued next September, for not one-half of the Meare Lake Village has yet been explored.

Mr. E. K. Tratman reports as follows :—During 1921 the work commenced by the University of Bristol Spelæological Society in 1919 in the caves of the Burrington district was continued. The results will be published in the second number of the *Proceedings*. The main result of the 1921 work has been the definite proof that an Upper Palæolithic site exists at Aveline's Hole ("The Cave" on the O.S. map, *Somerset*, 18, N.W.) at the foot of Burrington Combe. Artefacts of bone and flint have been found as well as numerous bones of birds, mammals and human beings of the period. Among the artefacts are a double-rowed six-barbed harpoon of antler (found 1920), and a shell necklace (found in fragments in 1920-21). The material was removed by foot-layers.

The Keltic Cavern (which has been renamed "Read's Cavern") on the southern margin of Mendip Lodge Wood, only yielded a few additional objects of the Early Iron age.

Owing to the wearing away by the elements of a large sand-bank at Brean Down near Weston-super-Mare (*Somerset*, 16, N.W.), several portions of human skeletons and fragments of pottery have been exposed. The pottery is black and coarse, and without ornament.

All the above objects are in the Museum of the Spelæological Society, Bristol.

SUSSEX.—The activities of the members of the Sussex Archæological Society are mainly included in the report of the Earthworks Committee. The Society has recently taken up the survey of Sussex, and has been provided with the necessary maps.

Dr. Eliot Curwen reports a disc-barrow on Cock Hill, S.E. of Harrow Hill, which proved not to be circular; and a very fine "Celtic road" running across the Brighton and Hove golf-links.

Mr. Hadrian Allcroft reports the same disc-barrow, and a number of barrows in the Lewes district, "chiefly 'rings' and 'discs' found by Mr. H. S. Toms."

WILTSHIRE.—The past year has seen a great deal of activity in Wiltshire. By far the most important event has been the continued excavation of the Iron age village at All Cannings Cross. The finds made bear out previous conclusions as to its age. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are preparing a full account of their work there. The excavations will be continued this year.

The revision of the county by the O.S. has given a stimulus to field-work and many new discoveries have been made. Mr. Passmore has found a small circle of stones in a valley S. of East Kennett and several barrows, both long and round. He also superintended the work carried out recently at the Devil's Den in Clatford Bottom. This burial-chamber is now in no danger of falling, and it is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall has pointed out the

sites of several antiquities not hitherto recorded on the O.S. maps.

With the aid of both published and unpublished drawings and plans of Avebury, Mr. Crawford has been able to discover the sites of many stones not previously located exactly. These will be marked on the new edition of the O.S. map. An account of the unpublished plans made by Stukeley about 1720 will be delivered by Mr. Crawford at the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Swindon (July 31st, 1922). It will be fully reported in the *Wiltshire Gazette* (Devizes). These plans, the property of Mrs. St. John of Dinmore, Herefordshire, were not previously known to be in existence.

An account of the work being done at Stonehenge will be found in the *Antiquaries Journal* for January, 1921 and 1922.

A sarsen stone in Bowood Park deserves notice. It was originally discovered by the Earl of Kerry who identifies it with the Hoar-stone whose existence is indicated by old estate-maps. It is very unusual to find a sarsen stone resting directly upon the greensand, and its presence there may be due to human agency. Two other sarsens exist in the Park. The site of the Hoar-stone will be marked on the O.S. map.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., Editor, East Riding Antiquarian Society (Municipal Museum, Hull), reports that various stone and bronze implements have been found on the Yorkshire Wolds, and will be described in the *Transactions*, which he edits. They are in the Hull Museum.

Mr. E. W. Crossley (Broad Carr, Holywell Green, near Halifax) reports, on behalf of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, that a celt has been found on Rishworth Moor, S.W. of Halifax (W.R., Sheets 244 and 245). See *Y.A.J.*, Vol. xxvi., p. 304.

Mrs. Cunnington reports that a hoard of bronze implements was found at the end of 1921 or shortly afterwards near Ripon and is now in the Museum there. "It seems to consist of a dozen or more socketed celts, and a dagger or small bronze sword. The latter seems to be leaf-shaped, with flat handle and rivet-holes cast in one with the blade."

ISLE OF MAN.

Mr. P. M. C. Kermode reports as follows:—A polished stone axe-head, very badly weathered, $3\frac{1}{6}$ inch long, with rounded sides, was found on the Mule Hill in the S. of the island in April, 1921, by Professor Sir W. A. Herdman, F.R.S., who presented it to the Manx Museum.

A fairly good socketed bronze axe was turned up under the shingle at Port Mooar on the E. coast in September, 1921, by Mr. Foulis when digging a bed for his boat. It measures $4\frac{5}{6}$ inches long. One face is much worn, the other shows a decoration of

three ribs from a well-defined neck moulding, with indications of two other slight mouldings down the angles. It has been presented to the Manx Museum.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.—Colonel de Guérin reports that rough Neolithic implements made of felsite, diorite, and granite have been found at the following sites :—

1. Lancrese Common, Vale Parish, in sand-pit near Nid de l'Herbe Tower, and also about 100 yards N. of the "dolmen" of La Vardé. The finds consist of flint implements and flakes of fragments of Neolithic pottery, some with incised patterns.

2. Le Crocq Point, St. Saviour's Parish. Finds consist of a large celtiform implement of diorite in a midden with potsherds, baked clay, etc.

3. Jerbourg Point, St. Martin's; objects found in surface, near Doyle's Column.

The above were found by Mr. J. W. Sinel. The late M. Adolphus Collenette has in collaboration with Mr. Sinel found many stone implements and other objects. These are in the Guille-Allès Museum, Guernsey.

JERSEY.—Mr. E. T. Nicolle, Soc. Jersiaise, 9 Pier Road, Jersey, reports that pit-dwellings have been found at Ile Agois, St. Mary's Parish. They are about 14 in number, between 12 and 14 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. Only one has been examined up to the present. The objects found include charcoal, potsherds (one piece being 4 inches square and almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and of coarse texture), and a fine barbed arrow-head of quartz. Further excavations will be made this year by the Société Jersiaise.

A bronze knife, identical in form with Evans' Fig. 261, has been found in a disused well in St. Brelade's Parish, and is at present in the possession of the proprietor.

II. ROMANO-BRITISH.

BERKSHIRE.—An iron wheel-tyre with remains of the wooden axle and spokes, the bones of a horse, and a human skull in a perfect condition were obtained by Dr. G. A. Simmons, Edgcombe, Newbury, in the gravel-pit near the mills at Colthrop, Thatcham. The Roman road from Silchester to Speen passes within a few yards of the site, and the remains may, therefore, be of Roman date. Wooden piles are also to be observed all along the S. side of the pit, but their age is doubtful.

CHESHIRE.—Excavations by Professor Newstead in the garden of No. 6, King's Buildings, Chester, near the N.W. corner of the City Walls, have revealed a well-defined stratum of relics of the period 81-117 A.D. The evidence of dating is taken

chiefly from the *terra sigillata*, of which the following shapes were noted:—decorated, 29, 37 (all transitional), 67 and 78; plain, 15, 18 and 27. Potsherds of coarse pottery were abundant and a large number of different vessels (all early shapes) were represented, including some new types, and two pieces of clean glazed ware probably from the Holt kilns. Of glass vessels there were fragments of a 1st century pillar-moulded bowl; a piece with oval facets cut with a wheel, window glass and pieces of bottles with reeded handles; coins of Titus (one) and Domitian (one) were found. A full report will be read before the Chester and North Wales Archæological Society, whose Secretary has kindly obtained these details for the Editor from Professor Newstead.

DEVON.—A Roman dwelling has been found near Seaton, and a short note about it will be found in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 237, 8.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The finds from the Roman cemetery include a fine brooch and many pots. Owing to the casual nature of the finds, which are being made during gravel-digging, it has not been possible to record the associations of objects in graves. A report on the human remains is being prepared by Professor Sir Arthur Keith. (Mrs. Clifford, Barnwood Cottage, Gloucester, where all the objects found are).

A note on the finds appears in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 236.

A stone coffin was found in April "in the slope of the hill at Lower Slaughter, quite close to Buckle Street." It contained the skeleton of an adult male, about 5 feet 3½ inches high, in the prime of life. (*See Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 340).

About two hundred feet of the S. wall of Roman Cirencester has been uncovered by Mrs. Cripps of that town. It was made of rubble set in hard cement, but the facing of squared stones has been torn away throughout its length. The wall measures on an average from 10 to 11 feet in thickness without the facing. Two bastions were found, between which was a gate about 12 feet wide. It probably carried a single arch. The finds include much Samian, some pieces with leaden rivets, bronze fibulæ, bone pins, and pottery. The excavations have been covered in. (Summarized from an account in the *Wiltshire Gazette*, March 23rd, 1922).

HAMPSHIRE.—A good tessellated Roman pavement has been discovered on the high ground above Longstock on Mr. Barker Mill's property. It appears to belong to a large and important villa (*Hants*, 31, S.E.).

KENT.—Mr. Hubert Elgar reports as follows:—A bowl of gritted ware was found in excavating sand at Boro-green, March, 1921 (*Kent*, 30, S.W.). The site is near that where Romano-British graves were found in October, 1899. When found, the

bowl stood on a large flint nodule, but it was broken in removal. It contained charcoal, and is now in the Maidstone Museum.

A vessel of *terra sigillata* ware (Form 33, Dragendorff) was found in April, 1921, on the site of the Romano-British interment discovered at Sandling, Maidstone (*Kent*, 31, S.E.), in October, 1919. Height 5.5 inches, diameter of mouth 10.5 inches, of base 4.6 inches. It is now in the Maidstone Museum.

Several Romano-British interments were discovered at Ospringe, near Faversham, in October, 1921 (*Kent*, 34, S.W.). The burials have been photographed *in situ* and excavated by Mr. W. Whiting, of Ospringe. The site is about 340 yards W. of the Roman cemetery discovered in 1920 and described by Mr. Whiting in *Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. xxxv. A short account was published in the *Kentish Express*, March 18th, 1922, and the original discovery is noted in the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 141.

A Romano-British interment was found in excavating gravel at Kennaway, near Ospringe, in April, 1921 (*Kent*, 34, S.W.). The find consisted of a cinerary urn containing burnt bones, a bulbous vessel, a one-handled flagon of brick-red ware, and a thin fragment of a vessel of black ware. (Mr. Whiting, Ospringe).

SOMERSET.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports as follows:—Lines of a Roman building were revealed by scorching, due to the 1921 drought, on the lawn at Drayton Vicarage (*Somerset*, 72, S.E.). Reference to the O.S. map shows that Roman coins and other objects have been found in two places a little to the W. of the Vicarage. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. lxvii., p. lxxviii.).

The drought also revealed the existence of foundations in the modern cemetery on the Bristol road, half-a-mile to the N.W. of the Church at Keynsham (*Somerset*, 7, N.W. and S.W.). Sherds of pottery, pieces of flue-tiles and tesserae had been collected when graves had been dug. (*Proc. S.A.S.*, Vol. lxvii., pp. xxi and lxxv.).

Several sherds of pottery were found in August, 1920, in digging a grave in the N.E. extension of the churchyard at Burrowbridge (*Somerset*, 62, S.W.). This new burial-ground is the lower part of the slope of "Burrow Mump." The potsherds subsequently came into the possession of the County Museum.

A few fragments of pottery were found by the Yeovil Volunteers in 1916, while digging trenches in a field adjoining, and to the N. of Two Tower Lane in the parish of Barwick, near Yeovil (*Somerset*, 90, N.W.). They have recently found their way to the County Museum.

Mr. Gerald J. Grey reports:—Sir Alexander Lawrence, of Brockham End, Lansdown, Bath, has lately been excavating a Roman site with some rough foundations of a building on his

property; and he has in his possession a quantity of Roman pottery, etc., taken from the site.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—In the course of excavations for new buildings at "The Butts," Wall, Staffordshire, during September, 1921, some Roman pottery and other remains were found. The following is an extract from a letter dated October 2nd, 1921, from Mr. R. J. K. Mott, of Wall House, Crowcombe, Taunton:—"The buildings that were uncovered in 'The Butts' field at Wall were the Roman baths and a large villa. The latter was covered in again, and part of the former, but a small part of the baths remains uncovered, and a hypocaust is protected by an iron roof. All the finds were removed to a small Museum that I built in the village, where plans of the excavated buildings may be examined. I think it unlikely that there exist any more foundations of buildings in 'The Butts,' as trial trenches in various directions yielded no results. I found traces of walling in Castle Croft, but did not uncover much."

The plan of the buildings has been incorporated on the 25 inch Ordnance Map (*Staffs.* 58, 6), and the correct name of the Roman town LETOCETUM has been inserted.

WILTS.—The Rev. A. Joyce Watson, Savernake Vicarage, Marlborough, writes, Nov. 7th, 1922:—"A considerable length of the Roman road where it crosses Braydon Hook has been exposed by turf-cutting operations . . . The causeway shows up well with its large flints, as the surface has, of course, been completely peeled off . . . The discoverer has a horse-shoe which he found, and there are numerous fragments of rough tile and brick among the flints."

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Sheppard reports the discovery of a Roman skeleton with iron bracelet and large bone beads, pottery, and other remains in a trench at Middleton-on-the-Wolds (*Yorks., Sheets.* 177 and 178, Hull Museum).

Mr. Crossley reports that the excavation of the Roman fort at Ilkley was continued for the third year, and completed during 1921 (*Yorks., W.R.*, 169, S.W.); and that excavations to locate the Roman coast-guard fort in Scarborough Castle yard were begun. Traces of the fort were found, but the exploration has not yet been completed. (*Yorks., N.R., Sheet* 78).

III. POST-ROMAN.

BEDFORDSHIRE—EATON SOCON.—Mr. Beauchamp Wadmore, 10, Kimbolton Avenue, Bedford, reports that fragments of pottery are being found in the rabbit scrapes on the earthworks of "The Hillings" (Castle Mound and Bailey). These will be submitted to Dr. T. D. Pryce and Professor Stenon.

DURHAM.—In the *Antiquaries Journal* for April, 1922, Vol. ii., pp. 141-3, is an account of further discoveries made in the

Saxon cemetery at Hartlepool in October, 1921. The finds consisted of skeletons and a flat pillow-stone (not sculptured). The skeletons have been reburied in St. Hilda's Churchyard. The Rev. Bertram Jones, Rector of Hartlepool, concludes: "The knowledge gained from these discoveries proves that the Hartlepool Saxon cemetery, which was first discovered in 1833, is of considerable extent, and certainly stretches from Baptist Street to St. Hilda Street, and possibly even farther."

When the cemetery was first discovered a number of tombstones or pillow-stones with crosses sculptured on them were found. Of these, only seven complete stones have been preserved. Four of them are in the British Museum, two in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and one is in the Cathedral Library at Durham. (*V.C.H. Durham*, Vol. i., p. 212. Three of these in the British Museum are figured in the plate opposite p. 212).

HAMPSHIRE.—An eleventh-century cross-base with sculptured designs has been found at Winchester by Colonel Sir Charles Close, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. The stone stands at present in the garden of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Altham, and is believed to have been taken there many years ago from the churchyard of St. Faith, which is only a hundred yards distant. A full account with drawings appears in the current number of the *Hampshire Field Club Proceedings*.

SOMERSET.—Mr. H. St. George Gray reports as follows:—The summer of 1921 has been remarkable for the discovery at Glastonbury Abbey of the site of the monument mentioned by John of Glaston as having been erected to the N. of the *Ecclesia Vetusta* to record by a line drawn S. its ancient eastward termination. On exploring the ground southward the foundations of Norman walling were discovered lying alongside St. Mary's Chapel to the N., and suggestive of a former stone encasement of the *Ecclesia Vetusta*, as hinted by James Parker, on the precedent of York. Considerable remains of the N. wall of the N. transept have also been brought to light, together with many relics of fine tabernacle-work and encaustic tiling. These excavations are being carried on, as for several seasons past, under the direction of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, with the permission of the Abbey Trustees.

SURREY.—The workmen employed on making a new motor-road from Thornton Heath to Purley in the Spring of 1921, disturbed a human skeleton in widening Edgehill Road, Russell Hill, in Croydon parish, and further work revealed the remainder of the skeleton with a bronze buckle and iron knife. These are considered by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., to be Anglo-Saxon, dating from the early 6th century. Human remains are reported to have been discovered many years ago in the immediate

neighbourhood during road-making, but no proper investigation was made at the time. Exact details of the present interment cannot be obtained, but the position of the body was probably north to south.

SUSSEX.—In the *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 236, is a short note on new discoveries in the Saxon cemetery at Eastbourne, described first in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. lii. It is said that the cemetery probably belongs to the sixth century.

YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Crossley reports that foundations of a mediæval chapel in Scarborough Castle yard were uncovered and planned. (*Yorks. N.R.*, Sheet 78). One hundred and twenty-two coins (Charles II. to George III.) were found at Bridlington (*Yorks. E.R.*, Sheet 146) on the site of an ancient dwelling-house. Sixty-one were of gold, the rest silver.

Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered at Clifford (*Yorks. W.R.*, 189, S.E.).

ISLE OF MAN.

The Rev. Canon Quine has collected, at Lonan Parish Church, a number of rude unhewn stones bearing artificial markings or grooves made for some definite purpose; some of these, which suggest an early script are said not hitherto to have been met with in the British Isles. The examples collected are from neighbouring sites, and are associated with traces of earthworks. Other examples have been found (and in many cases copied) and recorded on the Ordnance Maps, in eight out of the nine eastern parishes, and in three out of the eight western parishes of the island. They occur at heights of between 350 and 700 feet, and seem associated with human settlements on the dry ridges or spurs at right angles to the mountain range of the island. They are generally weathered blocks of trap-rock, roughly polygonal in form, and measure from two to four feet in length. All natural causes such as ice-grooving, plough-marks, etc., have been considered; but the marks are said to be of such a character as not to be accounted for by these explanations.

Wales.

I. PREHISTORIC.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, reports as follows:—

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—A long-cairn at Pen-y-Wyrlod, three-quarters-of-a-mile E. of Llanigon was excavated by the Woolhope Club. The megalithic cist (without entrance-passage) at the E. end yielded the remains of twelve persons, animal bones, two potsherds and some flint flakes. A smaller chamber at the

W. end contained charcoal, and in the mound were glass beads and a coin of Crispus. (*Western Mail*, September 5th, 1921; *Arch. Camb.*, 1921, pp. 296-9; *Man*, 1922, 6). Cairns, one round and two long on Ffostill Farm, near Talgarth, were partially excavated by Messrs. C. E. Vulliamy and A. F. Gwynne. One of the long-cairns, 108 feet long and 68 feet wide at the E. end, contained an eastern chamber, 11 feet by 4 feet, without entrance passage. In the chamber were remains of at least eight persons, including a cranium of dolichocephalic type. With the bones were three pieces of worked flint, one "cracked by fire." (*Western Mail*, Nov. 29th, 1921; *Arch. Camb.* 1921, pp. 300-5).

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The Graig Lwyd stone-axe "factory," on the N.E. slopes of Penmaenmawr, was further explored. A hearth was found and several implements, similar to those recovered during the previous excavations, described by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Inst.*, Vol. xlix., pp. 342-65, and Vol. li., pp. 165-99.

Hut-circles and enclosures at Rhostryfan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Carnarvon, were partially excavated by Mr. Howel Williams. Glass beads, iron slag, and a piece of bronze with late Celtic repoussé ornament, were found.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—At Rûg, near Corwen, a castle-mound, built over a Bronze-age barrow, has been further explored by Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A.

FLINTSHIRE.—A round barrow in Ffrith-y-Garreg Wen, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Whitford, was excavated by Mr. Howel Williams. It contained several interments, and the finds included a small pierced whetstone and a cinerary urn containing a bronze knife. (*Arch. Camb.* 1921, pp. 265-89).

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Barrows and cairns, explored by the National Museum of Wales on Murgam Mountain, included a large round barrow, known as the Twmpath Diwlith, which had originally been built of turves and had later been enlarged with earth. The primary interment consisted of fragmentary burnt bones in a rough cist; the secondary interment had been rifled.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—A hoard of about thirty flint arrow-heads, mostly barbed and tanged together with a number of roughly worked flint flakes, has been found in the peat near Llyn Bugeilyn, midway between Machynlleth and Llanidloes.

II. ROMANO-BRITISH.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The excavation of Segontium, the Roman site at Carnarvon, was resumed by the Segontium Excavation Committee. The ramparts of the main fort, a corner turret, the N.W. gateway, and parts of two internal buildings, were examined. The evidence suggests three main periods of occupation :—(1)

c. 80-120, (II.) c. 200-220, and (III.) c. 250-380. (*Arch. Camb.* 1921, pp. 170-204.)

A small earthwork, about 90 feet square, was discovered $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.E. of Carnarvon, near the cottage "Bryn Glas." Trenches showed that the work was of c. 100 A.D. and apparently unfinished. In the "hill-fort" of Braich-y-Ddinas, Penmaen-mawr, excavations were resumed by Mr. H. Harold Hughes, F.S.A. Several stone hut-circles were cleared, and the finds included two Kimmeridge shale bracelets, a Romano-British silver snake-bracelet, and apparent traces of lead-working.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Roman pottery, including 2nd century Samian and a 2nd brass of Faustina the Younger, were found, apparently in association with foundations during the laying of a sewer, half-mile S. of Church Road Station, Machen. This is the first record of Roman remains in the district.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Hut-circles and cattle-enclosures on the 1,500 feet contour-line, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Blaenrhondda, were partially excavated by the Rhondda Naturalists Society, but the finds—leather and iron slag—were inconclusive.

Scotland.

Mr. J. G. Callander, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh, reports as follows:—

The excavations on the hill fort on Traprain Law, East Lothian, were continued last summer (1921) by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the results, both in the discovery of structures and of relics, being most satisfactory. In the four previous seasons devoted to the examination of the site, four distinct levels of occupation, dating from the end of the first century of this era to the beginning of the fifth, had been recognised, and it was considered that the fort had been inhabited intermittently. No evidence of earlier sites of habitations had been detected, though the discoveries of a few Bronze age relics, from time to time, and of a burial deposit of four cinerary urns and one incense cup urn indicated that the hill had been visited by people of that period. Last summer, however, four other occupational levels were identified, indicating that probably the hill was continuously inhabited at least during the first few centuries of this era, also that there had been settlements during the late Bronze age and early Iron age.

On every level rude stone foundations of oval enclosures and of hut-circles were encountered, and paved areas and hearths of rectangular and oval form were laid bare. Passing through the

occupied area was an ancient roadway with walled sides in places showing the ruts made by wheeled vehicles and a central hollow made by the feet of the animals which dragged them.

As in previous years, a rich harvest of relics, which included some types of objects never before found in Scotland, was secured. Three socketed axes, three pins and a razor, all of bronze, were found within a very restricted area; the razor was of crescentic form, with a ring at one end of the back and a perforation near the other, and resembled a continental more than a native type. A number of fragments of clay moulds for casting bronze swords and axes, a spear-head with lunette openings in the blade, and other objects were also recovered—the sword moulds had been reinforced by a metal rod running longitudinally through the clay. Belonging to late Celtic times was a socketed and looped axe of iron and a handsome bronze pin with a massive head projecting from one side of the top of the stem. Amongst the other relics found were a considerable number of fragments of armlets of jet and parti-coloured glass; of bronze there were four harp-shaped fibulæ, two of dragonesque form, and two of penannular shape with bulbous ends; examples of finger rings, dress fasteners, two pins with the projecting ring-heads formed of six pellets, and a waster or unfinished casting of another, two terret rings, one enamelled, several looped studs, and a bronze girdle ring of Scandinavian type. A very small spoon-like object of silver, with perforated bowl and loop at the end of the handle for suspension, belongs to a class of relic occasionally found in the North of France and in different parts of central Europe. Iron objects included two small sickles, a spear-head with midrib and open socket, the point of a sword blade, and a hoe. Stone objects consisted chiefly of whetstones and whorls, but there were several hammerstones, four stone axes, a few small balls, possibly used as sling stones, a broken leaf-shaped arrow-head, another of lop-sided form, a number of scrapers of flint, and two small conical objects of coprolite shaped like a spinning top. Fragments of Samian ware and of other kinds of Roman pottery, including the greater part of a mortarium, were recovered, as also a considerable quantity of sherds of very coarse hand-made native pottery. Eight Roman coins were found; they consisted of 1 Nero, 2 Antoninus Pius, 1 Trajan, 1 probably Gallienus, 2 Carausius, and a fourth century coin unidentified.

It is intended to resume the excavation of the site during the coming summer.

H.M. Office of Works have carried out excavations at the abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Culross and Crosraguel, Restennet Priory, and at Castle Urquhart and Burleigh Castle. The most interesting discoveries in the matter of relics were a leaden casket of conical form containing a human heart, another

vessel of lead of somewhat similar shape, and a third of the same material rather larger than and shaped like a band-box which were found at Melrose, and two corroded masses of iron arrow-heads found at Castle Urquhart.

Ireland.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, of the National Museum, Dublin, reports as follows:—

The year, 1921, was not productive of important archaeological results in Ireland. To organise excavations was impossible owing to the disturbed state of the country. With the exception of the discovery of coins at Abbeyland, Navan, County Meath (See *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. i., p. 341) no finds of interest were reported.

Professor A. Francis Dixon, of Dublin University, has communicated particulars of a small unpublished "dig" which, with the assistance of Mr. Arthur W. Bretland, Chief Engineer of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, he was able to carry through at Lecarrow, County Roscommon. Here a small stone circle was opened up in extending the quarry to the N. side of the Railway. The circle consisted of small loose stones with one stone about 2 feet long set on end in the middle. Beneath the central stone the skeleton of a young adult man was found. This individual was powerfully built; but the bones were unfortunately broken into small pieces before they were examined carefully. At a little distance two small urns of Bronze age date were discovered near the N. edge of the circle. These had been placed on the lime stone rock just four feet below the surface. With the urns was a large collection of burnt human bones representing portions of, at least, four individuals. The burnt fragments represented much smaller individuals than the skeleton found in the middle of the circle. It is believed that the latter belonged to a later period. With the burnt bones were found three implements; two made from red deer antler, and one from a portion of the sacrum of red deer. Beneath the sod, inside the circle, bones of many animals, and parts of several human children's skeletons, were discovered.

Bibliography.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- A.J.—Archæological Journal (Annual of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland).
 Ant. Journ.—Antiquaries Journal (quarterly publication of the Society of Antiquaries of London).
 Arch. Camb.—Archæologia Cambrensis (quarterly publication of the Cambrian Archæological Association).
 C. & W.A.S.—Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.
 H.F.C.—Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
 J.B.A.A.—Journal of the British Archæological Association.
 P.S.A.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.
 Som. A.S.—Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
 W.A.M.—Wiltshire Archæological Magazine.

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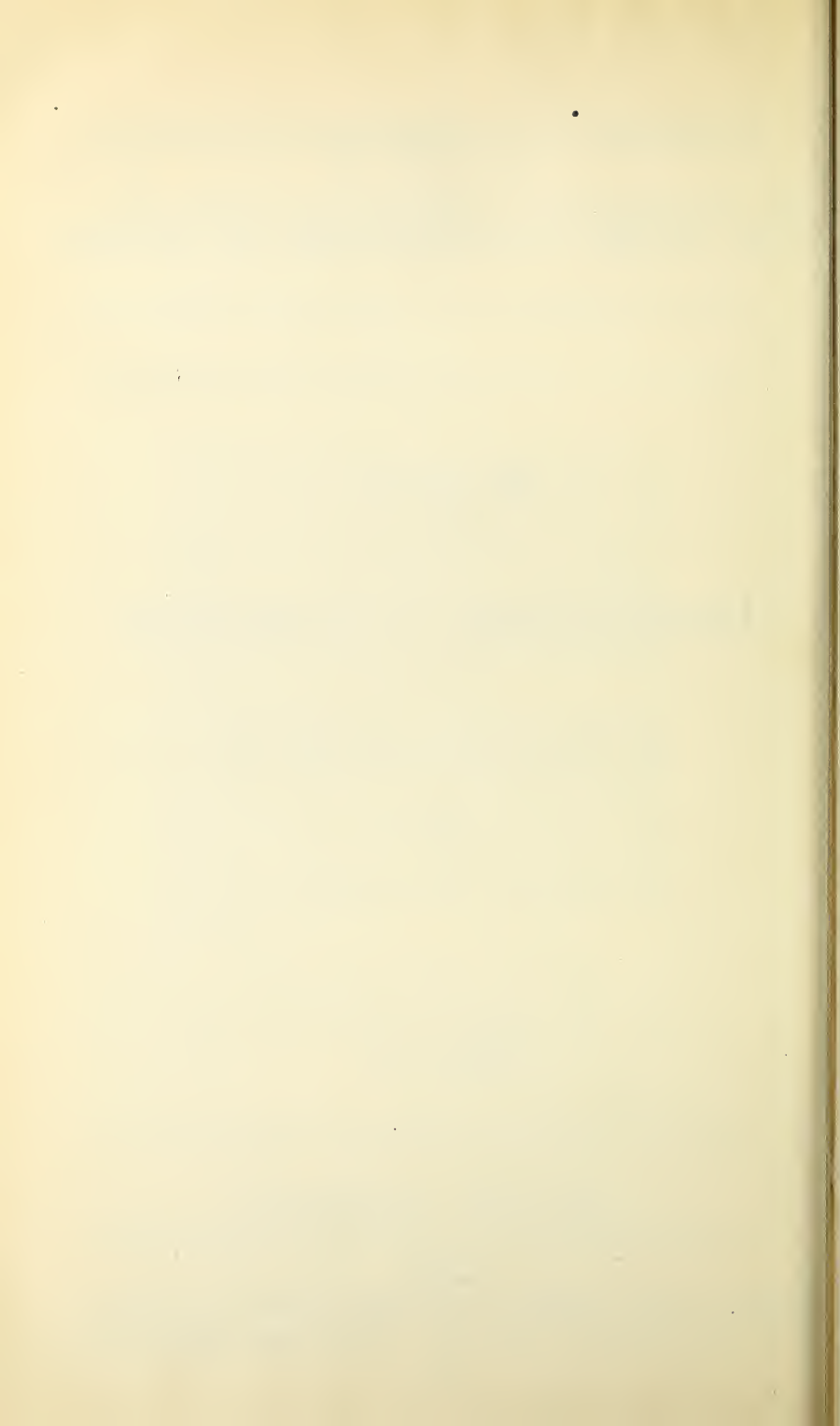
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Subscriptions, 1916-17	..	1	0	0	Stationery and Printing—				
1917-18	..	2	0	0	Official	7	10	8
1918-19	..	2	0	0	Earthworks Committee	..	2	0	3
1919-20	..	3	0	0	Typewriting ..	..	18	0	
1920-21	..	21	0	0					10 8 11
1921-22	..	38	0	0	Packing and Postage—				
					Hon. Secretary..	..	3	10	0
Publications, Sale of—					Treasurer ..	..	2	6	6
Earthworks Reports, 1920	..	30	19	1	Earthworks Committee	..	2	2	5
Scheme of Earthworks	..	1	15	4	Printers..	..	4	13	8
									12 12 7
Dividend on Consols	..	32	15	4	Donation : Cissbury Ring Fund ..				2 2 0
					Press Cuttings ..	..			3 3 0
					Tea at Congress ..	..			3 0 0
					Honorarium : Asst. Treasurer	..			10 0 0
					Petty Expenses ..	..			9
					Balance—				
					At Bank	..	54	7	11
					In Hand	..	1	1	3
									55 9 2
									£140 13 11
LIABILITIES		£	s.	d.	ASSETS		£	s.	d.
Balance available to meet the cost of publications in regard to which the Congress has already incurred liability	..	115	13	5	Arrears of Subscriptions (estimated)	..			2 0 0
					Earthworks Reports supplied	..			3 3 9
					Consols (at cost)	..			55 0 6
					Cash at Bank	..	54	7	11
					„ in Hand	..	1	1	3
									55 9 2
									£115 13 5

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Audited and found correct, 14th November, 1922,
GEORGE C. DRUCE.

The Congress meets annually in November, at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. Each affiliated society is invited to send two delegates, and to suggest for discussion any subject of general archæological importance.

Societies wishing to become affiliated should communicate in the first instance with the Hon. Secretary of the Congress, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.1. The annual subscription is £1, payable in advance on July 1st.

Report of the Council, June 30th, 1922.

The financial position of the Congress continues to be satisfactory. The credit balance is £55 9s. 2d., compared with £38 9s. 6d. on June 30th, 1921. Thanks are again due to Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., for auditing the accounts.

During the year the National Museum of Wales and the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia have been affiliated.

The principal event of the year has been the publication of the first number of the "Year's Work." Eleven thousand copies were printed and nearly all distributed. The number contained the usual Report of the Earthworks Committee, compiled by Mr. Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A. with a bibliography of fifty-eight articles published during the year; a report on discoveries made in all parts of Great Britain, contributed by affiliated societies, museum curators and others; and the information about the Congress itself and its proceedings, which has usually been printed separately.

According to rule the following six members retire from Council :—Colonel Attree, Mr. W. Dale, Mr. P. M. Johnston, the Rev. Canon Livett, Mr. William Martin, Miss Nina Layard.

The Council recommends the following for election in their place :—Major Freer (nominated by the Leicestershire Archæological and Architectural Society), Mrs. Cunnington, Mr. Willoughby Gardner, Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, Dr. Williams-Freeman and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

The Honorary Secretary, having tendered his resignation on account of pressure of work, the Council has nominated Mr. H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, as his successor, for election by the Congress.

Report of the Proceedings at the 29th Congress.

The Thirtieth Congress was held at Burlington House, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, on November 28th and 29th, 1922, under the Presidency of the President of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D.

The following Societies sent delegates :—

<i>Society :</i>	<i>Delegates :</i>
Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.	Sir William Fry, D.L., E. W. Lynam.
Cambrian Archæological Association.	T. E. Morris.
Royal Archæological Institute.	G. C. Druce.
Society of Genealogists of London.	H. L. L. Denny, Rev. C. Moor, D.D.
Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.	Roland Austin.
Archæological and Architectural Society for the County of Buckingham.	E. Holles.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.	Cyril Fox, L. C. G. Clarke.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.	W. J. Hemp.
Cumberland and Westmorland Anti- quarian and Archæological Society.	R. G. Collingwood, T. H. B. Graham.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural Society.	P. H. Currey, H. Vassall.
Hampshire Field Club.	Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, W. Dale.
Kent Archæological Society.	Aymer Vallance.
Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.	T. Cann Hughes.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle- upon-Tyne.	Parker Brewis.
Oxford Archæological and Architectural Society.	Professor J. L. Myres, Miss M. V. Taylor.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.	H. St. George Gray, S. Evans.
Suffolk Institute of Archæology.	H. A. Harris, H. W. B. Wayman.
Surrey Archæological Society.	Lord Farrer.
Sussex Archæological Society.	W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, M.D., R. Garraway Rice.
National Museum of Wales.	Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler.
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.	Rev. E. H. Goddard, B. Howard Cunnington.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.	Colonel Parker, E. W. Crossley.

The Proceedings of the first day were devoted to the business affairs of the Congress. The Minutes of the last Congress, having been printed and circulated in the "Year's Work," were taken as read. In the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer, Mr. W. Paley Baildon, the Secretary presented the Treasurer's Report, which showed that the financial position of the Congress was quite satisfactory, the balance in hand on June 30th being £55 9s. 2d. The Treasurer's Report was carried unanimously. Mr. Crawford presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee on behalf of its Secretary (Mr. Albany Major), who was prevented from attending. The Report was carried unanimously. The Secretary then read the Council's Report, which also was carried unanimously.

Arising out of the Report the President announced the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, owing to pressure of work. This was accepted and Mr. H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was unanimously elected to

succeed him. The President announced that the following resolution had been proposed by the Council :—

“ That the Council of the Congress desires to record its great regret that Mr. Crawford is obliged to give up the work of Honorary Secretary to the Congress, and to express its appreciation of the excellent work that he has done.”

This was carried unanimously.

The following were elected Members of Council to succeed those retiring automatically :—Major Freer (nominated by the Leicestershire Archæological Society), Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Willoughby Gardner, Dr. Williams-Freeman, Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

After the usual votes of thanks to the officers had been passed, Lord Farrer asked for information as to the possibility of the Ordnance Survey taking action with regard to field-names, which he understood the Survey had promised to do. Mr. Crawford said, that while he could not, of course, speak officially on behalf of the Ordnance Survey, he had on a previous occasion submitted a resolution, passed by the Congress, to the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, but there was no hope at the present time of any action being taken, on the ground of the expense involved. He thought there must be some misunderstanding, as the Ordnance Survey had made no promise and on the previous occasion he had spoken in that sense. It was open to local societies to collect and record field-names on the maps which had been issued in connection with the Archæological Survey. After a short discussion, in which the President, Professor Myres and Dr. Williams-Freeman also took part, the matter was allowed to drop.

The Proceedings on Wednesday, November 29th, began with the opening remarks of the President. Taking as his text the Law of Property Act (1922), which would shortly become operative, he said that the Act would have a far-reaching effect upon ancient deeds of historical value. Many such deeds would, in future, become null and void in the transference of property. Many solicitors would think that when these deeds ceased to have any practical value they had better be destroyed. Though obsolete, they might still be considered “ dangerous ” for other reasons. There could be no question as to their great historical and archæological value ; this was particularly evident in the study of field-names to which reference had already been made by Lord Farrer. This matter was eminently one for the Congress to discuss, since local societies were the proper guardians of ancient deeds. The matter was also being considered by the Society of Antiquaries.

Dr. Moor, on behalf of the Society of Genealogists, moved the following resolution :—

"That the Congress approach the Lord Chancellor with a view to securing the preservation of manorial and other documents affected by the passing of the Law of Property Act, 1922."

He had hoped that Lord Farrer would have been able to introduce the subject, in which it was known that he was deeply interested, and apologised for the fact that he himself was neither a legislator, a lawyer, nor a landowner, and could only speak as one desirous to preserve things worthy of preservation.

The main objects of the Act, which would come into force on 1st January, 1925, were simplification and economy. It assimilated so far as practicable the law of real and personal property, abolishing copyhold and other special tenures such as gavelkind and borough English, abolishing primogeniture and all customary laws of succession on death, amending the law relating to intestacy, and making real and personal property devolve together. It placed women on a complete equality with men regarding succession on an intestacy, the preference hitherto given to the male (as regards real estate) being abolished. "Thus the remaining relics of feudalism will disappear, saving only the quaint and inoffensive service of Grand and Petty Sergeanty, which are expressly preserved."*

Without being a mere *laudator temporis acti* one might express regret for some natural results of the passing of this Act. Much that had hitherto constituted title would be rendered valueless for that purpose, and there was a real danger lest a vast series of Manor Court Rolls, old Settlements, and other deeds and documents should be altogether destroyed. They were often regarded as a nuisance, and when their legal value had been taken away, it was likely that their owners would often refuse to preserve them, and would cast them out as rubbish.

Yet these ancient documents were not in reality mere waste paper occupying valuable space. In many of them was to be found curious information as to persons, places, customs, field-names, the descent of land, and many other things, so that they provided valuable material for local as well as family history, for tracing the gradual evolution of custom and law, and indeed of racial characteristics. Moreover, it not infrequently happened that, mixed up with papers relating to a family or an estate, were others of much wider interest, worthy of inclusion in our great national collections. Half a century or more ago, the ancient libraries and record offices of Nineveh were discovered, and we were rightly proud of the possession of more than a hundred thousand clay tablets in the British Museum, containing letters, accounts, title-deeds and documents of private interest, as well as famous records like the "Story of Creation." These were obtained with great cost and labour, and had thrown a flood of light

* Notes taken from *A Guide to the Law of Property Act, 1922*, by W. E. Wilkinson, LL.D.

upon the times from which they dated. We preserved these documents religiously : Let us not, on the other hand, destroy our own.

The suggestion made was that County Councils should become the custodians of such documents, no longer of legal value, as their present custodians desired to transfer, and that there should eventually be a local Record Office in every county ; that county and local archæological societies should work in unison therewith, and should encourage solicitors and the owners of documents to transfer them thereto. And in the first instance it was desired to call the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the importance of action in this direction before serious destruction had taken place.

Mr. Denny seconded the resolution on behalf of the Society of Genealogists. He feared that a great amount of destruction would take place if steps were not taken to prevent it ; and suggested the formation of local record offices.

Mr. Minet spoke in favour of a far wider campaign throughout the country. Letters should be inserted in all the local papers in the hope of attracting the attention of solicitors, estate agents and lords of the manor who were the chief custodians of ancient deeds. We should be in a position to tell those concerned who were the proper authorities to have charge of them ; he mentioned in particular the Public Libraries, Museums and County Councils. Archæological Societies could help in this campaign. Some lawyers were actually looking forward to being able to destroy their ancient deeds as soon as the Act came into force ; he had recently heard one actually say so to him, but had succeeded in bringing him to a better state of mind. He had also recently rescued sixty-six sacks of ancient documents and distributed them to local authorities throughout the country.

Mr. Crossley (Yorkshire), spoke strongly in favour of preservation locally, rather than in London. The publication of ancient documents by local Record Societies had only been possible in the past because records had been available near at hand for those who copied them. He instanced the long series of volumes published by his own county, and the still larger series published from a smaller bulk of available material, by a neighbouring county. He doubted whether all ancient deeds, especially those relating to manors, would become obsolete at the same moment.

Mr. Garraway Rice (Sussex) thought that the Act might prove a blessing in disguise, if it resulted in stirring up public opinion and drawing attention to the value of ancient deeds.

On the suggestion of the President and Mr. Minet a rider was proposed, and the resolution as re-drafted was put and carried unanimously in the following form :—

“ That the Congress approach the Lord Chancellor with a view to securing the preservation of manorial and other documents

affected by the passing of the Law of Property Act, 1922; and that a Committee of the Congress be appointed to consider the best means of preserving such deeds locally."

The following were subsequently appointed by the Congress to serve on the Committee, with power to add to their number :— Lord Farrer, Mr. Minet, Mr. Paley Baildon, Mr. L. Duncan, Colonel Parker, Dr. Moor and Mr. Roland Austin.

Professor Stenton (Reading University) made a statement about the Survey of Place Names being carried out under the direction of Professor Mawer.

Mr. Crawford spoke of the assistance already given to the Place-Names Survey by the late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, who was now acting as its Treasurer. He felt sure that Professor Mawer meant business, and that the Survey deserved the active support of all local societies.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard (Wilts) proposed the following resolution, dealing with a matter which had been considered by the Committee of his Society :—

" That it is desirable that County Archæological Societies should be consulted by H.M. Office of Works, or other central authority, before instituting, or giving permission for, the excavation of any monument in the County concerned."

The speaker referred to the increase in prestige which was given to a local society from its recognition by central authorities. This greatly strengthened its power for good in the county and thereby increased its efficiency. Local societies were constantly being told how important they were, and so forth, until excavation began, when they were consistently and completely ignored. In the majority of cases, the spade-work was done by local people, and this fact should be recognized by central authorities and their attitude modified accordingly.

Mr. B. Howard Cunnington (Wilts) seconded the resolution. He emphasized the need of local supervision to ensure that excavations were carried out scientifically, and gave instances where this was not the case.

Mr. Crossley referred to the harm done by irresponsible excavators who opened barrows without obtaining permission from the owner.

Sir William Fry (Ireland) spoke of the value of consulting local authorities. This had been found in Ireland to have a very good effect upon public opinion. He particularly called attention to the value of getting the County Surveyor as a member of the local society. In this way early news was obtained of all excavations that took place under his supervision. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Hemp spoke of the methods employed in Wales.

Colonel Parker (Yorkshire) suggested that, in its present form, the resolution was practically a vote of censure on H.M. Office of Works, and recommended another form of wording.

Dr. Williams-Freeman (Hampshire) enquired whether any actual instances had occurred in which local societies had been ignored by central authorities. He was simply asking for information, as the matter under discussion was quite new to him and he was entirely free from collusion with his friends and neighbours in Wiltshire. If such instances had occurred, he thought that Mr. Goddard's resolution should be even more strongly worded than it was.

Mr. Goddard said instances had certainly occurred in Wiltshire, but that he had hitherto purposely refrained from mentioning names. Only this last summer permission had been given by H.M. Office of Works to Professor Flinders Petrie to excavate Silbury Hill. Only two people in the county had even been told about it beforehand; one was not a member of the Wiltshire Archæological Society and the other had been sworn to secrecy. Other instances had also occurred.

After a further discussion, in which the President and Messrs. Major, Gray, Finny and Collingwood took part, the resolution was put and carried unanimously in the following amended form:—

"That it would be of advantage to Archæology that local societies should be informed of proposed excavations by H.M. Office of Works, or other central authority, before instituting or giving permission for, such excavations."

The Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the President, and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their apartments, proposed by Mr. St. George Gray.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.

The information which your Committee has to lay before the Congress this year shows some falling off in amount. Several of the county societies and of its usual correspondents have been silent and there is no report from Ireland, owing to the lamented death of Mr. T. J. Westropp, and partly, no doubt, to the disturbed state of the country, which must have seriously interfered with archæological work.

Reports under the head of Destruction are fortunately few and show no serious case of earthworks which have been destroyed. Attention is again called to the damage being done generally by rabbits and sheep and there are a few instances of gradual destruction owing to quarrying, etc. The Archæological Officer of the Ordnance Survey, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., also records several cases of the disappearance of earthworks whose former existence is on record.

Further evidence of the valuable results which Mr. Crawford's appointment is likely to produce is to be found in the identification of the sites of earthworks which have been lost sight of and in archæological county surveys, such as that which has been set on foot in Surrey, and the survey of Welsh Hill Forts, inaugurated by the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales. The importance of such work is shown by the valuable discoveries which have been made, *e.g.*, by Mr. Edwin Hart, F.S.A., at Bletchingley; by Mr. H. S. Toms, at Cissbury Ring and by the Hon. Secretary and Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., along the course of Wansdyke, where there appear to be whole groups of settlements hitherto unrecorded. Even in so unpromising a place as a London suburb, Mr. G. Basil Barham has discovered extensive remains of an ancient dyke.

Among the important measures taken for the preservation of earthworks, information has been received of the scheduling of a considerable number under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913. These include many which had been scheduled under the earlier Acts, and have now been brought under the Act of 1913, for their greater safety. The fund for the purchase of Cissbury Ring is still open and deserves the support of all archæologists, but it is to be wished that the option to buy could be extended to cover the flint mines that lie outside the camp, which it is understood could not be included when the option was obtained.

Your Committee is glad to record that through its instrumentality Figsbury Ring, near Amesbury, which the owner wished to dispose of, was bought by Mr. B. H. Cunnington for preservation and future excavation.

Attention is called by Dr. Williams-Freeman to the value of air photographs in revealing unsuspected earthworks, and a letter on the same subject has been referred to your Committee by the Society of Antiquaries.

Exploration has been fairly active, especially in Wales, and includes the work of a newly formed Society, the Oswestry Prehistoric Society, which has begun work in Shropshire, and of a school society, the Archæological Section of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, which has spent some time tracing and planning the lines of an apparent settlement, discovered by the Hon. Secretary in the course of his investigation of Wansdyke, in Wiltshire.

Among the results of excavation may be mentioned the conclusion of the important work at Avebury, which Mr. H. St. George Gray has carried out for several seasons on behalf of the British Association. Another attempt to solve the mystery of Silbury Hill, made by so well-known an archæologist as Professor Flinders Petrie, has ended in failure, so far at least as the main object of the work was concerned. Dr. C. Fox, on the other hand, has succeeded in obtaining evidence for the dating of Fleam Dyke, near Cambridge,

and similar success has attended the efforts of Mr. St. George Gray at Cadbury Camp, near Clevedon.

Mr. Gray's warning that this camp must not be confused with two others of the same name in Somerset calls attention to the confusion that is often caused by so many earthworks, both in the same and in different counties, having the same name. It would be a great convenience if a simple system of distinguishing them could be arranged and your Committee suggests that in all such cases the name of the parish, or county, in which the work is situated should be given.

Your Committee regrets to report the death of Mr. T. J. Westropp, who has represented Ireland on the Committee since November 1917, and that Mr. A. G. Chater, who was Hon. Secretary of the Committee from 1908, when he succeeded the late Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, finds himself obliged to resign from the Committee, as he is unable at present to give any time to archæological work. Mr. Westropp has sent reports on work in Ireland every year since he joined the Committee, while Mr. Chater did invaluable service during the revision of the Scheme for Recording Earthworks, and their loss will be greatly felt. Mr. J. G. N. Clift, who resigned in November, 1919, on account of absence abroad, has rejoined the Committee.

In conclusion your Committee wishes to thank Mr. A. E. Steel, Assistant Treasurer of the Congress of Archæological Societies, for his help in the preparation of the Bibliography, as well as the Secretaries of affiliated Societies and other correspondents who have furnished the information which follows under the usual heads.

England and Wales.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

BERKSHIRE.—Uffington Castle has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Chesham. Mr. G. Basil Barham points out the existence of a small square camp on Ley Hill Common, about 60 by 60 yards, close to the road, with plainly marked bank and ditch. Part of the S. wall has been cut into by gravel working. The camp is about 250 yards from the village and just N. of the road to Boxmoor.

————— Langley Marish. Mr. Barham reports a small quadrangular earthwork.

The same observer also reports the following lines of bank and ditch, which he believes to be a continuation of, or subsidiary to, the Middlesex Grim's Dyke :—

A line of bank and ditch from the Colne Valley, opposite Uxbridge, running through Langley Marish, with traces of a continuation past Ditton Wood to Datchet.

A line of banking running from this northwards to the Alderbourne.

A double line of bank and ditch to the W. of Uxbridge, parallel with the Alderbourne.

He also reports that he has traced the following lines of bank and ditch in the south-west part of the county :—

From Bix, near Henley-on-Thames, across the Southbrook, near Howe and Hambledon to Desborough Castle, with a continuation to Keep Hill and Wooburn.

From the Wye Valley, opposite Desborough, to the supposed termination of the Buckinghamshire-Hertfordshire Grim's Dyke, near Bradenham, thus linking up the latter with the Henley-Mongewell Grim's Ditch.

A subsidiary line of banking E. of Southbrook.

CUMBERLAND.—Penrith. The moat of Penrith Castle has been cleared out by H.M. Office of Works, under the direction of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—In accordance with the scheme for a Survey of Welsh Hill Forts, inaugurated by the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales, a detailed survey of the ancient hill fort of Moel Fenlli, near Ruthin, has been made by Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A. and published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*. (See Bibliography, Gardner).

———— Tomen y Faerdre Castle Mound has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

DEVONSHIRE.—The following earthworks have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 :—

Bolt Tail Camp ; Bantham Camp ; Halwell Camp ; earthwork in a field at Lydford, S.W. of the church and the earth wall at the E. end of the village.

DORSET.—Lytchett Minster. The site of Bulbury Camp in this parish has recently been identified by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. The camp lies on the parish boundary, about a mile S.W. of Lytchett Matravers, on comparatively low ground between Higher and Lower Bulbury Farms. It is roughly circular, covering an area of between seven and eight acres, and is almost obliterated in places, as the whole area has been under the plough and part of it is still arable.

FLINTSHIRE.—Offa's Dyke has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., sends the following notes :—

——— Church Iccomb. Only the N.W. portion of Iccomb Camp, which is shown as perfect on Isaac Taylor's map, is marked on the O.S. maps. Mr. Crawford, however, was able to trace the rampart for a considerable distance on the E. and S. sides, but could not follow it with certainty on the S.W. The camp must have been a very large one, not less than half a mile in length from E.N.E. to W.S.W., and not less than a quarter of a mile from N.N.W. to S.S.E.

——— Condicote. The small circular earthwork adjoining the village on the N.E. is too much levelled for accurate surface observations, but appearances suggest the possibility that the ditch was on the *inside*. Only excavation could determine this important point. The site is unsuitable for defence and there is a normal hill-top camp at Eubury, a quarter of a mile to the N.E.

——— Stow-on-the-Wold. This curious upland market-town, about 750 feet above sea level, appears to occupy the site of an oval earthwork. The evidence for the existence of this lies in the curved line of the parish boundary between Parson's Corner and some quarries. The part inside this is called "Camp Gardens." Medieval records might throw light on this interesting feature, *e.g.*, as to whether there was formerly a castle at Stow. The earthwork seems to be too big for a bailey and an earlier date seems more probable. The area of the parish is only 44 acres. Dr. G. B. Grundy, in a letter to the *Times Literary Supplement* of 8th February, 1923, says that "Mæthelgares Burh," which gave its name to Maugersbury, is shown by the charter relating to that place, Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, 426, to have been a camp on the site of Stow-on-the-Wold.

——— Upper Slaughter. The earthwork marked "Camp" on the 1903 edition of the 6" O.S. map is a castle-mound. Excavations were made here by Witts.

HAMPSHIRE.—Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman reports that an extension northwards of the Long Froxfield entrenchment across Basingdean for about half a mile has been noted.

Also that air-photographs, brought to his notice by Air Commodore Hall, R.A.F., of the country between Andover and Winchester, reveal very remarkable and unsuspected traces of ploughed out earthworks, numerous barrows, "British Villages" and long stretches of "boundary ditches."

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Brockholds. Mr. G. Basil Barham reports a small quadrangular earthwork.

Mr. Barham also reports a continuation of the Buckinghamshire-Hertfordshire Grim's Dyke from Berkhamstead Common to the banks of the River Gade, near Hemel Hempstead, thence by St. Albans, Sandridge and Marford to Stevenage and Clothallbury, with traces beyond as far as Elmdonbury. This appears to be in

part the same as, and in part to duplicate, dykes traced by Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretary, to a little beyond Marford. *Earthworks Report for 1920 and the Year's Work in Archæology*, 1921.

KENT.—Mr. E. F. Seymour reports that the felling of a wood has disclosed a circular earthwork enclosed by a single vallum and ditch about 300 yards E.S.E. of the hamlet of Hockenden. The earthwork is situated at the end of a spur of sharply rising ground and commands a wide view except to the N. A trackway, 50 yards to the N., runs east from Hockenden. The area enclosed is about 70 yards in circumference, with a circumference of 100 yards outside the ditch. The work has been partly destroyed, the ditch and inner area having been filled by a mound of earth and stones, but the outer lines can still be clearly traced.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Under the scheme for the survey of Welsh Hill Forts referred to above (under Denbighshire), a detailed survey of the ancient fort of Caer Drewyn has been made by Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., and published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*. (See Bibliography, Gardner).

MIDDLESEX.—The investigation of Grim's Dyke continues (see last and earlier Reports). Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., and Mr. G. Basil Barham have independently traced branches of it as far as Uxbridge, and have found banks in Buckinghamshire which may continue its line beyond the River Colne. Mr. Cruickshank has also traced the course of the dyke from Cuckoo Hill to Haydon Hall through enclosed ground for part of the way.

———— Acton. Mr. Barham calls attention to the existence of an unrecorded earthwork in Acton and district, a considerable length of which has recently been levelled and built over. The ground on which the work still remains most distinctly is also to be sold for building. The work runs from beyond Park Royal to Lynton Road, Acton, where it is well marked in a copse by the G.W.R., with the ditch to the S. At the top of Friar's Lane it divides, a portion running S. with the ditch to the E. along the Worple Way. A spur strikes due east to Wormwood Scrubs and was well marked past Old Oak Road before the ground was built over. The main earthwork turns sharply N. at Acton village and can be traced to Willesden, beyond which the road to Cricklewood follows the line. Where the earthwork turns at right angles at Acton a square earthwork, 90 yards by 90 yards, can be traced. This is now being built over. Along the line of dyke several Roman coins have been found. Throughout the system the ditch is to the south or east of the bank. The point where Worple Way left the earthwork is marked by a tumulus visible in the grounds of St. Dunstan's vicarage. (See Bibliography).

———— Yeading. Mr. Barham also reports a small rectangular

earthwork, about 120 by 60 yards. A lane running east cuts through the camp close to the southern wall. So far only a few coins of Constantine have been found and no pottery, but arrangements are being made to carry out some trenching work.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The following earthworks have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913:—Castle Dykes ; Danes Camp.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Lieut.-Colonel E. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., whose examination of the course of the Black Dyke is referred to in the last Report, describes it as 13 miles long, running from a point on the S. Tyne two miles west of Haydon Bridge to a point on the N. Tyne three miles west of Bellingham. The work is intermittent and takes advantage of crags, lakes and morasses. The ditch is on the west side, an upcast mound on the east. In places the ditch is still six feet deep and the mound three feet above the general ground level. The line appears to be military in character and forms a barrier against the W., utilizing natural features so long as they lie in the general direction required. (See Bibliography).

SOMERSET.—Cadbury Castle has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

———— The Hon. Secretary has continued his investigation of Wansdyke (see last *Report* and *Reports* for 1914, 1916 and 1917, under Wiltshire) and, assisted by Mr. Cruickshank, has traced the whole course of the dyke from the Wiltshire border to the coast-line at Portbury, near the mouth of the Avon. Though the general course of the dyke was known, earlier investigators had left many gaps, which have now been filled up, while its actual course from Maes Knoll, S. of Bristol, to the coast had never been traced, though its general direction is given by Collinson in his *History of Somerset*, with Portishead as its terminal point. It is doubtful if the dyke ever went beyond Portbury, as the country between there and Portishead must once have been tidal estuary, or marsh. Other writers have suggested Stokeleigh Camp, opposite Clevedon, as the termination of the dyke, and there are indications that a branch may have gone thither from Ashton Park. An unexpected result of the investigation has been the discovery all along the course of the dyke through Somerset of numerous minor earthworks and enclosures connected with it. These, and other indications, suggest that it was a strongly fortified line of defence, heavily garrisoned, or with a dense population settled along it.

SURREY.—The Surrey Archæological Society and the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society have appointed a Joint Committee to carry out an archæological survey of the county, on lines suggested by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archæological Officer of the Ordnance Survey, with a view to the revision and

amplification of the archæological information contained in the maps of the Department.

———— Bletchingley. Mr. Edwin Hart calls attention to the existence of two moated sites in this parish, which are practically unknown. One of them, in the North Park, near the foot of the chalk escarpment, has never been recorded and is not marked in the O.S. maps, while the other, which is in the South Park, down in the Weald, is only mentioned in Mr. U. Lambert's recently published *History of Bletchingley*. The former, roughly square, is in a little copse to the E. of Place Farm, on level ground sloping from it to the E. and S. The moat itself, now dry, and a bank within it which surrounds the enclosure are wooded, but in the centre is open meadow. Foundations of a sixteenth-century wall have been found in the south bank, but whether this continued all round the enclosure has not yet been ascertained. Foundations of a building have also been found adjoining the moat on the south, but its plan and extent have not yet been traced. At the S.E. corner of the moat the overflow was extended to the S. for some distance and partly walled, possibly to form a large fishpond.

The southern site lies a little to the N.W. of Lodge Farm, in the South Park, on open ground sloping sharply to the W. This moat is also dry, except for a pond banked up at the N.E. angle, and owing to the slope the upper part must have been extraordinarily deep, or the moat divided into two levels, if it was intended to hold water. In shape it is roughly quadrangular with the N.W. angle rounded off to a very marked degree. A well marked oblong enclosure adjoins it on the W. The foundations of a stone building, with large fragments of the local paludina limestone and other local stone, have been found within the enclosure, but their extent is still unknown. The finds include medieval pottery and the only object which can be definitely said to be of prehistoric date is a very fine Bronze Age hone. There is no history or tradition, documentary or oral, to account for these moats. The field in which the second is situated is called Chapel Plat. Mr. Lambert, whose book was published before the remains of buildings were discovered there, suggests that the moat was the site of a former castle with chapel attached

SUSSEX.—Cissbury Ring. The National Trust has still to ask for more support for the fund opened for the purchase of this important earthwork. Only a little over a quarter of the amount required has at present been received, or promised, but the option of purchase has still two years to run.

Further investigation of Cissbury Ring by Mr. H. S. Toms reveals still more features, hitherto unnoticed. Among these may be mentioned two or three more small enclosures within the area of the camp, traces of an inner ditch, comparatively shallow, and evidence that the main rampart was strengthened at some period

after its first construction by layers of turf and rubble. According to Mr. Toms the evidence suggests that Cissbury belongs as a whole to Roman and Romano-British times. (See Bibliography).

———— Clapham. Mr. C. H. Goodman reports that the cutting of woodland in the Clapham woods enabled some of the earthworks to be examined and measured.

———— Mr. H. S. Toms reports the discovery of medieval earthworks west of Tolmare Farm.

WESTMORLAND.—Kendal. Castle How has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

WILTSHIRE.—The following earthworks have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 :—

Barbury Castle; the Vallum at Avebury, together with the Standing Stones within the enclosure and the remains of the avenues.

———— Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports that he has followed “Old Ditch,” on Salisbury Plain, between Knook Castle and its present most westerly known point on Warminster Down. He was able to add a little to the eastern portion, but could not prolong it westwards. Sir R. Colt Hoare’s statement that the work is older than the “British village,” near Knook Castle, immediately west of Quebec Farm, seems very probable, as it runs through the middle of the village; but it is not possible to check this, as the western portion has been ploughed flat since his time. The ditch is nearly always on the N. side; but in one place, where the work is very perfect half a mile N.E. of Quebec Farm, it consists of two banks fourteen paces apart, the southern being the higher, with a silted-up ditch between. It is referred to at this point as *dic* in an A.S. charter of A.D. 989. Colt Hoare marks a portion of the dyke on Upton Cow Down, which Mr. Crawford did not find. This would carry the dyke right to the escarpment above Westbury Leigh.

Mr. Crawford adds that a very fine “hollow way” leads from the “British village” N.W. of Quebec Farm, down to an old embanked pond in a copse at the bottom of the valley southwards. The pond is probably as old as the village.

———— Codford. Mr. Crawford also reports that he has located the site of the “British village” on Clay Pit Hill.

———— Bishopstrow. } The same observer points out that
———— Maddington. } the names “Bigbury Woods” and
“Castle Barn” in these parishes respectively suggest the presence, or former existence, of earthworks in the neighbourhood, though their sites are at present unknown.

———— Mr. A. D. Passmore reports the discovery of a large square enclosure with double banks to the E. in Burderop Park, three miles S. of Swindon; and of a small earthen circle similar to others in the district on the N. side of Blake’s Copse, Ramsbury.

——— Wilton. Following on the Hon. Secretary's investigation of the course of Wansdyke, mentioned in the last Report, the Archæological Section of the Marlborough College Natural History Society devoted two days in May and June to the investigation of earthworks on Wilton Down, near Great Bedwyn. A number of ancient cultivation terraces and a remarkable series of winding sunken ways and dykes were noted and plotted. The works as a whole suggest an early settlement and appear to have some relation to the branch of Wansdyke which runs S. from Merrill Down, near Great Bedwyn. The dyke is traceable to the immediate neighbourhood of Wilton Down and again for a long distance beyond, but its exact relationship to the works on the Down has not yet been determined.

YORKSHIRE.—The following earthworks have been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 :—

The city walls, gates, posterns, moats and mounds at York, including the Bayle Hill ; the Danes' Dyke ; Mount Ferrant ; and the Three Dikes, or Five Riggs, Langton.

Protests were successfully lodged against the proposal to cut into the mound of the York City Wall in connection with the scheme for the N.E. R. memorial at York.

DESTRUCTION.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—The now inevitable demolition by quarrying of the great hill fort on Penmaenmawr continues steadily.

CUMBERLAND.—Maryport. "Pudding Pie Hill," close to the Roman fort at Maryport, has been removed under a Housing Scheme. It was found to be a natural mound artificially enlarged into a platform.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner reports that damage to the ramparts of earthworks by sheep burrowing into them for shade and shelter is frequently observed and is not easy to stop. It is very marked at Pen y Gaer, Cerrig y Druidion and at the notable Motte of Tomen y Rhodyydd, near Llandegla.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Notgrove. Mr. Crawford reports that not a single trace can now be seen of Stanborough Camp in this parish, whose former existence is vouched for by Rudder, Royce and Witts. It was on high ground, now arable, about 800 feet above the sea, S.E. of the Notgrove Long Barrow, and is marked on Isaac Taylor's map of Gloucestershire, 1777. The name survives in Stanborough Lane.

——— Cold Aston. The same observer sends the following note :—" Royce says, quoting Rudder : ' In the Camp field on the right-hand (S.) of the road leading to Bourton-on-the-Water, are intrenchments, now levelled.' I think these are now quite destroyed. I could see no signs of these from the road referred to."

KENT.—Blackheath. Mr. F. Elliston Erwood reports that the earthworks described by Professor Flinders Petrie in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., p. 15, of which a plan is there given, are seemingly obliterated, probably owing to military operations. According to Mr. Erwood's recollection the bank was never very obvious.

————— Charlton. Mr. Erwood also reports that the destruction of the remains of the earthwork at Charlton continues (see *Report* for 1918-19), owing partly to continued quarrying, partly to frequent falls of the quarry face. He has in preparation a paper dealing with further discoveries and showing the progress of the destruction.

MIDDLESEX.—Acton. Mr. G. Basil Barham reports that a considerable length of a bank and ditch recently discovered by him in this parish has been destroyed during building operations. (See under Preservation and Record).

WILTSHIRE.—Mr. Crawford calls attention generally to increasing damage due to rabbits in the area he has had under observation.

————— Mr. R. Newall reports that damage was done to the eastern bank of Yarnbury Castle by the R.A.F. during the war by an observation hut. The hole is now gradually filling up, but will leave its mark.

————— Upton Lovell. Mr. Crawford reports that the western rampart of this curious camp is being damaged by sheep in three places. The damage is at present slight, but the protecting cover of down turf has been broken and large bare patches formed on the slope. These will be enlarged, not only by sheep, but by the weather and probably later on by rabbits. The camp has never been ploughed but is otherwise in a very perfect condition.

————— Warminster. Mr. Crawford reports that the northern part of this otherwise perfect and mathematically circular camp is being rapidly destroyed by desultory quarrying. This is most unfortunate, as the earthwork is of unusual type and has never been ploughed. He found some rough potsherds there, including one unmistakable Romano-British fragment.

EXPLORATION.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Dr. C. Fox, Excavation Secretary for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, reports that excavations at the Fleam Dyke by the Society have been continued under his direction. (See *The Year's Work*, 1921, p. 11). An upper limit of date for the original vallum has been obtained, sherds of Roman (Samian), Romano-British and La Tène pottery having been found at one point on the old surface line beneath the vallum. The dyke was evidently designed to protect East Anglia against attack from the

S.W., and it seems therefore improbable that it can have been constructed either by the Romans, or by the Romanized Britons in the 5th Century. Spears and shield-bosses found in 1860 "at the dyke" point to its use in the pagan A.S. period, and there seems little doubt that it was constructed in the 6th or early 7th century by the East Angles as a defence against Mercia.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Carmarthen. Excavations in February, 1922 of part of the site of the Roman station, now the garden of the County Infirmary, resulted in the discovery of a further portion of the road to the station from a ford on the River Towy and of a small building which had evidently been burned. The finds included roofing and flue tiles, fragments of Upchurch ware, etc. These have been deposited in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner reports as follows :
———— The Cambrian Archæological Association has continued the excavation of the hill-fort at Penmaenmawr under the direction of Mr. Harold Hughes, F.S.A., with interesting results, and the work keeps well in advance of the quarrying.

———— A third season's work upon the Roman fort at Carnarvon has been completed by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, F.S.A., for the Segontium Excavation Committee. Two more entrances showing remarkable features have been uncovered, also the Principia, the Commandant's house and other buildings, including a Tabularium of late date abutting on the Principia.

———— Some further examination has been made of the ramparts of the recently discovered Roman fort near Bettws-y-coed by Mr. J. P. Hall, F.S.A.

———— Excavations in a Romano-British village site at Rhos Tryfan, near Carnarvon, have been made by Mr. Howel Williams and students from the University of Liverpool, with interesting results.

CUMBERLAND.—Excavations have been carried out in the vallum of the Roman wall and its earthworks by Messrs. F. G. Simpson and R. C. Shaw. (See Bibliography).

DENBIGHSHIRE.—The excavations of the hill-fort of Dinorben, where nothing was done during 1921 owing to the high cost of labour, were resumed under the direction of Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A. A special objective was search for traces of the earliest hill-fort, buried deep beneath ramparts of later construction. The ruined stone-faced rampart of this first fort, which had suffered forcible destruction at the hands of an enemy, has now been brought to light in five different sections, together with the rock-cut ditch in front of it. The construction and destruction of four different hill-forts upon this site have now been established.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Bourton-on-the-Water. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports that much digging has been done in Salmonsbury Camp and a pit or trench revealed in section immediately N.N.E. of Camp House. In the spoil heaps of top soil he found a considerable quantity of Roman (and possibly earlier) pottery. The camp is nearly square, the east side being 2,500 feet long. At a gap in the N.E. side, where according to Gough's *Camden* a Court Leet used to be held, there now stands a gatepost made of a large squared stone, 4 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches wide and 11 inches thick. On its N.E. face are five rectangular holes and on the S.W. edge at two feet from the ground are five curious markings, apparently caused by the chafing of a rope.

HAMPSHIRE.—Christchurch. In October 1922, Mr. H. St. George Gray, in association with Mr. Herbert Druitt, made some excavations into a mound in a field belonging to Major Loudon on the north margin of Stanpit Marsh. This symmetrical round mound had apparently been thrown up about a hundred years ago, judging from the pottery which was found at all depths. Mixed with the soil several flint implements and flakes of minor importance were found.

———— Hengistbury Head. Mr. Gray reports that the trenching close to the shore of Christchurch Harbour, as mentioned in the last two Reports, has been continued at intervals during the year. Much pottery of various types has been found and several British and Roman coins. A number of shallow drains, cut into the natural gravel and sand, have been examined; also a hearth. A mound on the top of the headland has also been investigated: this was the last that remained to be excavated. It did not prove to be a burial mound and only a very few flint flakes were found in the cutting made.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Margidunum (on the Fosse Way, 8 miles E. of Nottingham). Excavation has been continued by Dr. Felix Oswald, who has traced out some early draining ditches with much pottery of the Claudius-Nero period. He has also cleared several stone-lined wells, 12 feet deep, just south of the Via Principalis, which had been filled in at the beginning of the Second Century. In one well the top drum of a small limestone column, damaged by fire, was recovered. Evidence is accumulating to show that Margidunum, originally occupied during the Claudian conquest, ceased to be a military post at the end of the First Century, when the Fosse Way was straightened and driven arbitrarily across the camp. Its earlier course is still visible. The site was stripped of building stones, including even foundations, and it became a mere posting-station until the Fourth Century, when it was re-fortified (probably about 350 A.D.) by a stone-wall on a concrete base, 9 feet wide, enclosing a slightly larger area. In addition to much Terra Sigillata, Dr.

Oswald is making a large representative collection of coarse ware, especially by his restoration of vessels, many of which show strong Late-Celtic features.

SHROPSHIRE.—Some preliminary excavations have been made in the large camp known as Old Oswestry by the newly formed Oswestry Prehistoric Society.

SOMERSET.—Tickenham. In connection with the Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Clevedon, Mr. H. St. George Gray on behalf of the Somerset Earthworks Committee made some trial excavations on the northern side of Cadbury Camp in this parish, from June 14th to 20th inclusive, and made a plan of the northern entrance. Evidence of date was obtained, pottery, etc., of the Prehistoric Iron Age, being found in the vallum and at the bottom of the inner fosse. A report will be issued in the Proceedings of the Society.

This camp must not be confused with two others in the county of the same name, *viz* : those in the parishes of S. Cadbury and Yatton.

SURREY.—Wallington. Further investigation of the earthwork found by Mrs. J. E. Birch (see last *Report—Preservation and Record*), shows that the site is a spit of Thanet sand, between chalk and gravel. The Wandle forms the northern boundary of the work and a well-marked vallum and ditch runs down to it on the West. Excavations showed no definite boundary on the S. where the inhabited area seems to have been protected only by marshy ground, while the eastern boundary was apparently a water course, now dry. This is still the boundary between the parishes of Wallington and Beddington. A section across the frontage to the Wandle showed a well-defined bank towards the river. The old higher water level was well marked and there was a projection which seemed to have been a dipping place, some large bedded flints forming a stance. This section produced a very few pot-boilers, no early pottery, only a trace of bones, but one square piece of Rhenish tufa. Excavation in the large circular depression some 72 feet in diameter within the work reached the native sand at a depth of 7 feet. The first 3 feet consisted of modern tip : the remainder yielded a little medieval and some early black and red coarse pottery, a few pot-boilers and worked flints, one of which has been pronounced Neolithic. A section through the western vallum and ditch produced on the lower level bones in small clumps, mixed with pot-boilers and one bone implement, much used, with a longitudinal groove. Nearer the surface were found medieval glazed ware and traces of iron. Here were also found the small, forked bronze terminal of a leather strap with a sheath, also of bronze. These were identified by Mr. Reginald Smith and pronounced medieval. Other sections were opened, making eight in all, and produced finds of the same mixed character. These included a flint

factory, several rubbers, one of Diorite, a spindle whorl, a piece of a Roman bracelet of bronze, fragments of Roman tile, more tufa and fragments of pottery, both pre-Roman and Saxon. All the ground showed traces of disturbance and there was never less than 3 feet of made ground above the original surface.

WESTMORLAND.—Mardale. Castle Crag in Mardale was partly explored in 1922 by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., and the Rev. G. K. J. Baily. Ramparts were found on the brow of a promontory fort with the floors of ancient buildings.

WILTSHIRE.—Excavations carried on at Avebury by Mr. H. St. George Gray from April 10th to 24th, 1922, on behalf of the British Association brought to a close the work undertaken by the Association. The large excavation begun on the east side of the southern causeway was completed and afterwards filled in. Mr. Gray reports that there can now be little doubt that Avebury—its circles, fosse and vallum—is referable to the Neolithic period. The total absence of metal in the lower parts of the silting of the fosse and in the cuttings through the vallum affords strong negative evidence. The persistence of tools of stone, antler and bone, including flint implements, antler picks, hammers, rakes and levers, bone shovels, etc., at least strongly suggests Neolithic date. This evidence too is greatly strengthened by the discovery of a representative collection of fragments of pre-historic pottery, some of types which have yet to be compared more closely with similar pottery in the light of recent discoveries elsewhere. During these excavations it has been possible to ascertain the method of construction of the great fosse—its vast proportions, enormous depth, irregularity in width at bottom and uneven floor. A complete scale plan and some sections of the monument have been made and a photographic survey has been carried out.

————— Excavations were carried out in the S.E. causeway of Silbury Hill and in the hill near it by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, assisted by Mr. A. D. Passmore. Nothing was found to throw light on the purpose of the hill, but interesting constructional features were observed, including deer antler picks and flint flakes.

————— Mr. R. Newall reports that during excavations at Hanging Langford five pits were found, averaging 6 feet in diameter by 5 feet 6 inches deep, and several cuttings were made in the ditches. Among the finds were one La Tène fibula, No. 1, several hinges, bronze and iron, and other objects including the rims of 701 pots, of which 370 were Bead Rim pots. With less than a dozen exceptions the pottery appears to belong to the Early Iron Age. Since its survey by Sir R. Colt Hoare the outer bank of the camp on the S. and W. has been ploughed out.

————— Excavations conducted on the N.E. side of Windmill Hill, one mile N.W. of Avebury, by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall,

assisted by his household, revealed the presence of a ditch, although to outward appearance there is very little evidence on the hill top of rampart or fosse. A section across the ditch showed the width to be from 12 feet to 15 feet at the top and a little over 6 feet at the bottom, the depth 6 feet 1 inch. The sides were very steep and the bottom almost flat. An extension of the cutting towards the N.W. showed that the ditch deepened, gradually at first, then more sharply, to 7 feet 8 inches, but a trench dug some years ago a few yards further in the same direction to carry a water-pipe showed that at that point there was no fosse and no trace of a bank. Possibly this marks an original entrance with a causeway over the ditch, and it is hoped that excavation, which has up to the present been limited to the bottom of the ditch in order to save labour, will in the future be carried further in this direction.

The excavation shows dark soil mingled with a little chalk to 2 feet below the surface, yielding many broken bones of animals, chipped flints and fragments of "cord and nail" Bronze Age pottery. Below this comes gray clay, gradually giving place to chalk rubble. In the latter there have been found at the bottom chipped flints, quantities of broken animal bones and fragments of pottery, some of it very black. There are pieces of rim which bear slantwise incisions and a portion of red deer antler, which has apparently been cut and used. Charcoal and iron pyrites are present.

Special mention must be made of the kindness of the owner, Mr. Tuckey, in granting facilities for this investigation.



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ABBREVIATIONS.

Ant. Jour.—Antiquaries Journal.

Arch. Camb.—Archæologia Cambrensis.

C. & W.A.S. Trans.—Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Transactions.

P.S.A. Newc.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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SCHEME FOR RECORDING ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

REVISED 1910.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee in the above Scheme stands as follows :—

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, defended in part only by artificial works.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with out-works.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Copies of the Scheme, containing 43 plans illustrating the various classes of Earthworks, can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Price 1/- each, 7/6 for 12 copies.

NOTE.—If any Society or individual has spare copies of the Committee's Reports for 1908, and earlier years, the Hon. Secretary would be very much obliged if they would let him know, as copies are very scarce and much sought after.

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